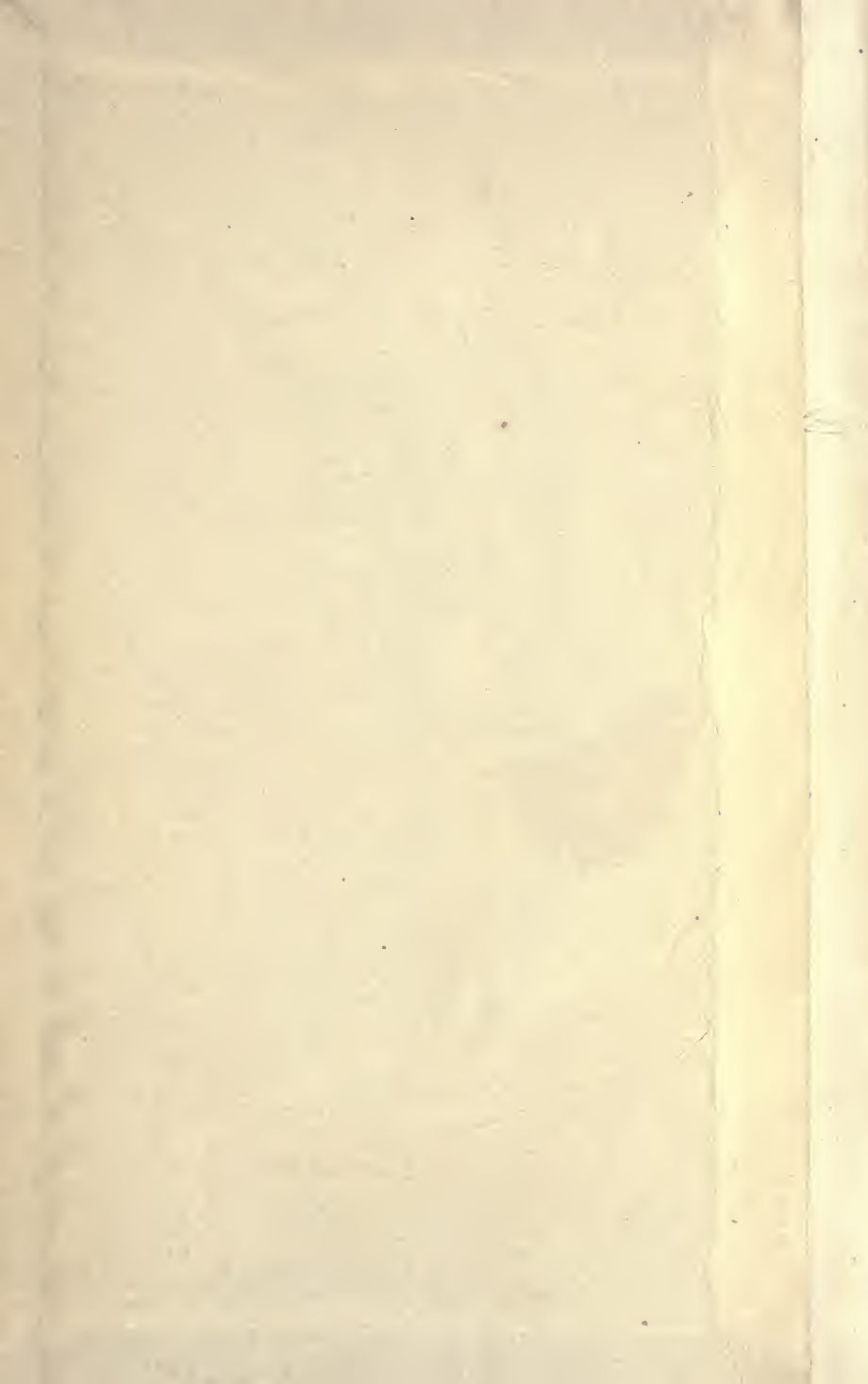


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NOTICES.

All Correspondence, Contributions, Books for Review, etc., should be addressed to the Editor of the Home Counties Magazine, 44, Chancery Lane, London, and Communications in regard to Distribution or Advertisements to Reynell & Son at the same address.

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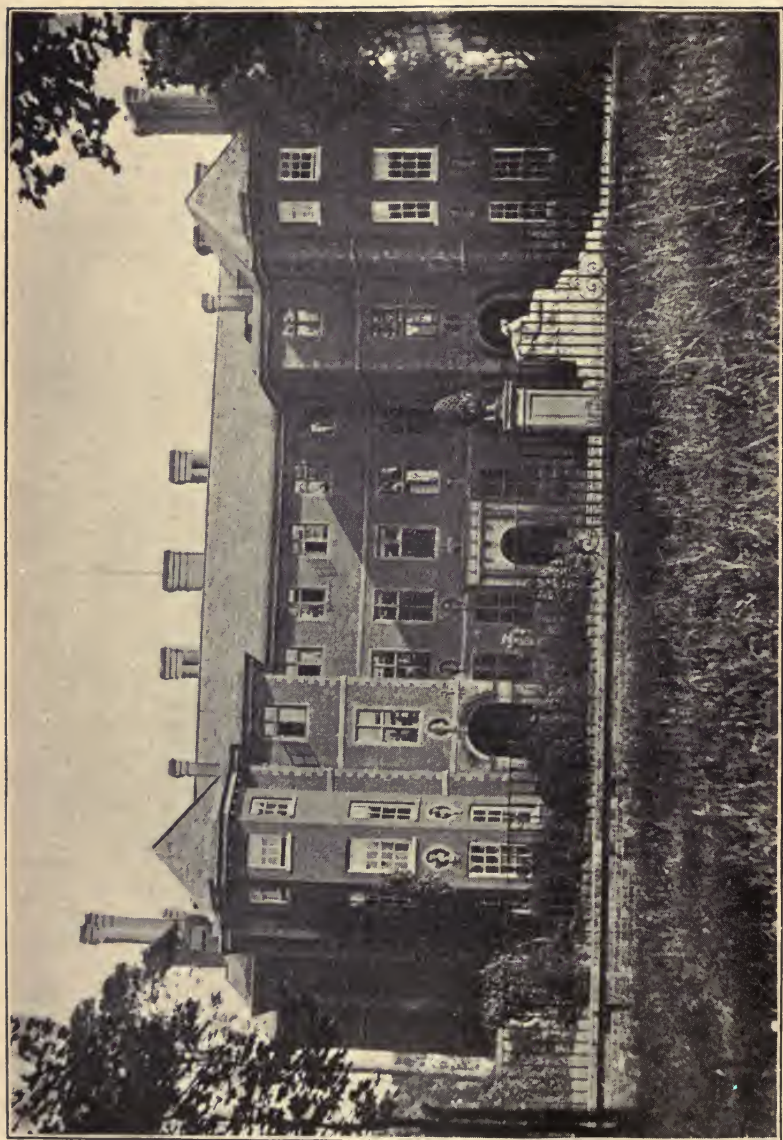
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Ham House.

HAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

HAM HOUSE was built in 1610 by Sir Thomas Vavasour, Marshal of the Household to James I, his initials, "T.V.," are carved on the main entrance; whether there had been a house prior to this is unknown. He sold it in 1625 to John Earl Holderness, who, in 1634, assigned it to Katherine, wife of the first Earl Dysart, who had been given a reversionary lease of the Manors of Ham and Hatch.

The Manor of Ham was granted by Athelston to his minister Wulfgar (*circa* 930). We next come across a grant of it by Henry II (1154); then King John (1199) granted it to Richard de Mowbray. It escheated to the crown, and was given to Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, and was valued in survey at £6.

Henry III (1216) gave a charter to Isabella de Croun for a free warren there, and in 1271 granted the manor to Sir Robert Burrell, whose nephew Philip held it in 1329.

Anne of Cleves had a grant of it for her life; she probably surrendered it to Edward VI on his accession, after which date it was leased variously, and finally settled on the Prince of Wales.

Tradition, which always dies hard, has it that Henry, Prince of Wales, lived at Ham House, and a room is actually shown as his bedroom, but there is no evidence in the Domestic State Papers of his having ever even possessed the house, and Agnes Strickland gives no authority for her statement that he injured his health by bathing after supper while in residence there.

Aubrey in his "History of Surrey," tells us that:

Ham is a manor belonging to the Crown and was formerly a privileged place, so that none could be arrested there, or one arrested at any other place could not be brought through this place, but through long and scandalous neglect this valuable privilege is lost. Ham House, an elegant building, is in this parish, where the Court for the King is kept.

William, first Earl of Dysart, who acquired Ham House in 1634, began his career as whipping-boy to Charles, Prince of Wales; he became gentleman of the bedchamber, and was rewarded by his royal master with the Earldom of Dysart (his father was a minister of Dysart, in Fife) and the Barony of Huntingtower. He left five

HAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

daughters, and his wife having secured the title to the eldest, she became Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart in her own right. She married, first, Sir Lionel Tollemache, by whom she had issue. She was one of the worst women of her epoch, and was generally credited with having "kept on the right side of the hedge" during the Commonwealth by encouraging the "familiarities" of the Protector. Of *this* liaison we can give her the benefit of the doubt; but there is *no* doubt that she was the mistress of John, Earl Lauderdale, as her relations with him were a scandal, even at the Court of Charles II. She married him on the death of his wife, quite in the odour of sanctity. The entry in the Register at Petersham Church runs:

The ryght Honorable John Earl of Lauderdale was married to the right honorable Elizabeth Countess of Dessart by the Reverend Father in God (Walter) Lord Bishop of Worcester, in the Church of Petersham on the seventeenth day of Februarie 1671-2, publicquely at the time of teaching the common prayer, and gave the carpet, pulpit cloth and cushion.

Elizabeth, generally known as the great Duchess, had an unbounded influence over her husband, who had an unbounded influence over his sovereign, and it was she, therefore, who steered the distressed bark England into the troubled waters in which it lived during the whole reign of Charles II.

Her husband settled all his estates on her, and upon his death she almost ruined his brother with never-ending law suits. Her character is freely canvassed by the writers of the time. There is a quite unquotable pasquil, purporting to be a discussion on her demerits by her two husbands; and Wycherley's satire of her in "The Plain Dealer" is hardly less bitter, though considerably more decent.

The Lauderales took up their residence at Ham, which under their rule attained an almost regal splendour. They greatly altered and enlarged it, and since their day it has practically remained untouched.

Lord Lauderdale died at Tonbridge in 1682; his widow survived him sixteen years, and was "buried in linnen" in Petersham Church. During her widowhood Ham House was much deserted, and was offered by William of Orange to James II, who, however, declined it as being "an ill winter house and unfurnished"—an obvious excuse—but James desired to have more than the Thames between himself and his son-in-law.

Evelyn, who has no motives for praise or blame, speaks very differently of the "ill winter house"; he writes of it as "inferior to few of the great villas of Italy, the house furnished like a great Prince's; Parterres, flower gardens, Orangeries, groves, Avenues,

HAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

Courts, perspectives, fountains, Aviaries, and all this at the Banks of the sweetest River in the world."

"The more than Italian luxury of Ham" earned it the name of "Ham Palace," and as all the exquisite furniture placed in it by the Duchess of Lauderdale remains almost as she arranged it, even a few minutes spent in the State apartments disprove the accusation of it ever having been "ill-furnished."

The most celebrated room, "the Cabal room," is absolutely as it was when the famous five met there to plot the sale of England's honour and their own, but for most of us it has a more domestic interest as having been occupied by the desolate and despised Katharine of Braganza.

It was called the "Queen's room," and her host and hostess did her the honour which was mostly denied her—decorated the room with priceless pictures and tapestry, and even provided her with a "portingale bed" to remind her of her native land, but no such honours could have atoned to Katharine for the great wrong Lauderdale had done her by making her the bride of Charles II.

The second earl succeeded to all the glories of Ham House, but not to its traditions; he was as penurious as his mother had been lavish, and lived there in miserly misery for thirty years; the gardens went to decay, and no one entered the house. He rose betimes and went "a-walking" for fear anyone should descend on him for breakfast; his daughters died spinsters, "like roses faded ungathered," because he would not dower them; his son "went ill educated, ill clothed" (Lord Dysart himself wore "obsolete garments"), and, as a natural consequence, made a clandestine marriage, he and his wife and two children tasted all the bitterness of poverty, and he predeceased his father. His son succeeded in 1727 as fourth earl, and Ham House again opened its doors to society. He stands unique in the Dysart annals, having fifteen children, three of whom succeeded him—Lionel, fifth earl, married Charlotte, illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole and niece to the garrulous Horace, who, living at Strawberry Hill, congratulates himself "on calling cousins with so charming a prospect over against me"—but a nearer view proves disenchanting, for he writes later: "I went yesterday to see my niece in her new principality of Ham. It delighted me, and made me peevish. Close to the Thames, in the centre of all rich and verdant beauty, it is so blocked up and barricaded with walls, vast trees, and gates, that you think yourself an hundred miles off and an hundred years back. The old furniture is so magnificently ancient, dreary, and decayed, that at every step one's spirits sink, and all my passion for antiquity could not keep them up. Every minute I expected to see ghosts sweeping

HAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

by, ghosts I would not give sixpence to see—Lauderdales, Tollemaches, Maitlands. There is one old brown gallery full of Vandykes and Lelys, charming miniatures, delightful Wouvermanns and Polenburghs, china, japan, bronzes, ivory cabinets, and silver dogs, pokers, and bellows without end. One pair of bellows is of filigree. In this state of pomp and tatters my nephew intends it to remain, and is so religious an observer of the venerable rites of his house, that because the gates were never opened by his father but once for the late Lord Granville (one is told *now* at the house that they were last opened to aid Charles I in an escape from Cromwell), you are locked out and locked in, and after journeying all round the house as you do round an old French fortified town, you are at last admitted through the stableyard to creep along a dark passage by the housekeeper's room, and so by a back door to the great hall. He seems as much afraid of water as a cat, for though you might enjoy the Thames from every window of three sides of the house, you may tumble into it before you know it is there. Think of such a palace commanding all the reaches of Richmond and Twickenham, with a domain from the foot of Richmond Hill to Kingston Bridge, and then imagine it being as dismal and prospectless as if it stood on 'Stanmore's wintery wild.' I don't see why a man should not be divorced from his prospect, as well as from his wife, for not being able to enjoy it.

"Lady Dysart frets, but it is not the etiquette of the family to yield, and she must content herself with her castle of Tondertendronk as well as she can."

This Lady Dysart was a sweet and lovely woman. She early fell a victim to a dread and incurable disease, and Horace writes later:

I am here still, in no uncertainty, God knows, about poor Lady Dysart, of whom there is not now slightest hope, she grows weaker every day, and does still go out for the air, and may languish many days, tho' probably will go off in a moment as the water rises. She retains her senses perfectly, and as perfectly her unalterable calmness and patience.

The poor lady died almost as her uncle was penning these words, on 4th September, 1784. Her husband remarried, Magdalen, daughter of David Lewis, of Malvern Hall, and died childless in 1799.

Wilbraham, his brother, also married a daughter of David Lewis, Anna Maria; he lived at Ham House till her death, and then could not endure the place and its sad memories. He, however, returned there to die, the last male of his race, almost the last of his family.

His sole surviving sister succeeded him as Countess of Dysart.

HAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

She had made a runaway marriage with Mr. John Manners. Her beauty (a lovely portrait of her by Reynolds hangs in the hall of Ham House), charm of person and manner, were great, but she also lived in comparative seclusion. She died at Ham in 1840, her grandson succeeded her as eighth earl, and married Maria, daughter of Sweeny Toone, Esq., and was succeeded by *his* grandson, the present earl, whose marriage with Cecilia Florence Onslow in 1885 having been sans issue, the Dysart earldom will again pass into the female line, and for two generations.

The main doorway of Ham House is on the river or North Front; it is set slightly back, and on either side between it and the short projecting wings are open alcoves, supported on arches. These are connected by a stone-paved terrace, and reached by two flights of wide, shallow steps. The alcoves and the terrace were known as the Forecourt and Cloisters. The entire house is built of the small red bricks almost universally used in Jacobean architecture, and above the ground-floor windows are forty-four circular niches, each containing a bust.

The front door opens straight into the hall, paved in black and white marble; at the east end, doors open on to the grand staircase, with its beautiful balustrades of walnut wood, which represent alternately groups of military trophies and weapons, and of flowers and fruit.

Amongst other interesting pictures in the hall and staircase are portraits of Henrietta, Lady Huntingtower, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Grace, Countess of Dysart, with a child and negro, by Hogarth.

Grace, Countess of Dysart, and her husband in the robes worn at the coronation of George II, by Jan van der Bank.

A beautiful Reynolds, of Charlotte, first wife of the fifth Earl; also one of his second wife, by the same artist.

"The Battle of Lepanto," by Tintoretto, must be specially noted as we pass up the staircase.

The fine State apartments are upstairs, and are:

1. *The great drawing room*, now forming a gallery to the hall, the centre having been cut away to make that apartment more lofty; it is hung with tapestry and has a beautiful Lely, a portrait of the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, and a beautiful bronze bust of Katharine, wife of the first Earl of Dysart.

2. In the *tapestry room* we find four Raphael cartoons in beautiful Mortlake tapestry, and a magnificent fireplace.

3. *The picture gallery* runs the whole length of the house from east to west; it is eighty feet long and about sixteen wide, and has

HAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

large windows at either end. It contains, besides its twenty-two portraits, some interesting pieces of seventeenth century furniture. On the east side we have:

1. William, first Earl Dysart. *Fansen.*
 2. Lady Margaret Maynard. *Lely.*
 3. Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart and Duchess of Lauderdale. *Lely.*
 4. Rachel, Countess of Southampton. *Van Somers.*
 5. Lady Anne Kerr. *Vandycke.*
 6. Portrait of the artist. *Vandycke.*
 7. Elizabeth Tollemache. *Lely.*
 8. Katharine Tollemache. *Van du Helst.*
 9. Queen Henrietta Maria. *Vandycke.*
 10. Anne, Countess of Carlyle. *Stone.*
-

On the West side:

1. Col. John Russell. *Rieters.*
 2. Sir Lionel Tollemache. *Lely.*
 3. Sir Thomas Clifford. *Lely.*
 4. King Charles II. *Lely.*
 5. The Duke of Lauderdale. *Gennari.*
 6. Sir William Compton. *W. Dobson.*
 7. William, Lord Alington. *Lely.*
 8. Sir Henry Vane. *Vandycke.*
 9. King Charles I. *Vandycke.*
 10. John, Lord Maitland. *Fansen.*
-

4. The *blue drawing room* opens out of this gallery; here we must notice the furniture and hangings, and the fine fireplace.

5. The *Cabal room* is hung with exquisite Mortlake tapestry representing the four seasons. There is a beautiful Andrea del Sarto over the mantelpiece, and the ceiling is tooled plaster.

The chairs used by the "Cabal" are large, wide-seated, high-backed armchairs, upholstered in green, red and white Genoa velvet. A large table elaborately carved and supported by four female figures stands in the centre of the room. The exquisite jade tea service should be noted.

The closet which leads out of the Cabal room has a small dais, evidently for a bed; and a concealed door opens on to a narrow passage, and so to the grand staircase. A beautiful painted ceiling (reputed Verrio), subject "the rape of Ganymede," an "inlaid" or parquet floor, and two small landscapes set into the wall are all as they were in Queen Katharine's time. The bed alcove has, however, no longer its portingale bed, but holds the two sleeping chairs

HAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

of the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale. These chairs are adjustable to any angle, and the sides project so as to form comfortable nooks for the head.

This alcove is a very good sample of the "ruelle," as it was called in contemporary history, where so many important interviews took place, the monarch in bed being able to have a perfectly private conversation with the subject who had been introduced by the private staircase.

The mantelpiece and hearth are beautifully inlaid in green and white marble, and must be specially noticed, as also the silver fire irons and pan, and the fire back bearing the cypher of Charles II.

The *miniature room* is arranged just as the Duchess left it. Its chief treasures are the portraits of

Katharine, 1st Countess of Dysart. *John Hoskins.*

Sir Lionel Tollemache (painted on copper). *John Hoskins.*

Henry Rich, Earl of Holland. *John Hoskins.*

The Countess D'Aubigny. *John Hoskins.*

Lady Sydenham. *John Hoskins.*

Dorothy Sydney. *John Hoskins.*

The Countess of Sunderland. *John Hoskins.*

Queen Elizabeth. *Nicholas Hilliard.*

Robert, Earl of Leicester. *Nicholas Hilliard.*

Queen Elizabeth. *Nicholas Hilliard.*

Henry, Prince of Wales. *J. Oliver.*

Charles II. *Des Granges.*

Henrietta Maria. *Des Granges.*

Alphonse Davalos, with wife, son, and two attendants. *Des Granges.*

Mary, daughter of Charles I. *H. P. W.*

Portrait of Mary Queen of Scots (unauthenticated).

Lady Sydenham. *S. Cooper.*

Mary of Modena. *Laurence Grosse.*

The Duke of Lauderdale. *E. A.*

Some small Dutch landscapes form just the right filling for the room. The lacquer cabinets are quite exquisite, and in a small cabinet is a treasure which appeals greatly to the romantic, an earring containing a lock of the hair of the ill-fated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; but of a far greater interest to the antiquary is the deed determining the exact boundary between Scotland and England.

The private apartments of the great Duke and Duchess were on the ground floor of the house, and were seven in number. The five appropriated to the Duchess were her bedroom, dressing room sitting room, gentlewoman's bedroom and bathing room.

HAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

The Duke had a study and dressing room. There were also on this floor their dining room, drawing room, with communicating bedroom, the volery (or aviary) room and the white room, now used as a china room. These two last open on to the old garden.

In one of these rooms is an interesting picture of the presentation of a pineapple (or king pine as it was then called) to Charles II., on the Terrace at Dawnay Court. Evelyn, who was present at the ceremony, gives us an interesting description of it—and of the subsequent tasting of the fruit.

The gardens of Ham House were, as early as 1678, when Evelyn visited them, celebrated for their rare trees and flowering shrubs, and the "old garden" on the east side of the house was laid out by the celebrated Le Nôtre, or his pupil Rose, and remains much as it was in the Duchess's day.

The south front of the house has a fine terrace of about 550 feet long and 50 wide; beyond this is the lawn, of between two and three acres, which is bordered by the Wilderness, with its Scotch firs, reminding us that Henry Prince of Wales was to have lived at Ham, as all his southern homes had plantations of firs and pines, to recall to him his beloved northern land.

The Ham House tradition, however, has it that they were planted by John, the celebrated Duke of Argyle, who was born there.

The *Ilex* walk (250 feet long) has a very unusual number of these comparatively rare evergreens. Here we find a beautiful figure of Bacchus.

The forecourt, on river front, has a colossal figure of Father Thames; it has neither signature nor date, and nothing is known of its history.

Few if any of the great houses of England preserve the Stewart atmosphere as does Ham House, and it is a distinct loss to the community at large that it is almost impossible to get to see the interior; within an hour's drive from London, it is as inaccessible as if it lay in the depth of a forest or on a storm-beat island—the tradition of the Dysarts is against its being a show place in the one sense of the word, though it is in the other. Last summer on two different occasions the general public had the rare treat of seeing part of the house and the beautiful grounds, but even those who went twice must have failed to see more than half the treasures of the house, the furniture, hangings, carvings, chinas, books, manuscripts, parchments, jewel boxes, weapons, and iron work. The "detail" of even the window or door fastenings, the firebacks with royal or ducal cypher—the mirrors, the ivories, the silver fire irons, all these require many visits, many hours of study, and a vast appreciation for the old, the rare and the historical.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to the Notices on the table of contents page of this number of the Magazine. From these Notices it will be observed that the Magazine is now being published at a new address. We trust that this change will make no difference to our readers and contributors, but that we shall continue to meet their wants and convenience in the same manner as heretofore.

THE editor of the "Transactions of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society" has sent us a copy of the last issue, which contains several articles of antiquarian interest, consisting of papers read before the Society during the years 1903 and 1904. The article on Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, serves to remind us of the Duke's varied life, how he was appointed Protector of England during the absence of his brother, King Henry V, at the seat of war in France, how he endowed the Abbey of St. Albans and the University Library at Oxford, and how he aspired to the highest position in the realm, and as a result died in prison. Other well-written articles combine to make the volume instructive and interesting. The Society publishes a recent balance-sheet, which shows that it is in a flourishing condition.

WE have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the series of articles appearing in the "Willesden Chronicle" on the history of the parish, which was formerly known as Willesdon. The parish records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are now being reproduced, and the information contained in them is very full and well worth reading.

MANY of our readers will have heard the new Whittington chimes at Bow Church, Cheapside, arranged by Sir C. Villiers Stanford. They recall a favourite old melody that suitably associates itself with the story of Dick Whittington.

THE many admirers of Dickens' "David Copperfield" will hear with regret that the old shop at the corner of the market-place in Dover, on the step of which David rested after his long and weary tramp from London, has been pulled down to make way for more modern premises. Dickens had pleasant associations with this part

QUARTERLY NOTES.

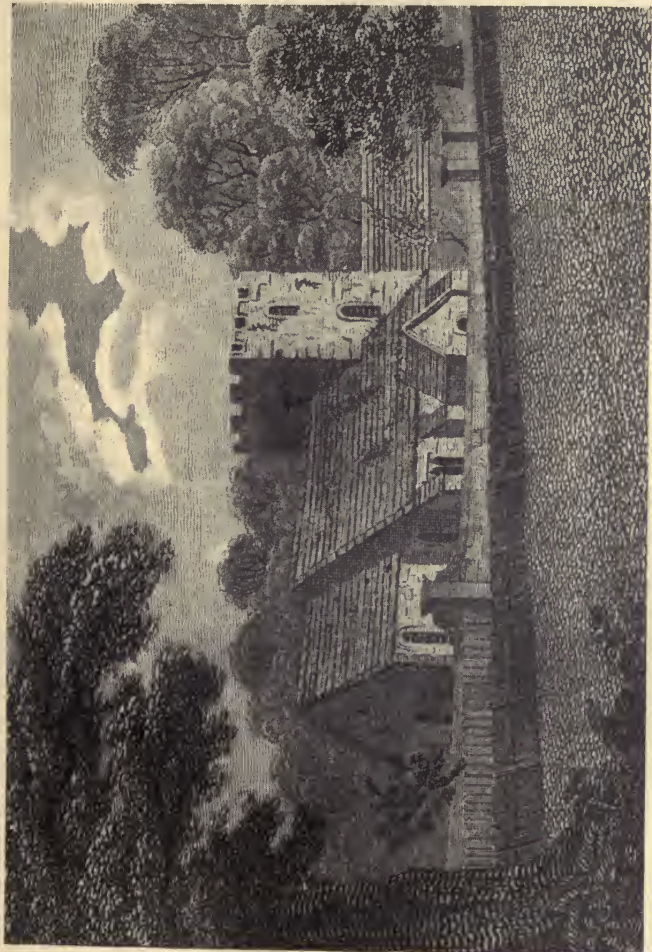
of Kent, and the district forms the background to scenes in several of the novels.

A CORRESPONDENT has drawn our attention to an interesting article on Addington Church which has recently appeared in the "Surrey Daily Argus." As our readers are probably aware, Addington Park was for many years one of the residences of the archbishops of Canterbury, and the church, which we illustrate from an old print, thus became in a sense the archbishop's parish church, and here more than one archbishop was interred.

A STRANGER who revisits London after some years' absence is struck by changes of various kinds in the Metropolis. One of the most notable is perhaps the number of free libraries and public newsrooms now to be found, both in London proper and in the suburbs. Some twenty years ago such libraries were practically non-existent, although the people of large towns, like Manchester and Leeds, had long enjoyed these advantages. Thanks, however, in some degree to private generosity, London may now be said to be fully abreast of the towns of the North. The creation of the modern Metropolitan Boroughs has also probably been a cause of this development which has taken place with the growing interest being displayed in local government and institutions. The people of London are in this connection much indebted to Mr. Passmore Edwards and the late Sir Henry Tate.

IN a former volume we had an article on Whitgift's Hospital at Croydon. Some of our readers may know that these old almshouses are threatened with destruction. The site of the building is at the crossing of the two main streets in the middle of Croydon, where the traffic is the greatest and the roads particularly narrow. The slope of the ground practically precludes the possibility of setting the buildings back on the opposite side of the road, so that it looks as if the interesting old hospital will have to be either entirely destroyed and rebuilt elsewhere, or partially pulled down and reconstructed in such a way as to cover less ground.

THE imminence of the general election takes us back in imagination to the parliamentary elections of the beginning of last century. A contested election was then the occasion for bribery, dissipation and riot, such as is well described by Charles Dickens in the *Pickwick Papers*, as taking place in the Borough of Eatanswill. The expense to the candidates was enormous, especially in the case of County elections. One instance may be given, that of the elec-



Addington Church, near Croydon.





GRAVESEND.

tion for Yorkshire in 1805, which is said to have cost the Fitzwilliam and Harewood families £100,000 each.

It is also interesting to call to mind that in early times Parliament frequently met elsewhere than in Westminster; one readily recalls meetings of Parliament at Bury St. Edmund's and Oxford.

KINDRED with this subject of parliaments is that of local assemblies and courts, such as the court of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, which is described by Mr. A. D. Cheney in our present issue; and we can heartily recommend a perusal of the article.

GRAVESEND.

BY ALFRED CHARLES JONAS, F.S.A. (Scot.).

TO become acquainted with the history of our native place should be the aim of every intelligent person, and to be familiar with the history of our country is the duty of, and ought to be a pleasure to, all with the smallest claim to literary knowledge.

It would be unnecessary to point to many great minds, whose delight in such subjects has been the means of leaving us a legacy, in respect of history, without which the world would be to us a perfect chaos. So it is that historic fame endures long after commercial prosperity has written its fleeting record in the sands, and long after a city or town has crumbled to dust and passed out of existence.

Who then can command more enduring fame than the historian? Who then will not consider the study of local and general history a subject of educational and literary prominence?

Not a few writers have, in one way or another, helped to perpetuate the name of Gravesend. Dickens, that wonderful portrayer of the bright and shady side of frail humanity, has frequently referred to it; in "Dombey and Son": "Florence love, the loading of our ship is nearly finished . . . shall we go away that morning and stay in Kent until we go on board at Gravesend?" Again, in "David Copperfield": "If ever I chanced to come to Gravesend I was to come over and inquire for 'Mas'r Davy.'" In 1841 Dickens spent a day and night at Gravesend, and after he went to Gad's Hill, he frequently walked to the station there. The Rev.

GRAVESEND.

John Dolman, at one time Vicar of Chalk, resided at Gravesend. In 1772 he published a second edition of "Contemplations amongst S. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol." Mr. Charles Kite, Surgeon, published in 1792 "Causes of Suspended Animation," while he was a regular contributor to medical and other journals of standing. The Rev. Thomas Harris, M.A., of Gravesend, was a writer on several religious topics, and so on.

It is an open question if there are any important records of Gravesend traceable in Roman History, while with regard to Saxon records, information on the subject is of the scantiest kind. This adds piquancy to our inquiry into the origin of this place-name, which some writers trace to Saxon. Lambard, that celebrated antiquary, in his "Perambulations in Kent," published in 1575, states that in Latin it was "Limes praetorius," and "Geresesend" in Saxon. Little up to now has been shown connecting Gravesend with the Roman occupation, and yet from its situation on the banks of the Thames, and for other reasons, one can hardly realize that the Romans were so short-sighted as to have ignored the importance of the position. With respect to the Saxon name, Dr. Harris, who printed in 1719 a volume, "History of Kent," states that he never saw the so-called name Lambard refers to, in Saxon, and further that Gravesend means no more than the end of a hollow place; and gives illustrations to prove his case. Leland, in his Itinerary, calls it "Greva."

It may come from "Grava," a word common in "Domesday," meaning a coppice or small wood; sometimes a grove was called Grava-end. The alteration of "a" to "e," and the introduction of "s" is not such an innovation as to cause much surprise, learning then was in its infancy.

If I dared to suggest an origin for the name, it would be from the Latin "Graves"—important, or great; and "mam" from Hamulus—an angle: *i.e.*, the great hook-like shape, which the Thames takes beside Gravesend, and which is called in Domesday "Gravesham."

Camden, in his "Britannia,"¹ quotes Leland, and also states the name may come from the "limit of some authority." Leland's words are "Sed nec Greva suo carët rotundo" and so on. Certainly in Leland's suggestion we have something to work upon, and it will be apparent that Lambard was on the same tack when he states that the significance of "Gravesend" might be looked for in the official Portreve, anciently Portgereve.

"Port" we take to come from "Portus"—a port town, and "gereve" from the Saxon verb "to rule." Gravesend would thus

¹ London, 1695, p. 190 (note 21).

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become the limit of some such ruler or official's authority. Of course we have evidence in Saxon records, which might be supposed to support the correctness of the theory; certainly there exists a Saxon charter which begins "William the King greeteth William the Bishop and Godfrey the Portreve, and all Burgers that in London be." This was in reference to Milton, near Sittingbourne.

In ancient times however, every manor had its Reve, who became Bailiff under the Normans. Little space has been devoted by historians to Gravesend. Camden disposes of the subject in a few lines; Lambard in his "Description of the chief towns" does the same, and so it is with writers generally. One thing which fails not to strike an inquirer is, that there are many, and not a few eminent, families who have borne the name Gravesend. This fact raises curiosity, and tends to favour the idea that the place had an importance much greater than our historians have apparently succeeded in discovering.

Ancient records are, as before indicated, few and far between, which throw light upon the subject; in short, we have to come to the Norman period for the very little reliable which as yet has been found respecting Gravesend. It certainly appears as if neither the Romans, Saxons or Danes considered the place worth attention. In Domesday we find the following: "Gravesham: Herbert, son of Ivo, holds of the Bishop, Gravesham It answers for two sulings and one yoke. There is the arable land of four teams. In demense, there is one. And four Villans, with seven slaves, have two oxen. A church, and one Hythe. In the time of King Edward, it was worth ten pounds. When he received it. Now eleven pounds. This manor had been three manors. In the time of King Edward, Leuric, and Uluuin and Godun held it. Now it is one." With regard to Milton, which is usually associated with Gravesend: the former, in Domesday called "Meletune and Melestun, probably derives its name from the Mill which existed there at the time of the Survey. In a charter of Aegelric Bigge (1044) we find the land of "Chart," "Stouting," and "Melton" (Melentun) the latter being the spelling in Saxon. Milton, however, is in the same position as Gravesend with respect to the paucity of information.

It is worth notice that there are found great variations in the spelling of Gravesend from the first to the last. As late as 1653, on some tradesmen's tokens, the word was spelt Grawsend, and in 1671, on a similar sign, it appears as at present. Ignorance or indifference must in a great measure account for such idiosyncrasy, yet it is evident no settled rule was observed. There was printed in Paris, 1673, "Travels in England," by one Jorevin, in which the name was spelt Gracesine, and curiously enough the writer,

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when dealing with Gravesend, describes a strong castle there, defended by ramparts and bastions of earth, furnished with a good number of cannons and a great garrison within.

The origin from which this description is supposed to be derived, is the common seal in 1632. In maps of an earlier period, these ramparts are marked "blockhouses,"¹ so we had blockhouses, at least in name, in England before they were introduced into our African possessions: whether or not they were the same, and similarly used in warfare, is a matter readers must decide for themselves.

In the year 1268, in which Pope Clement the fourth died, and after which the Roman See remained vacant for three years, Edward, afterwards King, "proceeded by ship as far as Gravesend, meeting his uncle, he then took up his quarters at Northflete, from whence he proceeded to a conference with the King of France, who arranged to lend Edward 70,000 livres" (tournois)² which was for "horses, for provisions, for ships, and for passage for the recovery of the Holy Land from the infidels." It is not relevant here to introduce a copy of the deed and document, which bound the borrower for the repayment of the loan, and the method of payment, yet the curious will be repaid by a perusal of it.

In 1380 the French and Spanish entered the Thames, burnt and plundered Gravesend and Milton, carrying away most part of the inhabitants as prisoners.

The Manor of Southfleet, which has been mentioned, belonged to the Bishops of Rochester before 1066. The liberty these bishops had, covered the power of trying and executing felons. A strange instance is on record connected with Croydon and this authority. In 1200, two women, who had stolen a quantity of clothes in "Croindene," were pursued by men of that town to Southfleet, where the women were caught; being tried by Lord Cobham, they were put to the barbarous test (?) of the fire ordeal, one was allowed to go, the other was drowned. The two principal methods in those days of testing (?) the guilt or innocence of supposed criminals were by fire and water. Doubtless this is the foundation of the proverbial saying: "I would go through fire and water to save or assist a friend, etc." The ancient and no less important family of Cobham began, I believe, with William Quartermere, who, for services rendered Henry II, was brought from Normandy, and among other lands and rents given to him in Kent was "all the land of Cobham," which lands were afterwards called Quartermere's Fee. There is a perfect mine of literary wealth connected with

¹ "England, Wales and Scotland," John Speed, 1627.

² The livre tournois was worth 20s., livre Paris, 25s. Tournais, a French penny, the tenth part of a penny sterling (Blunt, 1681).

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this family, which lies waiting development at the hand of the historian, antiquary, or lover of matters genealogical. In 1280, Richard de Gravesend, Archdeacon of Northampton, was consecrated Bishop of London. This Gravesend was the principal founder of the "Fryers at Maldon."

In 1318, Stephen Gravesend was Bishop of London. When speaking of the surname Gravesend, it should not be omitted that a well-known mathematician, of Delft, in Holland, bore the name Gravesend, no doubt a descendant of one of the illustrious families who derived their name from the town under consideration. "Gravesande" was a literary man of no mean calibre. He was one of the delegates sent to congratulate George I on his accession, and while in England became a friend of Newton. Gravesande died in 1742.

In the twelfth year of King Henry VI, among the gentlemen of Kent are found: John Petygede, Gravesend; John Pete; William Doget and Robert Baker. In the Visitation of the County in 1619, among the pedigrees of families then resident at Gravesend are found Bere, Tucker, and Robinson. The family of Etkins, of whom George was Sheriff in the 32nd year of Charles II, had a son who married Ann, daughter of Colonel George Compton, Governor of Tilbury in 1650: the latter's daughter Susan married Thomas Holker of Gravesend.

At the period when Domesday survey was made, the church at Gravesend, as did Gravesend itself, stood more in the direction of the turnpike road leading to the village of Perry Street, near Wombwell Hall, now, or at one time, called, I think, Wimble Hall, which was first built in 1471. To the northward was a small piece of ground called Church field, where might have been seen some years ago, if not now, part of the foundation of the ancient church of St. Maries, which existed in 1086. The plough, a hundred years ago, turned up ruins of the church, and bones of persons who had been buried in its ground. As indicated, the situation of Gravesend is not precisely that which it held in early days. Its position being inconvenient, the inhabitants moved near the river, and in 1497 licence was obtained for the purpose of holding service in the public building or oratory which had been erected there. Thirteen years after, this oratory was consecrated by John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, for refusing to acknowledge the King's supremacy in matters ecclesiastical. The Oratory was dedicated to St. George.

In the same month the same bishop consecrated the parish church, which had been erected in place of the one burnt, and which was previously referred to as being mentioned in Domesday.

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A rather curious circumstance is on record with respect to Bishop Fisher and S. Maries. It appears that it was the custom, when the bishop visited the parish, to ring the church bells. On one occasion, when the bishop made a visitation, this custom was not observed; the bishop thereupon prohibited the celebration of Divine service in the church. On its being shown that the churchwardens and all available parishioners had been summoned to appear before the King's officer, on that very day, and that therefore the seeming neglect was not so in fact, and that the failure to honour the bishop was not the result of indifference, but arose from circumstances over which they had not control, the bishop "graciously" withdrew the interdict.

This stickler for honour to be paid himself refused to respect the supremacy of the King, and was accordingly punished in such a way as to preclude the possibility of a withdrawal of the sentence, and the bishop's head was set up on London Bridge, and his body buried in Barking churchyard. Read in the light of to-day there is an enigma connected with ecclesiastical law and good Archbishop Whitgift. In 1585 he "granted to Ambrose Potter, of Gravesend, a license to eat flesh and white meats during life with his wife: but with this proviso, that he did it soberly and frugally, cautiously, and avoiding public scandal, as much might be, and not to do so openly."

When writing of Whitgift, who was so beneficent a giver to Croydon, it is worthy of notice that there should be an association between Gravesend and Croydon. Whitehorse Road, we have in Croydon, derives its name from a mansion which, nearly four decades ago, had in its brickwork the date 1604. The manor on which this mansion stood was called Bunchesham, which is fairly retained in Bencham Manor Road of to-day. Stephen de Gravesend died in the reign of Edward III, at which time he held the Manor of Croydon for the service of twenty-one shillings per annum.

Reverting to "Melantun" and Brigge's will, in a later copy of which, written in the Kentish dialect, Milton is spelt Meletune, it will thus be noticed that this agrees with Domesday.

A very interesting circumstance connected with this charter, is the rare instance where reference is made to "the Hago within the town." Hago has a twofold meaning—an enclosure made by a hedge; a dwelling in a town so enclosed.

In the north-east corner of the ancient parish of Milton the land gradually rises from the marshy ground to a hill, which commands a superior view. To the south-east may be seen a long range of trees, which point to Cobham Park, the residence of the

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ancient lords already named, who trace their origin to a remote period. It may be noted that Milton parish, with others in the neighbourhood, were bound to contribute towards the ninth pier of the ancient bridge of Rochester.¹

Milton was part of Odo's possessions, and at the Survey was held by Fitz Turol. The Manor of Gravesend probably reverted to the Crown on the disgrace of Odo, for soon after it became part of demenses of the family of Cremulle, and Henry de Cramville possessed the manor.

The manor was conveyed by sale to King Edward III, who in turn granted by Charter to certain feoffees the manor for the endowing of his Cistercian Abbey, called S. Mary Graces, near the Tower of London.

In the tenth year of Richard II he, by his letters patent, granted the Abbot and Convent, and their successors, all rents and profits of the manor "untill he should otherwise alter or provide for them." Latterly the King, by a charter dated at Nottingham the third of July, in the last year of his reign, granted the manor and other lands to the Abbot and Convent, "To have and hold by the said Abbot and Monks, and their successors in perpetuity." Among the "other lands" granted, the charter particularized "all that messuage of ours of Tower Hall, with the gardens, and kitchen garden adjoining," and we are further enlightened by this charter that the King was indebted to John Cory for "Tower Hall."

For the holding of the manors detailed in the charter, it was provided "a rose only" was to be given every year at the festival of the Nativity of John the Baptist. The Abbey was endowed with seven manors in Kent, and a reversion of the "Manor of Gomshulf" in the county of Surrey.

That worthy competitor of Cromwell, in the race for distinction in the field of "reaction" from superstition, Henry VIII took the manor in question, and in the generosity of his heart gave what he had taken, so far, to his faithful servant, Sir Richard Long, Bart., the office of Bailiff of his Manor at Gravesend, with the fee or wages of TWO PENCE a day, together with all fees, emoluments, and other profits belonging to it during the term of his natural life. What was the reason for the King, in the next year, giving the same manor to Sir Christopher Morrice, *alias* Morys, Knt., is not clear; however, in those days it did not do to be particular in such matters.

This much "changed-hands" Manor became the possession

¹ See Vol. IV, No. 16, p. 266.

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of the widow of the last holder. Edward VI granted it to his uncle, Sir Thomas Seymour, no doubt for good and sufficient reason. Unfortunately this owner fell under the displeasure of some one, and the King gave the Manor to Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham. Four years after, the Lord Cobham surrendered the letters patent, and the King granted other letters for the same property to Sir Henry Sidney.

In the twenty-fifth year of Elizabeth's reign the sole right to this manor was vested in Sir Thomas Gawdye, who had licence to give it to William Brooke, Lord Cobham. The Brooke family did not long enjoy the property; the eldest son of the last named was attainted for high treason, and, although execution did not take place, he was stripped of all he possessed, and he died in poverty in 1619. It should be mentioned that his wife was wealthy in her own right, but she in no way assisted her husband in his distress, and we are left in the dark as to whether she had, or not, good reason for her seeming unfeeling conduct.

King James granted the Manor of Gravesend and estates of the Cobhams and George Brooke to Lodowic Stewart, from whom descend the Darnleys, and whose ancestor was Robert Bruce of Scotland, and from whom descended King James the First of England.

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BY WOLMER WHYTE.

TO the few Londoners who know and love Buckinghamshire it has long been a matter for surprise that to their fellow citizens the beautiful county is practically a *terra incognita*. The charm of its lanes, its quaint, old-world villages, extensive woodlands and breezy commons, were they but better known, would bring it a popularity equal to that of vaunted Surrey. But such a popularity would rob Buckinghamshire of one, at least, of its charms, for the peaceful quietude which pervades the country would be rudely broken. As it is one may traverse the lanes for miles without meeting anyone save an occasional villager, and cycles and motor-cars are few and far between. Yet it must be admitted that the cycle is the best means of seeing the country, for thus we can cover more ground than on foot, and can go where motor car or carriage cannot follow. Perhaps the chief charm of the county lies in the variety of its scenery. It seems that every conceivable kind is

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here save a view of the sea, and when first we sight the chalky bluffs of the Chilterns by Wendover it is, indeed, hard to realize that the ocean is not surging restlessly at their base. With so many charms it is difficult to pick and choose, but perhaps a day spent in the very heart of the Chiltern Hills is as satisfying a pleasure as even Buckinghamshire can afford.

Amersham is a convenient starting point, and we pedal along the main road to Great Missenden, a typical village of the county. A few yards outside the village the road forks, and we take the narrow way on the left. All the way from Amersham the road has been undulating, but nevertheless it is plain to see that the country is ascending. Soon after turning off from the main road we see straight ahead of us a gate with two quaint lodges, one on either side. Between them and through the gate we look along a straight avenue of great breadth and more than a mile in length, and at the far end we can discern Hampden House, the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. It is said that this remarkable avenue was cut by one of the Hampdens to honour the visit of Queen Elizabeth. It has long since fallen into disuse, and now a shorter drive leads up to the house. The Hampden family have owned the estate since Saxon times, and it was here that the patriot John Hampden resided. Our lane runs alongside the avenue for a little way, and on the right we see a narrow lane which, a finger-post tells us, leads to Little Hampden. It is a somewhat stiff hill, and, as we shall come down it on our way home, we are quite content to continue on our way. The road now turns sharply to the left, crosses the great avenue and plunges deep into a beech-wood. The steep rise has already caused us to dismount, and we can prop our cycles against a tree and roam through the woods at will. Everywhere around us are beech trees, with here and there a fir. Buckinghamshire is famous for its beeches, and in this wood we see as fine specimens as are to be found in the county. The great, gray trunks rise up straight as a plumb-line, and the downward and lateral sweep of their wide-spread branches gives them a majesty and grace which no other tree possesses. It is not a long hill we have to climb, and we come to the top and out of the wood at the same moment. From here it is but a short ride to the centre of Great Hampden, which we find is a wide common, thickly covered with furze, bracken and blackberry bushes. It is more beautiful than most commons, for the trees which grow upon it save it from the bareness which is characteristic of such places. A few scattered, picturesque cottages are the only sign of a village, and there is no inn in the place, although at one of the cottages, if you walk up the little garden path and knock at the door, you will be admitted and

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food and drink placed before you. A curious fact about Great Hampden is that there is not a brook or stream in the parish, but the deep wells yield a good supply of remarkably pure water.

We now take the road to Prince's Risborough, and after riding through another wood we come out into open country, although we cannot see much of it owing to the high hedges on either side of the way. But the glimpse that we do obtain through the hedge on the left convinces us that we are on the very top of the Chilterns. The road forks, and we go to the left. There is a small hill on our right, and as our road curves round it a magnificent view is gradually unfolded before us. The hill ends abruptly, and the complete panorama is revealed with astonishing suddenness. The road as suddenly becomes a steep declivity, and prudence joins our inclination and their combined forces compel us to dismount. We are on the very edge of the hills, the road descending from our feet right down to the Vale of Aylesbury. The view extends as far as the eye can see, the fields of pasture and corn and the fallow land giving the scene a remarkable variety of colour. From the height on which we stand the great trees in the vale below look as small and unreal as the little wooden trees which formed part of the mixed assembly that inhabited the Noah's Ark of our childhood. In the middle distance Bledlow Ridge, a spur of the Chilterns, thrusts its huge bulk halfway across the scene, and a little white wisp of steam moving slowly under its shadow marks the course of the Great Western Railway. Prince's Risborough seems to be almost at our feet, but when we descend into the Vale we find that it lies a full mile from the foot of the hills. Another discovery we make is that the Vale is by no means so flat as it seemed to be when we stood upon the heights. The road is undulating, and just before entering Prince's Risborough we descend a really considerable hill.

Prince's Risborough is said to derive its name from the Black Prince, who had a palace there, and Monk's Risborough, the little village a mile further along the road, from the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, whose property it was in the tenth century. Villages are plentiful hereabouts, and we seem scarcely to have left Monk's Risborough when we find ourselves in Great Kimble, and but a quarter of a mile further on is Little Kimble. It was at a parish meeting in Great Kimble Church that John Hampden resolutely refused to pay the ship-money impost. All the way from Prince's Risborough our road runs alongside the Chiltern Hills. Tall woods crown their heights and spread down to the Vale, bright green cornfields form a vivid contrast to the darker hues of the trees, and tracts of moorland and grassland give variety to the scene. Here and there an old chalk-pit shows white against

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the verdure, and Whiteleaf Cross stands out boldly and can be seen for miles.

By Wendover the line of the hills turns in a more easterly direction, so that as we ride along they seem to end a little way ahead of us. The limit of our view of them is marked by two lofty hills. Our attention is attracted to one by the monument which stands upon its summit, erected to the memory of men of the neighbourhood who fell in South Africa. The other hill is of a curious conical shape, and is known as Beacon Hill, and also as Cymbeline's Mount. A legend tells how Cymbeline's two sons died upon this hill in battle against the Roman invaders, and, hearing the legend, the origin of the names of the two villages through which we have just passed is apparent.

We take a turning to the right soon after leaving Little Kimble, and seem to be riding straight for Cymbeline's Mount. The little village of Ellesborough, which we pass, lies at the very foot of the Chilterns, and the ancient British road known as the Acknel Way runs through here — one of the oldest roads in England, for it was used by the Britons many years before the Romans first set foot in the land. After Ellesborough our road begins to ascend. It is flanked by high banks, and, judging by the thickness of the trees which surmount them, it is evident that we are passing through a wood. It needs a steady trudge to get up this hill, but it must be done if we wish to be in the Chilterns again, and our labour will be well rewarded. A break in the wood lets a flood of sunlight into the lane, and at the same moment our nostrils become aware of a pleasant fragrance. On our right is a hedge, and on our left a steep bank. It is from the left that the fragrance comes, for the sides and summit of the bank are a gray-green mass of wild thyme. The trudge up the hill has made us thirsty, and it is the hour for tea; the wild thyme tempts us, and we search for a way up the bank. At the far end is a gentle slope, and we wheel our bicycles up and, reaching the summit, prop them against a bush. It is the work of a moment to unpack the panniers, and we soon have the little spirit-stove placed snugly in the yawning mouth of a rabbit-bury. The breeze cannot reach it there, and we need not fear that Brer Rabbit will screw up enough courage to knock over the fearsome thing that bars the entrance to his home. While the kettle is boiling we can explore our camping ground. It is roughly triangular in shape, and there is not a square foot of it but yields its crop of thyme. The wood forms one of its sides, a hedge another, and the third is the little precipice with the lane at its base. The kettle is boiling by the time we have completed our survey, and we spread our table-cloth in the shade of a bush, make the tea, and sit

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down in the fragrant thyme with our backs to the wood, so that, while we are refreshing the inner man, our eyes may feast upon the beautiful view over the hedge and the road. We are undoubtedly in the heart of the Chilterns again. Just below us are the tops of the trees through which our road has passed, and beyond them the rolling hills are spread with the cloud shadows racing over them. It is a beautiful scene and we are loth to leave it, but the sun is low and there is more to be seen. We finish our tea, repack the panniers, and the space left vacant by the consumed eatables we fill with a bunch of thyme: for some days its scent will serve to remind us of our day in the Chilterns.

Descending into the road again, refreshed and vigorous, we step out briskly up the hill. The banks on either side must be quite twenty feet high, and the trees grow to the very edge, their branches forming a green arch above us and their roots curling out of the banks in a confused tangle. We reach the top and are glad to mount our machines again, but, to our surprise, the road leads straight on to a common, and then ceases to exist. We find ourselves riding over short thick grass, worthy of a tennis lawn. We ride along on the turf, until the ground descends sharply and some deep cart-ruts make riding dangerous, but we do not have to wheel our machines far, for ere long the road begins again in the same irresponsible fashion in which it ceased. There is a little inn and one or two cottages in a cluster here, and a little further down the road are two or three more cottages and a church. This is Little Hampden. The church is a quaint little building that seems scarcely forty feet in length, and it is constructed chiefly of flints and mortar, building material that is characteristic of Buckinghamshire. Little Hampden is beautifully situated. Although itself by no means low-lying, it is surrounded by thickly wooded hills which shelter it from the winds, and render it an exceptionally salubrious spot. The road leading out of the village is down hill, and when we turn out into the lane at the bottom we find ourselves at the entrance to the great avenue of Hampden House, but a few minutes ride from Great Missenden, and not much more from Amersham, for it is mostly easy riding, and we cover the ground quickly. It is dusk when we reach Amersham, pleasantly tired and well satisfied, but with a firm resolve that ere the summer is gone we will spend yet another day in the heart of the Chilterns.

SHEPWAY CROSS.

BY A. DENTON CHENEY, F. R. HIST. S.

“**L**YMME HILL, or Lyme, was sumtyme a famosse haven, and good for shyppes that might come to the foot of the hille. The place is cawled Shipway or Old Haven. Farther, at thys daie the lord of the V ports kepeth his principal court a lytil by est from Lymme hill.” Thus wrote Camden in his “*Britannica*” of a spot now remote from the world’s busy affairs, leaving no trace nor sign of any special interest or antiquity, situated on a bye-road, in the vicinity of an unimportant village, yet replete with historical associations of so varied a character, and so momentous importance, that it is surpassed by none and equalled by few places in the whole realm of England.

In the days of the old Roman occupation Shepway stood upon the great Roman highway running from London, through Rochester and Canterbury, to the Portus Lemanus, the principal port in Southern Britain.¹ In the Itinerary of Antoninus (the fourth route) the distances are detailed thus: from London to Rochester 27 miles, thence to Canterbury 25 miles, thence to Lymme 16 miles. This latter portion of the road is excellently well defined throughout the greater part of its course, and is known as the Stone Street, from its having been paved with that material. It runs in a direct line from Canterbury, but at the foot of the hill from whose summit it points towards Lympe, it breaks suddenly off; its course, however, may be traced almost up to the site of the ancient port (see “*Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lym*,” by C. Roach Smith, published in 1850).² There can be little doubt but that the Stone Street road at this end is incorrectly marked in the Ordnance Survey and County maps. Some years ago a local antiquary, Mr. Thurston, pointed out that

¹ Somner, in his “*Roman Ports and Forts*,” argues at some length that this port stood at New Romney, but this rather far-fetched hypothesis has been universally discredited. He also derives “*Studfall*” from stud fold, a place for breeding horses or cattle, instead of the generally received interpretation of “*a fallen place*.”

² Messrs. Forbes and Burmester, in their recent work upon “*Our Roman Highways*,” mention the road from Lympe to Canterbury as one of the earliest, if not *the* earliest, Roman road in England. “*The three roads*,” they tell us, “*running from Lympe, Dover, and Richborough on the Kentish coast to a junction at Canterbury*, appear to have been undoubtedly the three first constructed by the Romans in Britain.” (P. 261.)

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“The Stone Street Road leads direct from the castle at Canterbury to the parish of Lymne, but on reaching New Inn Green, near Westenhanger, it appears to diverge to the west to Studfall Castle. It is remarkable that if the straight line were continued from New Inn Green it would point to the Shepway Cross, and continue down the present roadway which descends the hill to West Hythe. Now this is the only place along the hill where a roadway could possibly descend it in a straight line, and I believe was naturally selected as the road to the ships in port, and therefore called the Shipway. There is one remarkable peculiarity in the Stone Street Road (he adds), namely, that it forms a boundary to almost every parish along its course, thus evincing its existence before these parishes were distinguished from each other.”

It is a well-known fact that public footpaths frequently perpetuate ancient British and Roman roads, and a reference to the Ordnance Map will show an existing right-of-way exactly following the presumed line of the old Stone Street from New Inn Green to Shepway Cross. A corroborative piece of testimony is found in the fact that the principal entrance to Studfall Castle, the official and business centre of the old Roman City,¹ lie east and west, which would correspond with the line of road above mentioned; the western gate doubtless was the entrance and exit to the city from Chichester and Pevensey (Anderida), mentioned in the 15th Iter. of Richard of Cirencester; which road, and not the Stone Street, by the way, gave the name to the hamlet of Court-at-Street, about two miles to the west of Lymne.

There has been some difference of opinion regarding the origin of the name Shepway; one or two writers have derived it from the vast numbers of sheep which from time immemorial have fed upon the Romney Marshes, and which they contend were probably driven along this route to and from the villages and pastures on the higher country round. Somner somewhat fancifully suggests that the hill afforded a fine prospect of the way of the ships passing through the Channel, and quotes Talbot and Lambard as of the same opinion; but as we know that the old Roman port lay at the foot of this hill (the site of its quays has been traced and placed beyond doubt), there can be little question but that it derived its name from its use, viz., the road or way to and from the ships in port.

But the peculiar point of interest attaching to Shepway Cross is not that it stood upon the busy highway of Roman commerce,

¹ “The fortified praetorium, standing in the centre of the city, towards the four cardinal points of the compass.” (“Our Roman Highways.”)



Site of Shepway Cross.

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traversed by soldiers and sailors, by traders and merchants, by nobles and peasants, journeying to and from Duvernum and the more distant Londinium; its special feature of attraction to every Englishman lies in the fact of its intimate and important connection with that most remarkable organization, the Confederation of the Cinque Ports, which, in the words of Professor Montagu Burrows,

“Has enjoyed the singular felicity of having taken, on the one hand, a leading part in establishing the Constitutional liberties of England, and on the other of having supplied the chief weapons used by its kings in the consolidation of its territory, and the restoration of its sovereignty in the Norman Seas. It may also be fairly called the parent and exemplar of the Royal Navy itself.” (“History of the Cinque Ports,” p. 3.)

The exact locality of Shepway Cross has been regarded by the historians of the Cinque Ports as a matter of conjecture rather than of knowledge. Professor Burrows tells us that it is unknown, except that it “was about half a mile eastwards of Lympne” (p. 146); whilst Mr. Hueffer, in his recent work upon the same subject, hazards the suggestion that an ancient half-timbered building at Pedlinge, nearly facing the road down Hythe Hill, may have had some connection therewith, oblivious of the fact that the Court of Shepway, like all Teutonic assemblies, was held in the open air; that until the new road to Hythe was made in the early part of last century this building (which differs in no special degree from scores of other half-timbered houses in East Kent) stood in a narrow lane (which was, however, the old main road), and more particularly that the spot he has selected lies two miles distant from Lympne, and therefore far to the east of the place indicated by Camden and others. Having regard to the facts before mentioned as to the origin of its name, viz., the way to the ships of the Roman port, and the distance from Lympne, there seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of the Ordnance Survey which places it at the cross roads, where the way from Hythe along the line of the Quarry hills is crossed by the old Stone Street, which, as we have already seen, anciently ran across the spot now occupied by Beacon Cottages.¹ (Berwick Lane, hard by, is a comparatively modern road, not marked on the map of Kent of 1768.)

¹ Doubtless here stood a wayside cross, or crucifix, erected by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, who were large landowners in this district, and to whose munificence and pastoral care so many of the churches in and near the marsh owe their foundation. Before this emblem of Christian Faith the Lord Warden would repeat the solemn oath. The iconoclastic zeal of the Reformers of the sixteenth century, or of the Puritans of the seventeenth century, destroyed these evidences of the piety of our forefathers.

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A reference to Shepway Cross would necessarily be imperfect without a few remarks upon the Confederation of the Cinque Ports, and more especially that unique institution, the Court of Shepway, which was at once its Parliament and its Court of Justice. The origin of this Confederation is lost in the mists of antiquity. Camden regards its head, the Lord Warden, as the successor of the *Limenarcha*, the officer charged, in the time of the Romans, with the duty of coast defence, and it is quite probable that that office formed the germ from which the larger institution was developed. The first Lord Warden recorded by Somner was Godwin, Earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor; Ireland, in his "History of Kent," gives a list of all the Wardens, which also commences with Earl Godwin; some other writers, however, doubt whether the office can be historically traced anterior to the Plantagenets; the truth probably being that there was a Warden, or head, from the earliest times of the Cinque Ports Confederation; but that his office was magnified, and his power amplified in the time of Edward I, into the position of the King's representative, presiding over the deliberations and sentences of the Court of Shepway, from whose decisions there existed no right of appeal. That this, and the two minor courts of Brodhull and Guestling, were of Teutonic origin, is proved by their leading features, viz., (1) meeting in the open air; (2) the method of trial by pledge and gage; and (3) the forty days' preliminary notice. The first association of the Cinque Ports was apparently an organization formed amongst the shipping and fishing interests of the English Channel ports for the regulation and management of affairs intimately connected with their special trade, for mutual assistance and protection against the incursions of foreign fishermen and traders, for the suppression of the malpractices of unscrupulous members of the community, and the punishment of the offenders, and for organized resistance against the exactions of the kings and nobles, who were ever ready to take toll of the fruits of the labours of the commonalty. And with such marked success that it gradually won its way to the unprecedented position of a body of subjects possessing a local parliament, a local court of justice, and a local navy, chartered with unrivalled privileges, awarded a special dignity above all others at coronations, and favoured with exemption from numerous taxes levied by Parliament, and from tolls and other charges which seriously curtailed the profits of other traders. For example, freedom from the control of counties and hundreds, freedom throughout the whole kingdom from tolls at market fairs or at wharves; freedom from the tenths, fifteenths, and other taxes levied by Parliament.

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By the time that the history of the Cinque Ports becomes a matter of certainty from the existence of records and charters¹ we find its organization managed by three courts, viz.:—Shepway, Brodhull, and Guestling, under one chief officer, the Lord Warden. Broadly speaking, the Court of Brodhull (or Brotherhood) settled internal disputes between port and port; whilst the Court of Guestling regulated matters of supply and finance, and the respective contributions of each port towards the expenses of the year. The principal court, however, was that of Shepway, “it was the central law court of the whole body” (Burrows), presided over by the Lord Warden as the King’s representative, dealing with all the larger questions of home and foreign policy. Here only could the men of the ports be impleaded, for during the Barons’ war they obtained the great desire of their hearts, freedom from summonses before the Justices, a privilege which was subsequently confirmed by Edward I in a charter still preserved at Hythe.² Later on it became a court of appeal upon five points, viz.:—High treason, falsifying money, failure of shipservice, false judgement, and treasure trove. The administration of justice was rough and ready. Any man indicted for treason or disturbing the King’s peace, or debasing coin, if convicted, was immediately drawn round about the place of Shepway “and there hanged in the same place until he be dead”. Any man robbing or stealing ship, rope, boat, net, etc., to the value of 20*d.* also incurred sentence of death in the same manner; whilst any jurat disclosing the King’s counsel, his fellows and his own, was sentenced to the terrible punishment of being bound hand and foot to a stake on the seashore where it ebbs and flows, his throat cut and his tongue drawn through the hole out of his head. Minor punishments were awarded for minor offences. (From an account of the ancient Court of Shepway derived from Sir Basil Dixwell, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, published in 1719 in the “History of Kent” by Dr. Harris). The power of awarding capital punishment was also a privilege of the

¹ Henry II conferred frequent charters upon the Cinque Ports, none of which have come down to us. The charters of John of 6 and 7 June, 1205, fill an important place in the history of the Court of Shepway. But from the terms of the earliest extant charter it is evident that it is a confirmation of previous and still earlier charters.

² “Prince Edward, son of King Henry III, here (at Shepway Cross) exacted of the barons of the Cinque Ports their oths of fidelity to his father.” (Lamard’s “Perambulation of Kent”). They, however, joined in the revolt of Simon de Montfort against the king, and were amongst those against whom Pope Urban IV issued an Interdict, the consequences of which they evaded by boarding the ship in which the papal messengers were travelling, seizing the bulls against themselves and the other members of the constitutional party, and destroying them, thus effectually preventing their publication.

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individual ports: condemned criminals at Dover were thrown over Sharpness Cliff; at Sandwich were buried alive in the thief's down; at Hastings and Fordwich were drowned at places specially selected for that purpose.¹

Very quaint and very impressive must have been the great gatherings of the barons, jurats,² and selected freemen at Shepway Cross. One of the most important of these occasions must have been the "swearing in" of each new Lord Warden, who, before acting in any official capacity, was bound to take a solemn oath at Shepway Cross to properly fulfil the duties of his office, and to maintain the liberties of the freemen. Numerous entries are to be found in the records of the different Cinque Ports, certifying the appointment of the mayor and a specified number of jurats "to go to Shipway to do such service as to them pertains by the ancient usages and customs of the Cinque Ports at the solemnizing of the Cerement or Promise of the Lord Warden at his "first entry into the said office." (Report Hist. MSS., Comn. on Rye MSS.). Long after the time when the Court of Shepway had been removed to Dover for the transaction of all matters of business, Shepway Cross remained the place of the installation of the Warden; the first departure from the ancient custom occurred in 1597, when Lord Cobham took the oath at Bekesbourn. At the time of the Restoration the ceremony was held at the Dover Bredenstone (destroyed some years ago by the erection of new fortifications), where it was located for about a century; but after 1765 it fell altogether into disuetude until it was revived in 1861 by Lord Palmerston at the request of the Portsmen.

The Lord Warden having been duly sworn in, the next important events which took place at Shepway Cross were the meetings of the ancient Court. Prior to each assembly, which in ancient times was held annually, forty days' notice was sent to each of the Cinque Ports, requiring the attendance of the Mayor and a specified number of Jurats or freemen of his town. For example, a summons was issued on 13th July in the eighteenth year of Richard II (A.D. 1395) by John de Beaumont, Constable of Dover Castle, to

¹ The Fordwich Corporation Accounts include a charter from Henry II, the thirtieth clause of which defines what felonies may be dealt with in the Hundred Court, and what must be sent to the Court of Shepway. This clause shows that the Fordwich Court might lawfully inflict punishment, and that the sentence was, as in the other Cinque Ports, carried out by drowning—the prosecutor being the executioner (See 5, Report Hist. MSS. Comn., p. 607); at Dover and at Romney the accuser was also the executioner.

² The "barons" were the freemen of the ports, the "jurats" were governing burgesses, but Mr. Burrows tells us that the jurats sent to the court by each port are to be taken as sworn freemen, not necessarily jurats on the bench.

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the mayor and bailiffs (it would probably be more correct to say the mayor or bailiff) of Rye, requiring them to enjoin twelve of their combarons, jurats as well as others, to be before him at a Court of Schipweye to be holden "at the usual place" on the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle then next ensuing: the mayor or bailiff are also to be present (fifth Report Hist. MSS. Comn.).¹

Upon receipt of these notices the mayor and bailiffs of each of the Cinque Ports summoned a meeting of the jurats to choose the required number of good men and true to represent them at the Court. The number varied, sometimes twelve men and sometimes six, nor was it requisite that all the representatives chosen should be jurats (see Leake's "Charters," p. 72) from which it is evident that the composition of this important assemblage was designed upon a truly democratic and popular basis. The Court having assembled at Shepway Cross upon the day duly appointed, its members were arranged in due order of precedence, which is given by Dr. Harris (History of Kent, vol. i, p. 185) as follows, viz:—On the right of the Lord Warden the Mayor of Sandwich, on his left the Mayor of Dover, the third place on the right the Mayor of Hastings, the fourth places right and left belonged respectively to Romney and Hythe, the fifth to Winchelsea and Rye, the sixth to Faversham, Folkestone, or Fordwich, the seventh to Lydd, Pevensey or Seaford, the last to Tenterden. (This order of precedence must be received with considerable reserve, for in all matters Hastings was undoubtedly the Premier Port, always named first in charters, and its representatives always taking first place at Coronations; but Dr. Harris gives as his authority the account of Sir Basil Dixwell already mentioned). It is probable that the Court of Brodhull is referred to, for the above order of precedence substantially agrees with that named by Leake (as observed in the Court of Brodhull) on an occasion when the Mayor of Hastings was the Speaker. From the fact that the Warden is represented as "sitting" in the middle

¹ So also a Summons to the Court of Shepway dated 24 Ed. III quoted in Leake's "Charters of the Cinque Ports." The Sandwich Corpn. Records contain memos. relating to meetings of the Court held from the twenty-sixth year of Henry VI onwards (5 Report of Hist. MSS. p. 569). In the library of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, is a small volume, mainly a register of the Corpn. of New Romney in the reigns of Ed. III and Richd. II. Fol. 10th, Appt. of a new Warden and his oath. An inquisition to be made at the Court of Schepweic, the Warden to be there in person, and with him the Mayor and Bailiffs of the various Cinque Ports. Fol. 25 contains a summons (in Latin) by Sir Bartholomew de Burghersche, Warden of the Cinque Ports, to the Barons of Romney to send six of their most approved Barons to appear before him at Schipwaye, dated 22nd year of Ed. III (5 Report).

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it would appear that some accommodation was found although the meetings were held in the open air.¹

It may, perhaps, be asked, why was Shepway Cross chosen as the place of meeting? Why did not the Court sit at one of the Cinque Ports? or at each in turn? There were many considerations that doubtless led to the selection of this spot. In the first place, in Roman days Lympne was an important place, probably the official residence of the Limenarcha, the Roman guardian of the adjacent coast, who, as we have seen, there is reason to believe was the forerunner of the Saxon Warden. Hence, Shepway Cross, the most important highway of the Roman port, may have possessed the prestige of ancient use and custom. Then there is its topographical position, almost exactly equidistant from the farthest Cinque Port on either side. The original five ports were Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney and Hythe, and a glance at the map of Kent will show that Shepway Cross is a central point for them all. From westwards came the men of Hastings, from eastwards the men of Sandwich and Dover, across the marsh came the men of Romney, whilst those from Hythe had but to ascend the hill. And even when it became necessary to enlarge the area of the Cinque Ports' jurisdiction and privileges by adding other towns as "limbs" to the original five, the central position of Shepway Cross still remained. The mutual jealousies of the men of different ports would make it far more politic to choose a place of meeting in the open country than in one of the towns; and doubtless it was the cumulative force of all these considerations that led to the selection of Shepway Cross, not only for the public installation of their chief officer, but also for the assemblage of their principal court.

As time went on, however, the process of decay gradually eat away the privilege of the Portsmen and led to the fall of their ancient power. At times local feeling ran high, and the Wardens found it difficult to hold the members in check; the old democratic self-government was always distasteful to the ruling powers, and causes began to be remitted to Dover, argued by lawyers and decided by the Wardens as judges, in place of the ruder and more elementary form of procedure which in more civilized times was felt to be out of place; thus the functions and powers of the Court of Shepway fell into abeyance and then into disuetude, until in the

¹ "There is no reason to doubt the impartiality of the Court, but it seems to have been customary, at any rate on occasions, to send complimentary presents to the Lord Warden. The fifth report of the Hist. MSS. Comn. gives an entry from the accounts of Lydd, under date 14-15 Richard II (1391-2) recording the expenditure of 31*s.* 8*d.* "Paid for all costs incurred upon 24 capons, 24 geese, 24 pulletes, sent to the Constable of Dover on holding the Schipwey."

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seventeenth century, in the troublous times of Civil and Religious War, it ceased to meet; and although in name it has been revived and still exists, its modern phase bears but little resemblance to its ancient form, and is but the ghost of the important assemblage whose memory it perpetuates. It is outside of the scope of this paper to present any account of the other Courts of the Cinque Ports, but it may be added that when the authority of the Court of Shepway as the free assembly of the men of the Ports became so seriously curtailed, the importance of the minor Court of Brodhill or Brodhull increased (as in this Court the Lord Warden had no seat) and in matters of popular concern took the place no longer filled by the Court of Shepway. The meetings of the Brodhull were held on or near Dymchurch beach (within sight of Shepway Cross), but later on they were removed from thence to Romney.¹

The powerful reasons which exacted from our early monarchs the charters whereby so large a measure of self-government and so many valuable privileges and exemptions were granted to the men of the Cinque Ports, will not be understood without some reference to the services which they rendered in return. As Professor Burrows truly remarks, we have here the "parent and exemplar of the Royal Navy itself." This is literally correct. During the reign of the early Norman Kings down through the thirteenth and great part of the fourteenth centuries the ships provided by the Cinque Ports formed the sole marine defence of the Kingdom (Professor Burrows tells us that they were very generally spoken of as the Royal Navy of England for considerably more than a century); the Ports were the nearest to the foreign foe; they were the most open to foreign aggression; in the time of Julius Caesar and in the time of William the Conqueror it was on these shores that the invading hosts had landed; and the perpetual imminence of attack had made the men of the Ports the most capable of resisting foreign aggression.² "The courage of those sailors who manned the rude barks of the Cinque Ports first made the flag of England terrible on the seas" (Burrows). In the words of a popular song, they had the men, they had the ships, and they had the money too.

¹ The Brodhull consisted of the Mayor (formerly the Bailiff), of each of the seven Ports, three elected jurats, and three elected commoners—forty-nine in all. The Speaker was the chief officer of each Port in rotation. (Burrows.)

² It may be asked, where was the Cinque Ports Fleet when William the Norman made his descent upon the Hastings shore? The answer is simple. It had gone North to assist Harold against the invasion of the Northmen, and was returning in triumph when news came of the Conqueror's landing and success. Nevertheless Romney incurred the special vengeance of William, after his victory, for the slaughter of his men, which proves the exceptionally effective nature of their resistance to his landing.

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They entered therefore into a compact with the Kings of England that in return for the privileges for which they asked, they would provide a fixed number of vessels and seamen at their own cost, which should be at the service of the state for fifteen days in each year, free of charge; and for a longer period if required, at a charge to the royal exchequer of *6d.* per day for the master and boatswain, to give them their modern names (they were called "rector" and "constable" in those days), and *3d.* per day for each seaman. For example, in 1229, this contribution was fixed at twenty-one ships from Hastings (of which her prosperous "limbs" of Winchelsea and Rye found ten and five ships respectively), and five ships from Romney, five from Hythe, twenty-one from Dover (including her adjuncts), and five from Sandwich.¹ Each ship was manned by twenty-one men and a boy; so that, including the officers, we have a grand total of fifty-seven ships, 1,311 men, and fifty-seven boys, which in those days formed a Channel Fleet of formidable dimensions. They were armed with cross-bows, long bows, swords, axes and spears. The respective contributions of each Port in ships and men varied from time to time, and were settled in their own meetings of Brotherhood. The record of their services over a period of some five centuries is a long one, from which a few examples may be given. In 1147 they formed an important portion of the force at the Siege of Lisbon; in 1217, under their Warden and Admiral, Hubert de Burgh, they defeated a French fleet of eighty ships, and revenged the invasion by the French in the spring of 1216, when they reduced Hastings and Rye, and burnt Sandwich; in 1294 they again fought their ancient foe, with such success that the naval power of France was crippled for many years. In 1282 they rendered valuable assistance to Edward I. in the subjugation of Wales. In 1339 they took part in the great naval victory of Sluis. In 1407 they attacked and captured 120 French ships richly laden; and in the reign of Elizabeth, the Cinque Portsmen, under Lord Henry Seymour, took part in the action off Gravelines which drove the Spanish Armada into the North Seas.² Henceforward the estab-

¹ In A.D. 1300 we find thirty ships requisitioned by Ed. I. Of these Dover supplied eight; Winchelsea, five; Hythe, four; Sandwich and Rye three each; Hastings and Romney two each; Pevensey, Folkestone and Faversham one each. This was the first Cinque Ports' fleet commanded by an Admiral (Gervase Alard, one of their own men, whose monument stands in Winchelsea Church). He drew *2s.* per day, the Captains *1s.* and the boatswain *6d.* A chaplain was appointed "to confess the sailors of the fleet."

² In 1626 the Ports made their last contribution on the demand of Charles First, supplying two ships for the threatened Spanish War. In 1642, in reply to a demand for men, they pleaded the charter of Edward the Fourth. (Burrows.)

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lishment and growth of the Royal Navy, which had commenced under Edward III., made the task of home defence a national affair, but many a sturdy sailor of His Majesty's fleet hails from the ancient ports of Kent and Sussex.

On certain occasions it seems that the portsmen were liable to be called out for home service at the cost of the ports. For example, in A.D. 1450 certain jurats and commoners of Lydd were sent to Dover to keep the castle at the "prayer of the Lieutenant there." The Lydd Corporation accounts show the expenditure of 2s. 6d. for their "baytyng" (*i.e.*, refreshment). On their way home they spent 4d. in drink at Romney, and finished up the day by a carousal at the house of one John Saulys, which cost an additional 8d.

Such are the associations of Shepway Cross. How many of those who pass this quiet spot, lying in its loneliness far from the busy haunts of men, remember the stirring scenes which here have been enacted? First of the strenuous life of a Roman port and a Roman fortress, when in coach and in litter the patrician passed by attended by his crowd of slaves and attendants, when soldiers and mariners and merchantmen from almost every European nation trod its highways; then, in later centuries, of the solemn installation of the wardens of its great maritime corporation, the list of whose names includes many of the most powerful and most renowned of the princes and nobles of their age; then of the assemblages of the stalwart sea warriors of the Cinque Ports, their deliberations of policy, their administration of justice, sometimes of the gruesome execution of their stern laws. All these, the incidents of the rough, manly, and, in the main, honest mediaeval life has Shepway Cross seen during the long centuries of its history.

"Should not some pains," wrote Professor Burrows, "be taken to replace the venerable cross of Shepway? Why should the means of identifying a spot which to some people is only less interesting than Runnymede itself, have been allowed to disappear?" And we as archaeologists shall, I think, heartily endorse and re-echo the sentiment and the suggestion.

We live in utilitarian times, but is it not desirable, even on the score of expediency, to keep before our minds and of those who shall follow us, the records of the noble deeds of our forefathers; how they defended Old England from her foreign foes; and how they won the freedom and liberty which has placed the name of our country in the forefront of those who love and cherish national independence.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

APPENDIX.

Among the parish papers of Lympne is a curious entry by the Rev. Henry Bagnell, who held the living during the middle of the eighteenth century. He wrote: "In digging for materials to mend the highways, on the left hand by the Beacon going down Limne Hill along the cliff, there was discovered the foundations of some very strong walls, of a castle or some other fortification, but no remains of any building above ground have been found, and as far as I can be informed there has been no talk of any such building in any man's memory till this was discovered by labourers digging with mattocks about the year 1738. I was surprised to see such walls, when there had been no kind of talk about them." I do not know that this has any connection with Shepway Cross, but as it closely adjoined the spot I think it worthy of record. The Beacon was one of a chain of these bonfire signals set round the coast, and regularly guarded by the men of each district in proper turn and at the expense of the Common Fund. Beacon Cottage at Shepway Cross perpetuates the name: the fields on each side of the road at this spot bear the same name, viz., Beaconfield: it is possible, therefore, that in early times they formed one large open space, upon which the meetings of the Court of Shepway were held.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. XVIII.

Roydon to Waltham Holy Cross, Essex. Roydon Station (Gt. Eastern Rly.) to Nether Hall Farm (1½ miles), Nazingbury (1½ miles), "Coach and Horses" Inn (1¼ miles), New Inn, Waltham (2¼ miles), Waltham Station (1½ miles), about 8 miles in all. Map: Ordnance Survey (one-inch scale), sheet 240.

THIS ramble takes us through some charming Essex scenery close to the Hertfordshire border. The route is anything but dull, especially in summer time; the road runs through green pastures and fields, over wooded hills, from which the traveller gains delightful views, passing here and there many picturesque old Essex cottages, until it brings us to the ancient town of Waltham Holy Cross, with its venerable and historic Abbey Church.

On alighting at Roydon Station, cross the railway and follow the road through the village, passing the parish church on the right, prettily situated in the churchyard. It is a picturesque building,

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but does not contain much of interest, except some brasses to the Colte family, who formerly flourished at Nether Hall, the ruins of which we shall inspect on our way. The most noteworthy brass is that to Thomas Colte and his wife, Joan Trusbutt. This worthy was one of Edward IV's Privy Council, and his epitaph describes him as "prudens, discretus, fortis, tam consiliis quam armis, vix talem quis reperire potest."

His effigy is clad in the elaborate but awkward armour worn during the Wars of the Roses, and his wife wears a close furred gown, with the "butterfly" headdress of that period. The date of the brass is 22 August, 1471, but it is expressed in such very roundabout Latin that it requires some puzzling out on the part of the reader. Just beyond the church, on the right-hand side, will be found the old village stocks and whipping-post. The village is fairly picturesque and of some length, with a good number of inns for so small a place. Turn to the right at the top, and when a new entrance lodge is reached (some way ahead on the left) keep to the right again. Having descended a steep and rather rough hill with a C.T.C. danger notice, we find ourselves in a wooded valley, Roydon being hidden from sight by the rising ground. The remains of Nether Hall gatehouse, with two tall chimney-stacks, are visible through the trees on the left, and to reach them we must take the first turning in that direction. Passing a wood which hides the farm from the road, we come upon a stretch of ancient red brick wall, at the end of which a gate gives access to the farm-yard. As we turn in through the gate, the picturesque old farmhouse is directly in front, with the ruined gatehouse on the right, behind which the mansion of Nether Hall formerly stood before its demolition in 1773. The gatehouse is a splendid specimen of brick architecture, built about 1470, and of admirable workmanship. Only its strength and solidity saved it from the fate of the mansion, but it is sadly ruined, and one of the semi-hexagonal towers flanking the archway has almost completely gone. Permission to examine the ruin is readily granted by the tenant for the trifling sum of threepence. The visitor should ascend the staircase in the remaining tower, from the top of which an excellent view can be obtained. The old brick handrail is fairly perfect, and the ingenious way in which the circular staircase is carried on arches, all in brick, is worthy of special notice. The top of the tower is very much broken away, but there is no danger if ordinary care is used.

The moat surrounding the demolished mansion is still full of water; and on a fine summer's day the contrast of the inky-black water with the bright green foliage and the charming mellowed

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tints of the old red brick walls, is a sight to be remembered. The fine rooms over the entrance have long been completely gutted, and nothing remains of their internal decorations except a large oaken boss in one corner, carved with the *rose-en-soleil* badge of Edward IV. An interesting article on the history of Nether Hall, with a photograph of the gatehouse, will be found on page 216 in the first volume of this magazine.

Leaving this grand old relic of Essex architecture, our route goes on past the farm and bears round to the right. Some way further on the road makes a wide curve to the left, and then, turning again to the right, continues fairly straight until the four cross roads at Nazingbury are reached, where there are a few picturesque houses. Keep straight ahead, leaving Nazing church to the left, and bear round to the right past an old-fashioned house, the lawn of which is separated from the highway by a sunk fence only, a rather public arrangement for the inmates. The road now passes through some delightfully wooded scenery, and at the foot of a long descent we come to the "Coach and Horses" inn, which forms a convenient stopping-place for tea or other refreshment before we traverse the remaining two miles to Waltham. About a mile further on a fine view of the famous abbey is seen from the road, with the newly-repaired parapet and turrets of its tower gleaming white against a background of foliage, and the chimneys and plantations of the Royal Gunpowder Factory showing on the right. The road takes us past a fine length of old red brick wall with a charming variety of colouring, and some huge buttresses, and when the New Inn is reached, we turn round to the right up the main street of Waltham. The market-place is most picturesque, and the long irregular tiled roofs of the old "Welsh Harp" inn are very noticeable features in the surroundings. Through an entrance in this old building we approach the churchyard and the venerable walls of the ancient Abbey. The charge for admission is very moderate, not more than sixpence, and the visitor will be amply repaid for the expenditure of so small a sum. The chief object of interest, apart from the building itself, is a small piece of carving from the tomb of King Harold the Saxon, which stood in the choir, and was destroyed at the Dissolution in 1540. It lies on an altar-tomb near the organ.

This is not the place for a description of King Harold's famous foundation, nor for tracing its history down from Saxon times until its mutilation under Henry VIII. The visitor will find all that he wants to know in an excellent little publication written by the Rev. J. H. Stamp, entitled, "A Concise History of Waltham Holy Cross." It may, however, be remarked in passing, that the existing

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nave of the Abbey Church is the only surviving example of Norman architecture erected in England before the Conquest.

On this account, and as the pious monument of the last of the Saxon kings, Waltham Abbey possesses a unique interest for every Englishman. The west tower, lately under repair, was erected by the parishioners in 1558 out of the fragments of the choir and central tower which collapsed in 1552. Repairs were effected in 1798—1810, but it has now been found necessary to rebuild the top stage with new stone. A little way past the west end of the Abbey, on the right of the main street, is a most picturesque space known as "Romeland," surrounded by quaint old houses, and quite one of the sights of the town. Its name is supposed to be derived from the fact that the rents of its houses were devoted to the payment of "Peter's pence."

We have now left the wooded country and come down into the valley of the Lea, which skirts Waltham and is several times crossed by the main road. It is believed that the Lea still flows in the channels cut by King Alfred in 895, when he drained the water away from the Danish ships then lying in the river, and thereby seriously crippled the power of the invaders. Following the road for about a quarter of an hour, the visitor arrives at the railway station on his left; but before returning to town, he should not omit to see the beautiful Eleanor Cross at the little village of Waltham Cross, five minutes further on. It stands at the junction of the station road with the village street, and is surrounded by an iron railing. The lower portion, hexagonal on plan, is the original stonework, though much decayed by the weather of six hundred years. Each face contains two foliated and crocketed panels in which hang two carved shields displaying the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu, some of the most ancient heraldic carvings in the kingdom. The upper portion still retains the beautiful statues of the Queen, but was rebuilt by public subscription in 1885. There were originally twelve of these splendid memorials, erected, as is well known, to mark the resting places of Queen Eleanor's corpse as it was conveyed from Harby in Lincolnshire to Westminster Abbey. Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Hardingstone near Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheapside, and Charing Cross, were the favoured spots, but nine crosses have completely disappeared, and only Geddington, Northampton and Waltham have been fortunate enough to retain theirs, that now at Charing Cross being entirely modern. This one at Waltham is the finest of the three survivors, and was built soon after the Queen's death in 1290, a charming monument of her virtue and Edward I.'s affec-

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tion. The royal pair were most devoted to one another, and passed thirty-six years in wedlock. Of Queen Eleanor, the chronicler Holinshed has this record: "She was a godlie and modest princesse, full of pitie, and one that showed much favour to the English nation, readie to releve everie man's grieffe that sustained wrong, and to make them friends that were at discord, so farre as in hir laie."

A prominent feature of the village street, near the Cross, is the quaint sign of the Four Swans Inn, which stretches right across the street, with figures of the swans and the date 1260 on the cross-beam. It was at this hostelry, as tradition informs us, that the Queen's body rested, before lying in state at Waltham Abbey on its way to Westminster.

DICKENS IN SOUTHWARK

BY THE EDITOR.

THE Borough of Southwark, although so near to the centre of London, is, perhaps, as little known to many Londoners as any part of the metropolis, probably on account of the fact that there are not many show places within its confines.

The works of Charles Dickens take us to this side of the Thames, especially "Pickwick" and "Little Dorrit."

When Dickens was ten years of age the family were living in Gower Street, and things went badly with them, till finally his father was arrested for debt, and was placed in the Marshalsea Prison, and there Dickens used to visit him and spend his Sundays.

Soon after this the boy was sent to lodge in Lant Street in the Borough, a street to be afterwards used in the writing of "Pickwick" as the residence of Bob Sawyer, when he was a student at Guy's Hospital; and being so near to the Marshalsea, Dickens went there for breakfast and supper with the family who were now living in the prison on the father's income, which was sufficient to provide for their wants. The life here continued until the father, having received a legacy, the creditors were satisfied, and the family removed from the prison. This mode of life and the final release from it are well portrayed in the case of the Dorrit family in "Little Dorrit."

As is well known, the writings of Charles Dickens largely contributed to the abolition of arrest and imprisonment for debt in this country.

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Early in 1856 Dickens revisited the Borough when "Little Dorrit" was coming out. He says :

Went to the Borough yesterday morning before going to Gads-hill to see if I could find any ruins of the Marshalsea ; found a great part of the original building—now Marshalsea Place ; found the rooms that have been in my mind's eye in the story. Found, nursing a very big boy, a very small boy, who seeing me standing on the Marshalsea pavement, looking about, told me how it all used to be.

This incident doubtless provided the groundwork for the conception of Little Dorrit acting as "little mother" to her large and clumsy-looking charge Maggie, which forms a striking feature of the story. "Little Dorrit" has been called twaddle. It no doubt lacks many of the qualities that had been the making of "Pickwick" and the works of the early period, but for genuine pathos, the scenes between Little Dorrit, Maggie, and Arthur Clennam have the true artistic touch.

In "Little Dorrit" Dickens says:

Thirty years ago there stood, a few doors short of the Church of St. George in the Borough of Southwark, on the left-hand side of the way going southward, the Marshalsea Prison. It stood there many years before, and it remained there some years afterwards ; but it is gone now, and the world is none the worse without it. It was an oblong pile of barrack building, partitioned into squalid houses standing back to back, so that there were no back rooms ; environed by a narrow paved yard, hemmed in by high walls duly spiked at top. Itself a close and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much closer and more confined jail for smugglers. Offenders against the revenue laws, and defaulters to excise or customs, who had incurred fines which they were unable to pay, were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron-plated door, closing upon a second prison, consisting of a strong cell or two, and a blind alley some yard and a-half wide, which formed the mysterious termination of the very limited skittle ground in which the Marshalsea debtors bowled down their troubles.

The church of St. George the Martyr in the Borough High Street comes prominently into the story. This is the church of the parish in which the Marshalsea was situated ; here was the baptism with the record of the birth of Little Dorrit. On the steps of the church Little Dorrit and Maggie passed part of the night when, after visiting Clennam, they returned too late to enter the prison ; and here at the end of the book Clennam and Little Dorrit were married.

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The remains of the Marshalsea, seen by Dickens in 1857, have now been swept away, but there still may be observed a considerable open space which now bears the name of Little Dorrit's playground, and the street called Marshalsea Road acts as a continuous reminder of the prison.

In this same neighbourhood may now be seen Quilp Street, which serves to remind us that the well-known character of the dwarf in "The Old Curiosity Shop" had his place of business on the river bank in Southwark. Near by we notice Clenham Street, which should evidently be Clennam Street.

When Dickens wrote *Pickwick* he says :

There still remains in the Borough some half dozen old inns which have escaped the rage for public improvements and the encroachments of private speculation. Great, rambling, queer old places they are, with galleries, and passages, and staircases. In the courtyard of the "White Hart," High Street, Borough, were three or four lumbering wagons, each with a pile of goods beneath its ample canopy about the height of the second floor window of an ordinary house. A double tier of bedroom galleries with old clumsy balustrades ran round two sides of the straggling area. Two or three gigs and chaise-carts were wheeled up under different little sheds and penthouses; and the occasional heavy tread of a cart horse or rattling of a chain at the further end of the yard announced to anyone who cared about the matter that the stable lay in that direction.

This was where, in the "Pickwick Papers," Mr. Pickwick with Mr. Wardle and their legal adviser came to find Jingle and the spinster aunt, and here is the first introduction to Sam Weller, then the Boots at the inn, who afterwards became Mr. Pickwick's servant, and who played so important a part in the story.

Dickens locates Bob Sawyer in lodgings in Lant Street, and describes it as follows :

There is a repose about Lant Street in the Borough which sheds a gentle melancholy upon the soul. There are always a good many houses to let in the Street; it is a bye street too, and its dulness is soothing. A house in Lant Street would not come within the denomination of a first-rate residence, in the strict acceptation of the term; but it is a most desirable spot nevertheless. If a man wished to abstract himself from the world; to remove himself from the reach of temptation; to place himself beyond the possibility of any inducement to look out of the window; he should by all means go to Lant Street.

In this happy retreat are colonized a few clear starchers, a sprinkling of journeymen bookbinders, one or two prison agents

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for the Insolvent Court, several small housekeepers who are employed in the docks, a handful of mantua makers, and a seasoning of jobbing tailors. The majority of the inhabitants either direct their energies to the letting of furnished apartments or devote themselves to the healthful and invigorating pursuit of mangling. The chief features in the still life of the street are green shutters, lodging bills, brass door plates and bell handles; the principal specimens of animated nature, the pot-boy, the muffin youth, and the baked potatoe man. The population is migratory, usually disappearing on the verge of quarter day, and generally by night. His Majesty's revenues are seldom collected in this happy valley; the rents are dubious; and the water communication is very frequently cut off.



Here were the lodgings of Bob Sawyer, and we have a description of an evening party at the rooms, when the guests included Mr. Pickwick. Mr. Bob Sawyer was a somewhat impecunious gentleman, and being in debt to his landlady, she took her revenge on this occasion by raking out the kitchen fire, and locking up the kettle and going to bed, thus depriving the host of the means of preparing hot punch for his guests. One of these guests, Mr. Benjamin Allen, is described as wandering the streets after the party in a state of intoxication, and knocking at the door of the Borough Market, and sleeping on the steps alternately until day-

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

break, under the firm impression that he lived there and had forgotten the key.

Lant Street is now somewhat changed in appearance, as it contains a considerable number of warehouses, thus showing the continuous growth of the trade of London, which has covered with places of business so many parts that were formerly of a residential character.

Guy's Hospital was founded early in the eighteenth century, and when Dickens wrote "Pickwick" the area of ground covered by buildings was considerably less than at the present day. The original part, of which we give an illustration, still remains, fronting St. Thomas's Street, and the new portion partially covers the ground at the rear. The hospital is a centre of interest to the antiquarian, the scientist, and the humanitarian, and it should be visited by all who have sufficient leisure to go there.

Southwark, as being the seat of a bishopric, may now lay claim to the title of city, but one may hope that it will long be known as *par excellence* "The Borough."

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 262.]

XVI.—DAVINGTON.

1569. (Abp. Parker's Visitation.)

THEY lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The communion is ministered in the finest common bread.

Rectory:—Impropriator, Sir Henry Cheney, Knight.

Curate:—Dom. Lawrence Hollenden, he is not married, has no benefice, does not preach, and is not a graduate.

Householders,	5
Communicants,	27.—(Page 37.)

1580. (*See* under Badlesmere, Vol. vii., p. 212.)

1583. We present our Curate for that he hath not worn the surplice.

We lack such a Bible as is required, and our church is not yet sufficiently repaired.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 105-6.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1590. Our church and churchyard are in some decay by the last great wind, and we have as we are able partly amended it, and shortly we shall finish it altogether. Our parish is very poor and scarce three householders able to give any thing, and some refuse to give as Valentine Finch and Edward Norton. The forfeitures for absence from church are not gathered, for some are poor and cannot, others are able and will not, neither is there any means to come by it.

Valentine Finch refuseth to give anything to the reparation of the church (as above said), and both he and his wife have absented themselves from church by the space of one month.

Edward Norton refuseth to give anything to the reparation of the Church, and he and his wife cometh not abroad to church these three months and more; also they have not received the communion.—(Fol. 167.)

That the minister weareth the surplice very seldom or not at all, in the administration of the Sacraments and saying of divine service, but that other times or sometimes he hath administered the holy communion most undecently in his cloak and his boots; also in saying the divine service he doth not observe the form and order presented in the Book of Common Prayer

That the church¹ is much defiled and annoyed by pigeons and so lieth unhandsomely.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 176.)

1603. John Edwards² presented by . . . Cookson minister of Davington, for that [Cookson] being licensed to serve the cure there, he hath demanded the key of the church-door of Mr. Edwards whose key the same is, that he might discharge the cure and say service in the church, and being so required refuseth to deliver the same, whereby he is hindered to serve the same cure, and saying service there.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 87.)

1613. That Mr. Lawrence Parkinson their curate, hath not preached, but sometimes hath expounded as he believeth.

2. We have prayers on Sundays only in the afternoon, and none on holy days in our church.

3. There are no prayers read on Wednesdays and Fridays.

4. He doth not preach in our church, but expoundeth sometimes.

¹ For Davington Priory and Church, see "Arch. Cantiana," vol. 22, pages 190-6, 275-92.

² He bought Davington Priory in 1583, where he lived until his death, 9th June, 1631, being buried in the church.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

5. He doth not wear the surplice at all in our church, to my remembrance and knowledge.

6. He doth not catechise as is required, to my knowledge.

1. I do not know whether there be any such book of christenings, marriages and burials in our church, and we have a chest with three locks and keys as I think, but I have no key as yet.

2. We have no such book of Canons in our church to my knowledge.

3. There are neither Book of Common Prayer nor such a table, nor Book of Homilies in our church.

4. We have not the Ten Commandments set up in the east end of the church.

5. There is a poor man's box, but I have no key as yet.

6. The church wanteth repairing, the windows glazing, and the floors paving.

7. We have no such table of the degrees of marriages forbidden.

8. There is neither pulpit cloth, nor cushion of silk, nor surplice in our church, that I know of.

9. The perambulation of our parish hath not been gone this last year to my knowledge.—(Fol. 110-11.)

1613. Mr. William Tilman will not pay the clerk his dues these seven years, at 2*s.* 8*d.* by the year. Also widow Adye 9*d.*, and William Giles 2*s.*—(Fol. 116.)

1615. We have all well, saving our surplice which was stolen away.

The church is not decently kept, but is put to unseemly uses, and our churchyard abused by the breaking in of cattle, which deface and spoil the graves wherein the bodies of Christians be buried.

We have not Divine service nor the administration of the sacrament performed in due time in the whole year. Our minister (Lawrence Parkinson) doth not examine the youth of our parish.—(Fol. 222.)

1616. Our surplice was stolen out of our chest.

We have a parchment book, and whether all be there written he knoweth not.

We have no Book of Canons, or Ten Commandments set up; no table of degrees, no pulpit cushion or cloth.

We have such a box with locks but no keys. We have not gone the perambulations.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 233.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1623. That our living being an Impropriation, as I take it, we have neither parson nor vicar, and Mr. Edwards, of our parish, who is proprietary, or farmer of the parsonage of Davington, and receiveth the tithes coming, growing, and increasing in our parish, provideth no curate as in former times he and others before him have done, but utterly refuseth to provide one.

To the first I answer and present that for the space of one year and three-quarters, or thereabouts, during which time I have been an inhabitant of the parish, there hath not been Divine service, neither upon Sundays and holy-days, read in our parish church according as in this article is required, but we have been fain to go to other parishes to hear Divine service and God's word preached, to the great trouble and grief of the inhabitants of the same parish. Which abuse hath been by the default of the said Mr. Edwards in not providing us a curate, as in the answer I have made to the first article I have expressed, for which I present the same Mr. Edwards, and I desire, and not only I, but the whole parish heartily pray and desire your Court that Mr. Edwards may be compelled to provide a curate for the time to come, who may perform the contents of this article (of presentment), so as the parishioners may not be to seek out their church, and be at their own charge whether they will ever or never go to church.

Where as the case now standeth in our parish about 21 or 22 several families in the parish, I cannot tell in what manner they or their servants go to any church according to the laws of the land, for to their own parish church they cannot come, and for to go to any other church they are not assigned.

To the seventh article I answer:—That the same is not at all performed by the reason we have no curate, as before I have answered, for which I likewise present Mr. Edwards.

To the eighth article I answer:—That during the time aforesaid that I have been inhabiting in the parish, Mr. Philips the minister of Faversham hath used to have the communion in our parish-church, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and otherwise we have not had any to my knowledge.

To the ninth:—We have no Minister as before I have answered, for which I present the said Mr. Edwards.

To the tenth:—I cannot make a certain answer whether all the parishioners have received, as in this article is required, because we have no minister to take note who receiveth and who doth not, and to inform me, for which again I present the same Mr. Edwards.

To the nineteenth:—We have no curate, but pray as before that we may have one.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

To the twenty-first:—No minister hath preached in our parish church, since the time I have been church-warden of the parish.

To the twenty-ninth:—We have no minister to visit the sick as this article requireth, for which as before I again present Mr. Edwards.

To the thirtieth:—We have no minister to christen children or bury the dead according to this article, but we are fain at some times for want of a minister to bury and christen at other parishes, for which as before I present Mr. Edwards.

To the thirty-second:—We have no minister to be informed, according to the contents of this article, for which again I present Mr. Edwards in manner aforesaid.

To the thirty-third:—I do not know whether we have such a Register Book, or such a cover for keeping the same, as is required, by reason that since I have been churchwarden of the parish, I could never get the key of the church door to go into the church to see what things were wanting in the church, although I have demanded the same of Mr. Edwards, who keepeth and detaineth the same from me, and denieth me, for which I present Mr. Edwards.

To the forty-first:—I do not know whether we have the particulars mentioned in this article, in our parish church, for the reason in the thirty-third article, viz: Mr. Edwards denieth and detaineth from me the key of the church.

To the forty-second:—I know not whether we have in our church such a book of Common Prayer and Bible, as in this article is mentioned, by reason the church key is kept from me, as before I have presented.

To the forty-third and forty-fourth:—I cannot answer further than before I have, by reason I cannot get into the church.

To the fifty-third:—There was no churchwarden chosen in the parish last year, and no account was given up, as in this article is required, so far as I know.

To the sixty-first:—I answer as to the thirty-third:—I do not know concerning the particulars mentioned, because I cannot go into the church, by reason Mr. Edwards denyeth me the key.

To the sixty-fifth:—The parishioners resort not to the church, and further I present Mr. Edwards aforesaid, for not coming to our parish church, but going to church elsewhere, because he will not suffer us to have divine service in our parish, according to the laws of the realm, and as in former times we have used to have.

And also I present Mr. Boade and his wife who is Mr. Edwards' daughter, for repairing to Faversham church to divine service, where as I understand Mr. Boade hath a seat or seats assigned unto him, for he and his wife to sit in to hear divine service, because we should

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

have no service at our parish church, contrary as I and the rest of the parish think, to all equity.—(Vol. 1610-17, Part ii, fols. 192-3.)

1692. Mary Bode, spinster, for several matters herein presented—for prophaning the steeple (of the church) by laying wood therein; for making the churchyard a common way to drive her waggon through, and defaming the graves: for hiring out the church to French Protestants for £3 a year; and for stating the parishioners are trespassers to her, by coming into the church.

On the 13 October, when the case was heard in court, the judge ordered: That the £3 paid by the French Protestants yearly for the using of the church of Davington, be for the future paid to the churchwardens of the parish for the time being, and brought into their account and laid out for the use of the church. That the wood laid in the belfry of the steeple be removed, and that for the future she do not cause or suffer any wood to be laid there; also that she do not order or permit any carriages or waggons or carts to be driven or pass through the church-yard, upon pain of the law and contempt, for that they may conveniently pass through her own grounds to the house and not thro the churchyard.—(Vol. 1675-98, fol. 200.)

XVII.—DODDINGTON.

1560. Arnold Whitlocke doth withhold the Paraphrase of Erasmus, which he had when he was churchwarden.

The chancel is in decay, Mr. Archdeacon is parson there.

Richard Sotherand of Charing hath a cow in his hands, and hath paid no farm for it this twelve years, and we cannot get the farm nor the cow.

Simon Raynor doth withhold thirty shillings from our church.

Arnold Whitlocke of Lynsted, hath a great saunce-bell (*sic*) from our church.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 38.)

1562. The chancel lacketh reparation, the fault thereof is in the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

John Daniell refuseth to pay the cess towards the poor, which is but a half-penny a week, and hath with holden it this three months and more.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1563. It is presented that the communion is sometimes ministered in white bread, because they can get none other. (The Vicar stated that at Easter last, he ministered the communion in wafer bread, and so eventually to continue.)

The Vicar lacketh a square cap.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

Those whose names follow seldom come to the church, both on sabbath days and other festival days:—William Sandwich, William Rose, Matthew Bocher, Walter Backhurse, Edward Sowycall, Thomas Pye, Thomas Dane.

The chancel is in great decay for lack of shingling, the fault is in Mr. Archdeacon of Canterbury.—(Vol. 1563-4.)

1566. The chancel is at reparations. That half a seam of barley which hath been yearly paid and given to the poor of the parish out of the parsonage, is now denied and not paid this twelvemonth.—(Vol. 1566-7.)

1569. (Abp. Parker's Visitation.—See Vol. vi, p. 30.)

1572. That Arnold Whitlock now dwelling in Lynstead, did take away a Paraphrase in Queen Mary's reign, and hath not restored the same again.

The chancel is very much in decay.

The Archdeacon being the parson there, hath and doth withhold 6*s.* 8*d.* by year, given out of the parsonage towards the reparation of the church eleven years. Also half a quarter of wheat by year, given out of the parsonage to the poor of the parish by the space of six years; which money and wheat hath been used to be paid time out of mind, and the same hath been presented very often; and they can have no remedy therein.—(Vol. 1571-2, Fol. 131.)

1574. We present our chancel to be unglazed, so that the minister cannot administer the communion for rain and cold.—(Vol. 1574-6, Fol. 83.)

1580. (See under Badlesmere, vol. vii, p. 212.)

1585. All is well, except a cloth and cushion to lay on the pulpit. A coffer we have, but it hath not two locks. Our chancel is faulty, but we will see it amended.—(Vol. 1584-91, Fol. 42.)

1610. Mr. John Edward, patron, for keeping part of the church from the parish; and we have not divine service said in the church in due order according to law.—(Fol. 7.)

1613. There is no contention about seats, a new seat hath been built by Mr. John Adye, what leave he hath obtained for the doing thereof we cannot tell.—(Fol. 112.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1615. The vicarage-house is come to great ruin, but all other things are in good order.—(Fol. 188.)

We have had no Register of Christenings and Burials since the 17 April, 1613 set down in the Book, and now our late minister is dead, yet have we sent in our bills to the Court for the same, and do therefore refer ourselves to the same presentations formerly made.—(Fol. 219.)

1616. Mr. Milles, curate under Mr. Clutting, for that he did not go the bounds of the parish, and he did not say service upon one Sunday, nor upon Ascension day, nor upon St. John the Baptist, nor upon St. Peter.—(Fol. 240.)

1617. Common Prayer is not said at convenient hours, for one Sunday and divers holy days we had none at all, and sometimes he beginneth at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and sometimes after ten.

We have a sermon once in every month, but whether the curate that preacheth be lawfully licensed or no, we know not, but on every Sunday he preacheth not, he doth not read one of the Homilies prescribed.

We know not whether the curate of our parish be licensed from the Ordinary or not, but we are sure he serveth more than one church in one day.

He doth not usually wear a gown with a standing collar.—(Fol. 261.)

Robert Tilden, churchwarden, presented for want of things necessary to the chest belonging to the church appointed for the keeping of the Register Book, as namely:—for the want of two keys, a Canon Book, an Article Book, and a cloth for the pulpit.—(Vol. 1610-17.)

1664. On the 4 November, Edward Gurney and Robert Peckenhams the churchwardens appeared in the Court and stated:—That it is true that their steeple of Doddington is ruined by tempest of lightning,¹ and thereupon their bells are fallen down, but the parishioners are not of ability to repair the same, it being almost twenty-two years since it happened, wherby the work will be very chargeable, insomuch that half the rent of the land in the parish will not be sufficient to do it.

Whereupon the judge did advise them for a Brief for a collection

¹ "About 1650 the steeple of this church was set on fire by lightning and much damaged." Hasted's "History of Kent," vol. ii, p. 696.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

for the repair of the steeple and bells, and for a flagon for the communion which they say is yet wanting, and provide the same against Christmas next, and send a certificate thereof the next court day following.—(Vol. 1639-81, fol. 112.)

1678. That the steeple being burnt down and the bells all broken and cracked, the parish is not able to repair the steeple and mend the bells and hang them as is required.—(Vol. 1670-93, fol. 69.)

1695. A Petition of the minister and parishioners of Doddington, made unto his Grace for the selling and alienating of the bells belonging to the church, being cracked and useless.

On the 24 May, 1695, the Vicar appeared in the Court and presented a petition to his Grace to the effect abovesaid, and his Grace was thereupon pleased to order that the Bells therein mentioned being four in number and the weight of them said to be about forty hundred (*sic*)—be forthwith sold for the best price that can be got after an estimate of the weight, and that the weight of them with the price they are sold at, be forthwith intimated to the Vicar-General and to Mr. Archdeacon of Canterbury, and the money deposited in the Archdeacon's hands immediately after the sale, who is to appoint in what manner the money is to be laid out.

On the 17 October when at Sittingbourne, Archdeacon John Battely enquired what had been done. The churchwardens answered that they were ignorant of the Order, and so knew not the weight of the Bells, nor were the Bells yet disposed of. Whereupon they were ordered and monished that they do forthwith cause an estimate to be taken of the weight of the Bells and the value of the metal of them, and certify that they have so done by the first Court-day after Michaelmas next.

After several appearances in the Archdeacon's Court; on the 9 May, 1698, William Skeene churchwarden of Doddington came, when the Judge asked him whether he had sold the Bells belonging to the church, according to a former order made in the case. He answered that he had sold the bells for £77 17s. 6d., and that he had received so much money for them, and that upwards of £60 of the money was yet remaining in his hands, some of it being necessarily expended in charges; and that he is willing to pay interest for £60 of the money from last Michaelmas to Michaelmas next, if it shall continue in his hands so long.

Whereupon the Judge did order that the said money continue in the hands of William Skeene till Michaelmas next, and that he pay interest thereof as he offers until that time; and that he then pay in the money or give security for the same; and desired Mr. Somer-

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

scales, vicar of the parish to use his endeavours to find out a mortgage or other good security for the placing of the £60.

The 12 October 1690 when William Skeene again came to the Court he said:—That by reason of the harvest being late, he could not make up his accounts touching the £77 17s. 6d., above-mentioned, but that he will make up the same very speedily.

Whereupon the Judge monished him that he do make up his accounts how the money is disposed of, by the next Court day, and then appear and bring the same into Court, to receive further order touching the same; and that he do pay in Court such sums as he shall have remaining in the book of the account, until such time as he shall pay in the money to be placed out at interest elsewhere.—(Vol. 1675-98.)

On the 2 May 1701, before Doctor George Oxenden when at Sittingbourne, appeared Thomas Bateman one of the churchwardens for the parish, who being sworn, was asked by the Judge, who had the bond for the £60 of the parish, late in the hands of William Skeene, and who was bound for the same. Then Bateman answered that he had the bond, and that the sum was made up £70, and now in the hands of Henry Hawker, and that John Giles and John Hawker were bound with him for the same.

Whereupon the Judge ordered Thomas Bateman that he produce and exhibit in Court the next Michaelmas Visitation the same bond, and as there was now £6 and more interest for the same money, the Judge further ordered him, that he do make up the interest £10, by adding thereto £3 of the previous money according to former orders, and place the same out at interest as soon as he can, and then also bring the bond taken for the same if placed out.

On the 15 October 1701, when Bateman was again in the Court, the Judge asked him in whose hands the money raised by the sale of the Bells was, and who had the bond. He stated the bond was in his custody, and produced it in Court, and the bond bore date 10 October, 1699, and is taken in the names of William Skeene, and Henry Gibbon then churchwardens, for the payment of £70 with interest, and bound in the same Henry Hawker of Milton, mariner, John Hawker of Doddington, and John Giles of Newnham; and the churchwardens declared the parishioners had agreed that £3 be yearly made up and placed out for the increase of a sum to buy new Bells.

The Judge ordered Bateman, that such an agreement be entered in their church-book, and that he certify it is so done the next Easter Visitation.—(Vol. 1678-1735, Fol. 46.)

RANELAGH GARDENS, CHELSEA.

BY J. JEFFERY.

UPON the eastern side of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea stood the mansion and grounds of Richard Earl of Ranelagh. This nobleman, in the year 1690, was Paymaster-General of the Forces, and also one of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital. He obtained from the Crown a lease of seven acres and a half of land, adjoining and belonging to the Hospital, for sixty-one years, at an annual rent of £15 7s. 6d. He built a house after a design of his own, and made it his principal residence. Soon after he obtained another lease of fifteen acres more, for fifty-eight years, at an annual rent of £30 4s., and another parcel of land, for ninety-nine years at a rent of £5 per annum, for the purpose of laying out and extending his gardens. In the year 1698 he procured a grant of all these lands in fee, subject to an annual rent to the Hospital of £5. The Earl died in 1712, when his house was, for some years after his death, in the possession of his daughter, the Lady Catherine Jones. The estate was bounded on the south by the Thames, on the west by the Royal Hospital, on the north by a portion of what has since been known as Jews' Row, and on the east by a creek which ran from Knightsbridge, taking the southerly direction to the Thames. Subsequently this creek was requisitioned to receive the overflow from the Serpentine, and most probably the sewage from Cadogan Place; it then ran under the main road leading into Eaton Square, down the back of George Street, and into Wilderness Row, under a bridge in Jews' Row, passing under two of the houses. The houses in question each had a trap door in the floor in the front, under which the evil-smelling creek ran in its passage to the Thames. During the fifties, the writer of this article, who was acquainted with the inhabitant of one of the houses in question, has repeatedly lifted the trap-door and listened to the rushing of the mixture below during the ebb tide in the Thames. Lord Ranelagh spared no trouble or expense in laying out his grounds, the very greenhouses and stables being adorned with festoons and urns, which gave them an air of grandeur not to be seen elsewhere. The plots and borders were elegantly designed, and had the advantage of opening into Chelsea College Walks. The house was beautifully built, and very fine within, being wainscoted with Norway oak, while the chimneys were adorned with carving similar to that in the Council Chamber of Chelsea College.

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In the year 1730, an Act of Parliament was passed by which the estates of the late Earl were vested in trustees, and, three years afterwards, the whole property was cut up and sold in lots, the greater part of which were bought by two men named Swift and Timbrell. About this period Mr. Lacey, the patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, conceived the idea of converting the property into a place of entertainment on a large scale for the inhabitants of south-west London, and in pursuance of this scheme he, with the help of a partner named Solomon Rietti, took a lease of the premises from Messrs. Swift and Timbrell, but as the project did not answer, the idea was given up in 1741, when the Rotunda in the centre was built. Messrs. Crispe and Myonet were then the lessees. The grounds then passed into the hands of the former of these twain, who, in the year 1744, became bankrupt. The estate was then divided into thirty-six shares, and continued so until it was finally closed.

The Rotunda was opened with a public breakfast on 5th April, 1742, and for a short time morning concerts were given, the selections being made from oratorios. A Mr. Festing was the manager, who led the band. The gardens continued open for public breakfasts until 1752, when an alteration was made in the programme. In 1754 evening entertainments were given, under the title of "Comus' Court," when an exhibition of fireworks took place, which concluded the performances. Money for admission was taken at the gates, when the spectator quickly found himself near the Rotunda, upon which the musicians were placed. It was a beautiful structure, formed by four triumphal arches of the Tuscan order, separated from each other by intervals, which with the arches formed an octagon. The pillars were divided into storeys, painted in "marble and white," and surmounted by termini of plaster of Paris. The insides of the arches were decorated with masks, musical instruments, etc., painted in panels on a sky-blue ground, after a style which "could not be equalled at that period." Grouped round the Rotunda were forty-seven boxes for the accommodation of the assembled spectators, each box having a table, seats, etc. In each box the table was spread, ready for the guests. A large painting of some droll figure, or circumstance, decorated the interior of each box, while between each two a large bell-lamp was fixed, to give the amount of light required after dusk. Over the boxes was a long gallery, fronted with a balustrade, the pillars of which were in imitation marble, festooned with flowers and topped with termini of plaster of Paris. The gallery contained a number of boxes, similar to those upon the ground floor.

At a distance of twelve boxes from the orchestra stood the Prince's

RANELAGH GARDENS, CHELSEA.

box, for the reception of the members of the Royal Family whose tastes prompted them to visit the gardens. This alcove was beautifully papered, and decorated in front with the crest of the Prince of Wales. The whole of the interior of the gardens was fitted up with the greatest taste and elegance, so that it might be said of Ranelagh that it was one of those places of entertainment that for beauty, elegance and grandeur was not to be equalled in Europe.

The greatest number of persons which were ever known to be admitted in one night was 4,622, exclusive of free admissions. This was on 7th June, 1790, at an exhibition of fireworks, when the price of admission was 3s. 6d. In June, 1802, Mr. Garnerin, the then celebrated aeronaut, ascended in a balloon from the gardens, accompanied by Captain Sowden of the Navy, who afterwards favoured the public with an account of their aerial excursion. In the forties, in Wilderness Row, there stood an old building which was occupied as a dissenting chapel and a private school. The whole of this block was formerly called "King William's Dining Room and Green House." Sir Thomas Robinson, who built and resided at Prospect Place, adjoining Ranelagh Gardens, held a considerable number of shares, and was a great promoter of the undertaking. His house with the surrounding premises were purchased after his death by the proprietors of Ranelagh. Finally, the gardens were closed and dismantled; but the stone bridge and the small reservoirs were in existence in 1844. The dirty and evil-smelling creek flowed by the once beautiful gardens, and emptied itself by a channel of brick into the Thames. It was a favourite resort of scavengers, mudlarks, etc.; and even the youths of the period, who hailed from Pimlico, Westminster and Chelsea, did not despise the mouth of the creek, at high-water, as a place to learn to swim. The spot where Ranelagh stood is marked by that portion of land upon which Wellington Barracks now stands. The effect of Ranelagh upon the population of South-west London was shown by the opening of Vauxhall and Cremorne Gardens, and by the tea-gardens attached to the public houses during the thirties and forties, of which there were numbers in Chelsea and Pimlico.



Grays Inn Hall and Square.

GRAYS INN.

BY E. J. RENAUD.

THOUGH much has been written about Grays Inn, yet probably much more yet remains to be said, and possibly a little about a fresh side of a well-known friend may be interesting.

For purposes of reconstruction, a block of building was pulled down last autumn, which for several generations had obscured the west gable of the old Hall, allowing a view for a very short time of this picturesque and unusual bit of mediaeval architecture: its un-English appearance, the hush of secluded Grays Inn, the green of the "garden," the cawing of rooks overhead in the great elm trees, takes one far away in imagination from busy London, to the quiet of some old-world Flemish town that has stood still for two or three centuries.

This view appears to have great interest from the historical as well as antiquarian and artistic point of observation, for at once, it will be seen (plate 1) that the curious stepped gable bears close resemblance to many houses and halls with which the old towns of Belgium and Holland are full, such as The Grande Place at Bruges, also at Ghent, Antwerp, and others, most of which were erected in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.¹ In Belgium you are told this style is regarded as due to Spanish influence; this also is mentioned by Parker;² it is curious that such should be so, as no similar style of terminal decoration is used in Spain, but the statement seems supported by the fact of Flemish houses bearing it having been erected only during the time of Spanish domination.

The old Hall of the Inn had³ by the time of Edward VI (1547-1553) fallen into decay, though in 1552 the great banquet of The Sergeants' Feast was held there. In 1556, during the treasurerships of Nicholas Bacon, father of Lord Bacon, and Gilbert Gerrard, a "re-edifying" of the structure was put in hand; this rebuilding took four years, and cost £863 10s. 8d., about equal to £4,000 of our money. Possibly a bit of the old hall remains in a doorway bearing the arms of the Duke of Suffolk.

The rebuilding of Grays Inn Hall was commenced in 1556⁴

¹ Gwilt's "Encyclopaedia of Architecture," p. 215.

² Parker's "Gothic Architecture," p. 251.

³ The Rev. R. J. Fletcher, "Pension Book of Gray's Inn."

⁴ Douthwaite's "Grays Inn," p. 111.

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during the reign of Queen Mary, and after her marriage with Phillip II of Spain (she died in 1558) who also ruled Flanders; the court and monarchs of England always took great interest in this old Inn, and it is no great stretch of imagination to assign the reason for this very unusual architecture, to be a compliment to the taste for Spanish ways then in vogue at court; a taste that subsequent events soon put an end to.

A slate roof now replaces the old tiled one, and smoke no longer escapes through a smoke-louvre¹ from an open hearth fire on the floor below it, but otherwise its exterior from the west and north is but little altered from the original structure.

On entering the Hall from the east the visitor is at once struck by its general air of mediæval sumptuousness, much heightened by the dim light given through the painted windows: opposite, high up, is the wide mullioned window we have seen from outside; overhead, the misty elegance of the oaken hammerbeams of the roof (plate 2); across the western end of the Hall stretches the minstrel gallery, the rail upheld by six caryatides or supporting figures; below is a beautifully decorated oak screen, concealing an entrance to the vestibule.

The beauty of the screen decoration is very great. Mr. W. R. Douthwaite, in his admirable book, writes of "its fine semicircular arched headings, carved spandrels, and Ionic columns overlaid with strapwork, between each bay." There is a well-founded tradition that the screen, its pillars, and the oaken floor were part of the cargo, or portions of the ships of the Spanish Armada sent by Phillip II to conquer his sister-in-law, Queen Elizabeth, and her country, in 1588, thirty years after her accession, and that she gave these to the Benchers of Grays Inn for the further beautifying of the Hall, after the capture or destruction of so many of the vessels. A few years ago the floor had to be taken up and relaid, the joints between the boards being very wide, when it was found by the holes for pullies, mortice holes, etc., that the oak beams supporting the floor had evidently been ships' timbers; strongly confirming the legend.

After the final conquest of the Moorish Kingdom of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in 1491, many of the Moors remained, and became loyal subjects of their new sovereigns, continuing till the bigotry of Phillip II drove them to Morocco in 1571. We are familiar with the effect of their culture and art on those of Spain, and it is interesting to notice that the strap ornament on the minstrel gallery pillars (plate 2) which we have seen came from Spain, bears a rough resemblance to some of the decorations on the

¹ Douthwaite's "Grays Inn," p. 114.



Grays Inn Hall (Interior).

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walls of the Alhambra, a sort of adaptation of that in¹ "The Hall of the Two Sisters," as given in Owen Jones's illustrations of that wonderful palace.

This wood-carving is very effective, but appears done by persons of little skill; it is somewhat rough and is not true or straight, and lacks the gracefulness of the Moro-Saracenic art; but if only "after" one of their designs, it is of great interest. This is also very near to the well-known Jacobean strap ornament; is it possible both decorations are derived from one source?

Thus does Grays Inn, so very much alive in the present day, yet so venerable a survival of days long gone by, bring vividly to mind some of the side lights and influences of the glorious Elizabethan age and the times immediately preceding it, and in the stirring words of the poet

Clothes dry bones with flesh,
And makes a dead past live again.

PART II.

Dugdale² in 1780 tells us of the Inns of Court that "Edward I did appoint that the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and other justices, should ordain from every county certain attorneys and lawyers of learning to do service to his Court, that those chosen and no others should follow his Court and transact its business; seven are deemed sufficient, but it is left to the discretion of the justices to add to the number." These attorneys and lawyers so called (to the bar of the Court) settled in certain Hostels or Inns which were thenceforth called Inns of Court; where they did study the law and used such other exercises as might make them more serviceable in the King's Court. Sir John Fortescue, chancellor in the reign of Henry VI, calls Inns of Court the University of the law. But later, writing in 1468, he says, "as the laws of England are learned in three languages, English, French, and Latin, they cannot be conveniently taught 'in Universitatibus' where Latin only is used"; but he recognizes in the Inns of Court and of Chancery a teaching centre which though formally was not essentially dissimilar from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Each of the Inns is to its members College and University in one.

The Rev. R. J. Fletcher³ in describing the constitution of an inn indirectly compares its bench with the bench of judges, the benchers

¹ Owen Jones, "Plans of the Alhambra." Plate XVI.

² Dugdale's "History and Antiquities of the Inns of Court," pp. 5 and 6.

³ The Pension Book.

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as those who sit on it in authority. The studium has its grades like the more formal university, with as long a period of training. Those who pass their examination and are admitted "inner barristers," become, after years of membership and study, and the performance of various "exercises" as hereafter, outer- or utter-barristers. After further period of probation, the barrister may become an "ancient." It is in the benchers that we have the company of "Masters," who entered upon their grade by lecturing, and who formed, if not the senate of the studium, yet the governing body of each inn.

Of the functions held before the reader and two benchers, "Bolts" or recitation of pleadings in Law French; and of "Moots," to plead and argue doubtful or suppositious cases, by rules drawn up in 1540 by command of Henry VIII—are all most interesting and instructive.

Grays Inn¹ stands on the site of a property anciently known as the Manor of Portpool or Purpool on the north side of Holeburn, just outside the Tyburn Gate, and near a piece of water called by Parton² the Blose Pool. This is also shown in a map of London drawn by Ralph Agas about 1558, which may be seen in the British Museum.

The complicated feudal system under which land was held in the Norman and Plantagenet days, is well illustrated by the tenure of Portpool by the de Greys. John de Grey wishing to alienate some part of the property, the Crown issued a writ at his request reciting that he held the property from Robert de Chiggewell by payment of a rose yearly, the same Robert held from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who held from the King in perpetuity. John's grandson Reginald, who died in 1370, held the manor which was now for the first time called an Inn, "Hospitium in Pourtepole," which he is said to have leased out, probably as part of the scheme we have seen laid out by Edward I.

The de Greys and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are mentioned in many ancient deeds as holders in their various degrees, of Portpool; in Dugdale's list Theobald is the first prebendary of Portpool, he was probably archdeacon of Essex in 1218-1228; and again in Parton's account of St. Giles in the Fields, he tells that in the reign of Henry III, in 1263, Robert de Purtpool (Robert de Grey of Portpool) settled ten shillings a year on the hospital of St. Giles that the chaplain might celebrate a mass on the anniversary of his death. The prebendial stall of Portpool still continues in St. Paul's Cathedral, the present holder being the Rev. W. Covington, Rector of St. Giles in the Fields, and Rural Dean.

¹ W. R. Douthwaite, "Grays Inn."

² John Parton. "Some account of the Hospital and Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, 1822."

RUISLIP AND HAREFIELD.

BY H. J. DANIELL.

IF we take the Metropolitan Railway from Baker Street to Ruislip, a pretty walk of about seven miles from the latter place brings us to the Hertfordshire town of Rickmansworth, *viâ* Harefield.

Ruislip village, our starting point, is one of the most picturesque little places in Middlesex. The Church, with its grey tower peeping over the roofs of the old houses which line two sides of the Churchyard, is a subject worthy of any artist's brush, while the interior is well worth a visit. The key may be obtained at the shop opposite, but here as well as at Harefield, the custodian finds it her duty to accompany the visitor.

The walls of the nave are covered with remains of fresco painting, the best example being at the East end of the North aisle, the subject appearing to be the Blessed Virgin and S. Lawrence, who holds his gridiron in one hand. There are some good late brasses in and near the chancel, the best being to John Hawtrey (1593). There are other memorials to this family in the Church, noticeably a mural tablet with busts to Ralph Hawtrey and his wife Mary Altham (1638). Under the tower is a fine kind of cupboard to hold Charity Loaves. The inscription on it is to the effect that it was "The Gift of Jeremiah Bright of London, being 2^s worth of Bread to be distributed by y^e Minist^r and Church Wardens to the Poor every Sunday for ever

ANNO DOMINI 1697."

Not far from the Church are the remains of a little priory, an appendage of the Norman Abbey of Bec.

Leaving the village and keeping to the left, about a mile further on the rambler will come to a spot where the road forks at a little bridge. The direct route to Rickmansworth leads over the hill to our right, but a pleasanter walk is to take the left hand road and the first successive turns to the right and left. This brings us into a most picturesque part of the country, the whole place being covered with woods. The best time to see them is when the young leaves make their first appearance, and everything looks fresh and green.

On turning to the left the pedestrian must neglect the sign-post which marks "To Harefield" on the right, and must take the first turning to the right farther down the road. A few minutes' walk

RUISLIP AND HAREFIELD.

brings him to New Year's Green, a curiously situated group of cottages in a lonely hollow. Hence a pretty undulating road, about a mile and a half in length, brings us to the southerly corner of Harefield Parish.

On our left, standing a little way back from the road, is an old Elizabethan cottage with the remains of an Early English Chapel attached. This was once a Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, and the smooth stretch of sward on the west of the house suggests the tilting ground.

Harefield Church stands in the Park on our right (key at the cottage near). It is well worth visiting if only to see the complete set of Newdigate monuments, from the early sixteenth century to the present day. These are kept in a constant state of repair by the head of the family. The oldest are brasses to Edith Newdigate (1444), and to John and Anne Newdigate (1500). In the south aisle is an elaborate mural monument, in the Jacobean style, to Sir John and Lady Newdigate, with kneeling figures of themselves and three daughters and two sons. A similar memorial is to Sir Francis Ashby (1623), near which are several sixteenth century brasses to members of the same family. Their residence was at Brakespeare's, an old house in the parish. But by far and away the most elaborate monument is that in the chancel to Alice, Dowager Countess of Derby. Her second husband, Lord Keeper Egerton, purchased the Manor of Harefield in 1601, and here, in 1602, he entertained "Good Queen Bess." The Countess was a patron of John Milton, and for her his "Arcades" was written, and first performed at Harefield. She died in 1637, and the wonderful tomb was erected to her memory. She lies in state in her robes, below a huge canopy, her three daughters kneel in niches by her side. The pulpit is one of the old fashioned "three decker" type. Harefield House was burnt down at the Restoration, it is said by the carelessness of Sir Charles Sedley, reading in bed and upsetting a candle. Leaving the Church we pass through the rather uninteresting village, noting the Almshouses founded by the Countess of Derby, on our right, and a walk of about three miles brings us to the curious old town of Rickmansworth, situated on the banks of the Colne, where the Londoner may return to his starting point by the Metropolitan Main Line.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES.
BY P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from p. 313.]

2 Aug. 1427. Power of Attorney by Alice Preston and John Preston son and heir of John Preston then late of Stanwell co. Midd. to John Tayllour citizen of London to take possession in their names of all the lands tenements rents and services in the Isle of Wight which were late the said John Preston's and descended to them on his death. Dated at London, *Latin*.

6 Hen. VI. Copy of Court Roll of the Manor of Myllyng showing that at a court held at Fulhām it was presented that John Copyndon had out of Court surrendered into the hands of Jno Carte W^m Wylmot Jno Reve sen^r & John Reve jun^r tenants of the manor a cottage and curtilage in Estbraynford parcel of the tenement Dykes & Popes situated between cottages of the said John Copyndon To the use of Alice his daughter wife of William Dourer. *Latin*.

8 Mar. 1672. Indenture of agreement of exchange of land between Jos. Tayler of Colchester Carpenter and John Lay of Weeley co. Essex Wheelwright whereby the latter exchanged a piece of land of which he was seized in fee at the N end of a tenement lately built by him lying next Moore Elmes Lane in the p^{sh} of St. James Colchester 6½ ft. in breadth against the said lane and 21 ft. long up to the N.W. corner for a piece of land belonging to the said Tayler extending Westward from the said corner 21 ft. and 6½ ft. in breadth at the W. end.

7 Oct. 1531. Feoffment by Jno Pepy of Longham (Norf.) Rob Netherwoode of same and Rich Dey of Gt Bet'ng (Bittering co. Norf.) to W^m Atlee of Longham and W^m Harryson of same and John Harryson of Waltham co Essex of a tenement then lately erected in Hilgate with 13¾ acs. of land and pasture in divers pieces in the town and fields of Longham and also 2½ acs. of arable land in 1 piece in Longham all which premises the feoffers had by feoffment of And. Cooke Jno. Ketilwell and James Forest by deed of 20 Hen VIII. 3 seals. *Latin*.

Draft deed of Covenant 1702 between Alex. Pollington Cit. of London & Lettice Lee of same widow for the former to pay to the latter a rent of £24 for a year's tenancy of the "Bible" in Leadenhall St. in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft and to leave all fittings

Fragment of a Deed of Assignment of Mortgage of 2 July 1773 between Hen. Bullock of Pall Mall co. Midd 1st pt. Jno. Abraham Fisher of St Paul's Covent Garden sd. co. Composer of Music & Eliz. his wife formerly Eliz. Powell widow of W^m Powell late of Russell St. sd. parish Gent. dec^d which sd. Eliz. was Admin^x of sd. Powell dec^d. Jonathan Gaston of Gt. Russell St. par. of St George's Bloomsbury Gent. and Jas Hutchinson of Leathersellers' Hall Gent. 2nd part Mary Linnell of Berkley Sq. co. Midd. Spinster Jas. Maddon of Newport St. par. of St Martins in the Fields Esq. & Rich^d Lowe of London Banker 3rd pt. & Jno. Linnell of Berkley Sq. afsd. Upholsterer & Rob. Kilbye Cox of St Giles in the Fields Brewer Nath^l Kelit of Fulham co. Midd. Esq & Evan Lewis of King St. par. of St Paul afsd

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Clothier 4th pt. Reciting Letts. Pat. of 25 Apl. 14 Chas. II. whereby His Maj. granted lic. to Tho^s Killigrew to erect and work one theatre in the cities of London and West^r and that no other Company but *sd.* Killigrews and one to be set up by Sir W^m Davenant should act in the *sd.* Cities. And reciting similar Letts Pat. dated 15 Jan^r 14 Chas II to Sir W^m Davenant And reciting that the entirety of the Killigrew Pat. and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Davenant Pat. had by divers conveyances become vested in Jno. Rich of the psh. of S^t Paul's af^sd. & that the other $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the latter Pat. afterwards became vested in Christ^r. Mosyer Rich bro. of *sd.* Jno. And reciting lease of 16 Mar. 4 Geo. II. by which Wriothlesley Duke of Bedford demised to *sd.* Jno. Rich. (*1 skin missing here*) . . . And reciting lease of 31 Mar. 1743 whereby Jno. Duke of Bedford demised to *sd.* Jno. Rich the *sd.* piece of ground on the S. side of Hart St. demised by the last therein before mentioned lease of 16 Mar 1730 to hold for 9 y^{rs}. from Ladyday 1792 at £30 per ann. And reciting the will of *sd.* Jno. Rich dated 1 May 1761 whereby he made Paul Whitehead of Twickenham co. Midd. Esq Jno Beard of S^t Martins in the Fields af^sd. Esq & Edwd. Wilford of the Exchequer Esq residuary legatees upon certain trusts wh. will recited that testator was entitled to the 2 *sd.* Patents and the theatre royal Covent Garden with all fittings &^c and directed that the same should be sold so soon as an adequate sum could be obtained for the same & that Priscilla Rich his widow should be sole judge of the value & that *sd.* legatees should sell for such sum as *sd.* Priscilla should judge value but before accepting an offer *sd.* Priscilla should give *sd.* legatees 3 mths. notice in wh. to find a better purchaser if possible & that the money arising from such sale should be applied as therein-after directed And the *sd.* will further recited that testator's father Christ^r Rich dec^d Nov. 1714 leaving a will whereby he bequeathed to *sd.* Jno Rich $\frac{3}{4}$ of his interest in the Davenant Pat. & fittings and the other $\frac{1}{4}$ to another son Christ^r Mosyer Rich & that *sd.* Jno. had paid to the latter yearly a sum considerably more adequate to his claim under *sd.* will his said father's interest being but 1/6th & being desirous that his *sd.* bro. should be more amply provided for than he could claim from his estate testator *sd.* Jno. bequeathed to *sd.* bro. Christ^r an annuity of £200 until by the sale aforesaid or ow^{se}. £4000 should be raised for him in lieu of *sd.* annuity but that before the *sd.* annuity became payable *sd.* Christ^r should release to testator's heirs &^c all the *sd.* $\frac{1}{4}$ part of his father's interest & also his interest in an indenture of 4 May 1682 whereby the *sd.* 2 Patents were united And reciting the death of *sd.* Jno Rich on 6 Nov. 1761 and the proof of his will by his widow at Canterbury And reciting a lease dated 2 Dec. 1765 whereby Jno Duke of Bedford demised to *sd.* Priscilla the said 2 pieces of ground demised by the 1st recited lease & the theatre &^c thereon for 9 years from Lady Day 1792 at £100 per ann. in trust for the persons entitled to the premises under *sd.* Jno Rich's will And reciting the payment of *sd.* £4000 to *sd.* Christ^r by *sd.* Whitehead, Beard & Wilford and indenture of 2 Jan. 1762 whereby *sd.* Christ^r released ro *sd.* Whitehead Beard & Wilford as devisees in trust & *sd.* Priscilla as executrix his $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. of the Davenant Pat. & his interest in *sd.* deed of 1682 And reciting a sale of all the premises to Tho^s Harris of Holborn co. Midd. & Jno Rutherford of Newman St. psh. of S^t Mary le Bone on behalf of themselves & Geo Coleman of Gt. Queen St. Lincolns Inn Fields & of the *sd.* W^m Powell on the proposition of *sd.* Priscilla for £60,000 & the deed of conveyance thereof dated 1 July 1767 . . . *end of fragment.*

LONDON SIGNS, 1638.—The following notes complete the information on this subject to be obtained from Lambeth, MS. 272, though the

NOTES AND QUERIES.

parish returns give valuable lists of inhabitants and rentals, without mentioning the house-signs in every case.

ST. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE		
CANDLEWICK STREET		
Edward Ash, draper, at ye Golden Lyon		£30 rent
Thomas Helwys „ Arrowes		12
Thomas Wateres „ Log		20
Nathan Humphries next ye boares head		20
William Leeds ye Boares head Tavern		30
Richard Rogeres a house and 2 shoppes		24
Mr. Paul do do		24
ST. MICHAELS LANE, WEST SYDE		
Joseph Scoles behind the Log		10
William ffreeke at ye two hares		10
James Sleigh „ fflower de luces		8
William Lowen „ Golden Ball		10
Thomas fforrest „ Sonn		10
William Shawe „ Bell		16
John Kellet „ Whithouse		12
Thomas jupe „ boares head		10
Richard Ward „ Golden Lyon		10
Richard Jordan „ black Bull		12
Grace Harden „ Cowes face		20
John Roach „ Plow		14
Robert Coram „ Lute		8
Humphry Palmer „ fflying horse		14
Cook too post at ye Doore		20
Widdow Lee at ye Shipp		10
ST. MICHAELS LANE, EAST SYDE		
Thomas Roach at ye Black boy		14
Matthew Tagell „ Cross keyes		14
Veamansons house att Whithart		8
Kiffet at ye Hand		8
Mr. Over next above the Church		12
John Parker att the Whitbeare		10
Thomas Forrest next ye Beare		8
Jacot ffranckton at ye Swan tavern		30
Mr. Crass beelow the Swan		4
Mr. Baker in ye Duck yard		10
THAMES STREET, NORTH SYDE		
Stephen Street, grocer, at ye Key		16
George Cook, oyleman		10
James Cookes		12
Nicholas Ball at ye Rams head		20
John Winson at ye Corner of St. Mich. Lane		16
John Mariott at ye other Corner		16
John Cook at ye 3 Pidgions		10
Richard Gillibrand		10
Ralph Trattle at ye Kings head		14
Nathaniel Seikes at ye Bishopps head		14
THAMES STREET, SOUTH SYDE		
Mr. Vynor by the Thames		12

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mr. Packwood in flowerdeluce Ally	£4 rent.
„ Gattenbe in the same Ally	4
Gregory Hearne, a warehouse there	6
„ „ at flourdeluce	16
William Parker	16
Benjamin Henshaw, grocer	10
William Plowman in ye Ally	4
William Pratt in ye same Ally	4
Edward felton by the Thames	16
Sackford Tonson att ye Starr	26
Mr. Rogeres by ye Starr	26
Gabriel Binnion at ye Wheatsheafe	16
Clebrick next doore to it	3
Harrison in Griffin Ally	6
John Bridges in the same	4
Joanes in the same Ally	4
Josias Wassell by the Thames	12
Christopher Blinckensop, dyer, by Thames	16
Richard Miller in Griffin Ally	6
Samuel Cooper at the Griffin	16

ST. MILDRED, BREAD STREET

The Signe of the Sheppard, beinge part of Capt. Crispe his howse.

The Signe of the three blacke boyes, being the other part of the said howse.

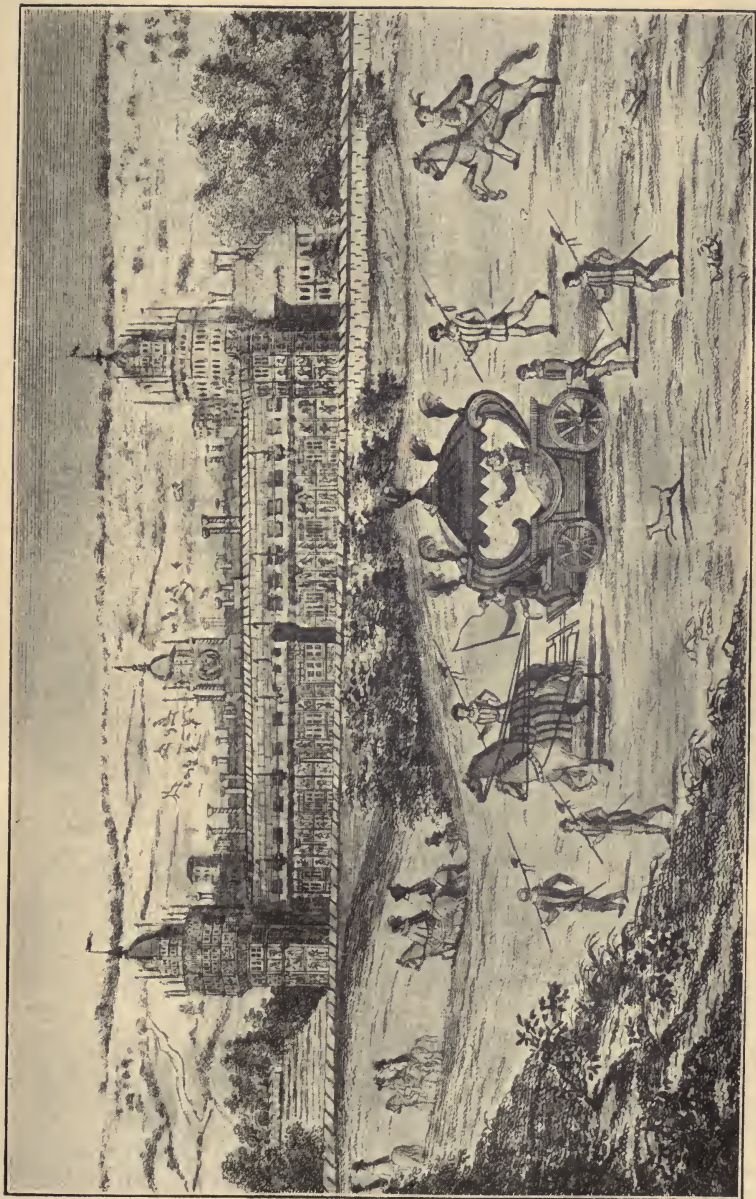
£12 10s. 8d. each.

R. H. ERNEST HILL.

KINGSGATE STREET, HOLBORN.—When the southern end of Southampton Row was widened, this small street, which opened out of Holborn, was abolished. It is interesting to recall that in “Martin Chuzzlewit” it is described as containing the residence of Mrs. Gamp. I shall be glad to know if any of your subscribers can tell the origin of the name; whether there was formerly a gate here, or whether “gate” in this word had the meaning of road or way, as is frequently the case in old towns in the north of England and in Scotland. If the latter is the signification of the name it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the modern Kingsway should appear in the same neighbourhood where was formerly the ancient Kingsgate Street.—**ENQUIRER.**

ALMSDISH AT GREAT YELDHAM.—Can any of your readers inform me of the meaning of the following inscription which appears on an old almsdish which has for years been in the hands of the late Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex? The following repeated six times on outer circle: “ZEIT. GELVEKART. AL.” The following repeated three times in inner circle: “RAHEWISHNBI.”—**JOHN G. GEARE, Farnham Rectory, Bishop’s Stortford.**

NONSUCH PALACE.—I was greatly interested in reading in your last number the account of Nonsuch Palace, and of the remains of the building still to be traced in the neighbourhood of Epsom and Ewell. Your readers will no doubt be pleased to examine the curious old print of the Palace which I have much pleasure in enclosing.—**OBSERVER.**



Nonsuch Palace.





Standing Cup, St. Michael, Bassishaw.

See vol. vii, p. 279.

A HERTFORDSHIRE WITCH ;
OR, THE STORY OF JANE WENHAM, THE "WISE
WOMAN" OF WALKERN.

BY W. B. GERISH.

IT has frequently puzzled the writer why it is reserved for the other sex, with but few exceptions, to possess the power of contracting with the Evil One. This fact has no doubt bewildered others, for Richard Barnard, a Somersetshire divine, in 1627 accounts for this singular monopoly in his "Guide to Grand Jurymen about the Trial of Witches." He tells us:

There are more women witches than men, and it may be for these reasons: First, Satan tries setting upon these rather than on men, since his unhappie outset and prevailling with Eve. Secondly, their more credulous Nature, and apt to be misled and deceived. Thirdly, for that they are commonlie more impatient and more superstitious; and being displeased more malicious, and so more apt to bitter cursing; and far more revengeful, according to their power, than men, and so herein more fit instruments for the devill. Fourthly, they are more tongue-ripe, and less able to hide what they know from others; and, therefore, in this respect, are more ready to be teachers of witchcraft to others, and to leave it to children, servants, or to some others, than men. Fifthly and lastly, because, where they think they can command, they are more proud in their rule, and more busy in setting suche on worke whom they may command, than men, and therefore the devill laboureth most to make them witches, because they, upon every light displeasure, will set him to worke, which is that which he desireth, and is sore displeased if he be not set on worke, which women will be ready enough to doe.

This is not the place to attempt to trace the origin of the belief in witchcraft, but to those who are interested in the subject the article upon the "Witch Mania," by Charles Mackay, in vol. ii. of "Extraordinary Popular Delusions," 1852, is worthy of perusal. According to this writer, the mania for persecuting witches arose in the latter part of the fifteenth century and lasted until the end of the seventeenth century. Pope Innocent VIII., in 1488, launched his celebrated Bull against witches, calling upon the nations of Europe to the rescue of the Church of Christ upon earth, imperilled by the arts of Satan, setting forth the horrors that had reached his ears; how that numbers of both sexes had intercourse with the

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infernal fiends; how by their sorceries they afflicted both man and beast; how they destroyed the births of women and increase of cattle; and how they blighted the corn on the ground, the grapes in the vineyard, the fruits on the trees, and the herbs of the field. In order that criminals so atrocious might no longer pollute the earth he appointed inquisitors in every country, armed with the apostolic power to convict and punish.

Fifty years afterwards the English legislature enacted more severe penalties against sorceries, but the statute of 1541 was the first that specified the particular crime of witchcraft. Previous to this time persons had suffered death for sorcery. Two statutes were passed in 1551, the first dealing with false prophets, and the second with conjuration, witchcraft, and sorcery. This enacted the death penalty against those who by spells, incantations, or contracts with the devil, attempted the lives of their neighbours. The statute of Elizabeth, in 1562, recognized witchcraft as a crime of the greatest magnitude, and from that date the persecution may be said to have commenced in England. Strange as it may seem, the Reformation was responsible for the outbreak of wild fanatical fury directed against so-called witches. Especially was this the case in Scotland, where education had made very slow progress. James I, who acceded to the throne of England in 1603, was renowned for his glorious discoveries of witchcraft. He speedily instigated an Act (drawn up by a committee which included twelve bishops) which was passed in 1604, enacting that if any person should use, practise, or exercise any conjuration of any wicked or evil spirit, or should consult, covenant with, or feed any such spirit, the first offence should be punished by imprisonment for a year and standing in the pillory once a quarter; the second offence by death.

The minor punishment seems but rarely to have been inflicted. Every record that has been preserved mentions that witches were hanged and burned, or burned without previous strangling, "alive and quick." During the whole of James I's reign, the Civil Wars, the Protectorate, and the reign of Charles II, there was no abatement of the persecution. If at any time it raged with less virulence it was during Cromwell's government. Zachary Gray (editor of "Hudibras") says that he perused a list of 3,000 witches executed during the sitting of the Long Parliament, and from 1600 to 1680 the number executed has been estimated at 500 annually; or a total of 40,000 public executions for this offence alone.

The following punishments were awarded to offenders who were found guilty of the crimes imputed to them at the General Quarter Sessions of Hertfordshire and Essex in 1682, which vividly display the harsh and sanguinary state of the laws at that period:

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If any person have invocated, entertained or employed any wicked spirit to any intent or purpose whatsoever, or have used any witchcraft, charm, or sorcery, whereby any person is killed, destroyed or lamed, the offender shall suffer the pains of death as a felon, without clergy.

If any person hath by witchcraft, charm or sorcery attempted to find out hidden treasure, to provoke unlawful love, to hurt any one's person, to injure any man's goods, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a year, and once a quarter the shame of the pillory for six hours, and confess his offence, and for the second offence as a felon shall suffer the pains of death, without clergy.

The year 1705 saw the last person hanged for witchcraft, and in 1711 the popular credulity received a severe blow from Addison, in No. 117 of "The Spectator." But the triumph of common sense over superstition has been exceedingly slow, and even at the present day, in the more remote villages in Hertfordshire, the belief in witchcraft still lingers, and aged women are frequently held to possess occult powers.

The victim of eighteenth century superstition who is the subject of this article lived at Walkern, a fairly large village near Stevenage. Her name was Jane Wenham and she resided in a cottage in the Church Lane, the exact site of which is unknown. From the various accounts, written both at the time of her persecution and since, we learn that she had had two husbands and had brought up a considerable family. Her second husband was apparently separated from her; one account indeed says that as judicial separations were unknown, he adopted the plan of having the dissolution "cried," together with the statement that he was no longer answerable for her proceedings. The story states that he soon afterwards died miserably, and this was attributed to the witchcraft of his wife. At the time of her trial the poor woman was over seventy years of age. Her character is set forth by the Rev. Francis Bragge, son of the Vicar of Hitchin and Rector of Cottered, in his account of the case, as follows:

If a continued course or Idleness and Thievery for many years together, of the character of a W . . ., and the Practise of Common Swearing and Cursing, will denominate a good woman, we are willing to allow Jane Wenham to be one; nay, upon Second Thoughts, we will allow it upon easier Terms, if she can find anyone in the Parish that will say that he thinks her so, we will say so too: Nay, if she can persuade her own husband to say so, we will not stand out; but the Truth of the Business is, that her nearest Relations think she deserves to die, and that upon other Accounts than Witchcraft.

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The malevolent prejudice of this learned curate is apparent in these statements, and we may only remark that it was fortunate that the poor woman's fate did not lie in his hands.

The story (taken from "A Full & Impartial Account of the Discovery of Sorcery and Witchcraft practis'd by Jane Wenham", 1711) opens with the evidence of John Chapman, a Walkern farmer, who had noticed the strange deaths of his neighbours' horses and cattle, he himself having lost stock to the value of £200 in a similar unaccountable manner. He suspected Jane Wenham, but did not give his reasons; and it was not until one of his labourers, Matthew Gilston, told him the following strange story that he ventured to accuse her of witchcraft, and thus precipitated events. Matthew described how on New Year's Day, 1711-12, he was carrying straw from Mr. Gardiner's barn when he met Jane, who asked for a small quantity of the straw; this he refused to give her, and she thereupon helped herself. Four weeks afterwards, as he was threshing, an old woman in a riding-hood or cloak came and asked for a pennyworth of straw, when he again refused, and she went away muttering. Directly afterwards he became unable to work, but was unaccountably compelled to run to Minders Hill, three miles away, and there ask for a pennyworth of straw, which being unable to obtain he went to a dunghill, found some dirty straw and brought it home in his shirt. On hearing Matthew's story, Farmer Chapman called on Jane Wenham and foully abused and threatened her, which so scared the old body that she felt compelled to apply to Sir Henry Chauncy, the nearest magistrate, for protection. He suggested that one of her neighbours should act as arbitrator and peacemaker; so the plaintiff and defendant accordingly laid the case before the Rev. Godfrey Gardiner, the Rector. He counselled peace, and suggested a shilling compensation to the complainant which was accordingly paid to her. We are told that she "went away in a great heat, saying, 'If she could not get justice here she would have it elsewhere,' or words to that purpose."

Next we have the circumstantial narration, set out with elaborate detail, of the bewitching of Anne Thorne, the Rector's servant. Her knee being out of joint, it had just been set by the bone-setter when she came under the witch's spell. Having by yelling attracted the attention of the Gardiner household (including of course the compiler of the account, the Rev. Francis Bragge), they found Anne in the kitchen, only partially dressed, with her gown and apron rolled up, which on being opened was found to contain oak twigs and leaves. She narrated the most surprising adventures of a journey to Cromer (a hamlet half a mile away), when, in Hackney Lane, she saw a little old woman in a riding-hood, who assisted her

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to make up the aforesaid bundle. Acting on Mrs. Gardiner's advice "the Witch" (as they called the twigs) was burnt, and while it was burning in came Jane Wenham to inquire of Anne's mother respecting some washing they were to perform at Ardeley Bury. Here therefore was proof positive of witchcraft, not mere co-incidence. Evidence is forthcoming, too, of the lame servant Anne having been seen running with prodigious swiftness, even at the rate of eight miles an hour, on her journey with the sticks! The day following she testified that, while on an errand, she met Jane Wenham and a verbal encounter took place, according to the maid's version, although upon Jane's being taxed with it, she stated that at the time specified she was at Weston, three miles away. This discrepancy is explained away by the assertion that it was her "Familiar" whom Anne Thorne encountered. Nearly the whole story now deals with Anne Thorne, and it is impossible to do more than refer to the extraordinary variety of bewitchments said to have been suffered by this remarkable girl. We are told that she was again compelled to go searching for more sticks, and, escorted by several persons, she leapt nimbly over five-barred gates and waded through streams and ditches, instead of crossing them by the bridges, suffering at intervals fits of a very distressing nature. After being brought home, accompanied by sundry extraordinary manifestations, she made an attempt to visit the witch's abode, which only resulted in her falling into a ditch and putting her knee out of joint again. A dialogue of course ensued with the witch, and the poor demented girl's remarks are all noted with great solemnity. Next day another visit was paid to the bone-setter, but on her return home the craving for sticks again manifested itself, so, attended by witnesses (including Sir Henry's son Arthur) she went through her now customary performance. We have the racing and leaping, together with the finding of sticks, invisibly assisted by an old woman in a riding-hood who handed her a crooked pin; the latter of course being duly found and exhibited. Later on, in another fit of hypochondria, she attempted to drown herself in the river.

In the meantime Sir Henry Chauncy, who had unwisely listened to the clamour, issued a warrant for her apprehension upon a suspicion of felony and witchcraft. The constable was sent for, and directed to execute the warrant; but, as Jane declined to come out and be arrested, the door was speedily forced, and the poor creature captured. She was dragged to the Vicarage, and in the kitchen was set upon by the demented girl, who flew at her and scratched her in the forehead with such fury that the noise of her nails seemed to all present as she had been scratching wainscot! In spite of the fact

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that her forehead was sadly mangled and torn by the girl's nails, we are assured no blood came, evidence sufficient in itself to prove her a witch. After expostulations from the company, who told Jane Wenham she "was a wicked wretch to abuse a poor young innocent creature," that "she had been reputed a practiser of Black Art for twenty years or more," and so forth, the poor woman offered to undergo the usual tests for witchcraft, such as the examination of her body for certain marks, or the water ordeal, but neither suggestion was adopted. Mrs. Gardiner tried to induce her to repeat the Lord's Prayer, but this she was unable to do, doubtless as a result of her ill-treatment. So she was remanded in custody, and we are told the "maid was pretty well that evening."

Next day Sir Henry Chauncy came down to Walkern, and at the house of a Mr. Trigg conducted a judicial examination. We have a repetition of the scene of Anne Thorne in a fit, recovering at the sight of Jane Wenham, and endeavouring to scratch her. We also have the depositions of the witnesses, which, as Mr. Bragge truly says, were "very tedious." By Sir Henry's orders Jane was examined, but no incriminating mark was found on her body, and so the inquiry was adjourned.

Anne Thorne had more paroxysms, out of which we are asked to believe "she was recovered by Prayer," and nothing further happened. Next day, at Ardeley Bury, Jane Wenham pleaded not to be sent to prison, but in vain. She offered to submit to the water-ordeal, but this Sir Henry would not permit, it being illegal. The attempt to repeat the Lord's Prayer, was, however allowed, but when she came to "Lead us not into temptation," she is reputed to have omitted the "not," or added "no" after "into."

The witnesses for the prosecution were now examined. Susan Aylott deposed to the effect of Jane Wenham's sorcery upon the wife of Richard Harvey, some twelve years past. This woman was lying ill in bed when Jane Wenham came to the window, and uttered certain threats, with the result that "that night the woman aforesaid died." Another foolish story was told by this witness of a child that was stroked by Jane Wenham, and died "stark distracted" on the Thursday following.

We next have the evidence of Thomas Adams junior. He was afterwards murdered in 1728 by a highwayman on his way home from Hertford market. His fate scarcely deserves our pity, for he admitted that he threatened Jane for taking a few turnips at mid-winter, when she was "starving, and had had no victuals that day or money to buy any," and, as a result he said, four of his sheep died, while others "stood on their heads" and were otherwise affected, but afterwards recovered.

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Another adjournment took place, and the following day the Rev. Robert Strutt, Vicar of Ardeley, visited her at the White House (this was presumably the Walkern Cage), and found her with a relative, Mr. Archer of Sandon. There was the usual unsuccessful attempt to repeat the Lord's Prayer, but in addition, she was badgered into confessing herself to be a witch and to having bewitched Anne Thorne. She also acknowledged that she had a "Familiar," and that she had three confederates in Walkern, witches like herself; their names are not recorded. She admitted practising the Black Art for over sixteen years, before the death of her first husband, who, as mentioned above, is said to have come to a very miserable end owing to her bewitchments.

Sir Henry Chauncy was speedily made acquainted with her "confession" and the implication of other witches; they were promptly arrested, but as Anne Thorne did not recognize them, they were set at liberty to await further evidence.

Anne Thorne was in the meanwhile constantly having fits and being as frequently restored by prayers; but a new source of discomfort was now added, viz., cats. She (and those in the house) saw and heard cats innumerable, which howled and scratched as cats do, and when discovered betook themselves to Jane Wenham's dwelling. One had a face like Jane Wenham's, and young Arthur Chauncy (who was well to the fore in all these adventures), would have killed a feline imp, "but his arm was stay'd."

Anne now fell into a comatose state, but was revived by Jane Wenham being brought to see her. While there, Arthur Chauncy amused himself by running a pin up to the head in Jane Wenham's arm "a great many times," and when he plucked it out no blood came, *only a little thin watery serum.*

The fits still continued, and were exorcised by prayer as before. Towards the next evening we have a fresh phase; crooked pins were placed in her hands by invisible means, and Arthur Chauncy (who seems to have spent all his leisure at the Rectory watching the maid) secured several for production in Court. These pins appeared everywhere, she even *licked them off the pillows*, and then suddenly they disappeared as mysteriously as they came; but persons who were watching Jane Wenham in the cage observed that her pincushion, which was full of pins at night, was in the morning quite empty! Meanwhile the cats screamed and scratched, and poor Mrs. Gardiner was so upset that she and her children withdrew to a neighbour's house for rest.

Such a state of things could not continue, so a Mittimus was put into execution, and Jane Wenham was committed to Hertford Gaol. Before going the Revds. Bragge, Gardiner and Strutt with

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Arthur Chauncy tried to persuade Jane to make a "full and sincere Discovery," but to no effect; and when pressed to reveal her contract with the Evil One, she could only assert that "an Old Man did spit upon her." When urged further, she resolutely declined to commit herself, and said plainly they "lay in wait for her life," a truism that does not seem to have shamed the clergy in the least.

Next we have the evidence of her escort to prison, Uriah Wright and Thomas Harvey. The latter merely echoed the former's statement, which was that Jane told him how she had seen the Devil over her shoulder, but on turning round he had gone, and that the said Devil came to her house and bade her hang herself in the buttery or drown herself in the river.

Anne Thorne still continued to have her fits and recoveries, and now another discovery was made. In her newly-stuffed pillow were "cakes of feathers," so closely joined that no ordinary force could dismember them. The bewitched feathers were circular in form, a little larger than a crown piece, the small feathers placed in so many radii of the circle, in the centre of which the quill ends of the feathers met. Mr. Bragge counted the number of these feathers, and found them to be exactly thirty-two. He endeavoured to pull off two or three of them, but they were fastened by a sort of viscous matter, which would stretch seven or eight times in a thread before it broke; he suspected it was made from dead men's flesh. Having taken off several of these feathers, he removed the viscous matter and found under it in the centre some short hairs black and gray, matted together, which he verily believed to be cats' hairs. Mr. Bragge wished to save one as evidence, but he was over-ruled, and they were burnt, a course which was so effective that Anne had no more fits until the Assizes! It must be stated, too, that after Arthur Chauncy had killed a cat which knocked at the door, no more cries were heard.

We have additional information, duly sworn before Sir Henry Chauncy, of how Anne saw a black cat, which spoke to her, and brought her a pin; she hid beneath the clothes, and on peeping out again found the cat gone. Jane Wenham (presumably in the shape of her "Familiar") also appeared to her some three times, but apparently without doing her any injury.

The Rev. Francis Bragge admitted that he met with much discouragement, for when he went abroad to obtain evidence he found "most people very inclinable to believe nothing at all of it."

His anxiety to obtain a conviction would be amusing were it not so painfully discreditable in a man holding the responsible position of Curate of Biggleswade. He found to his annoyance that the indictment as drawn up only accused Jane of "conversing

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familiarly with the Devil in the shape of a cat," and not of bewitching Anne Thorne, which the Clerk of the Peace (presumably) absolutely refused to charge her with, thereby showing his good sense. The Grand Jury (one regrets that no record remains of the names of these credulous persons) speedily found a True Bill, doubtless influenced by Anne Thorne's behaviour, for she appropriately had a fit while giving evidence. The Judge was Mr. Justice Powell, who is described by Swift in his *Journal to Stella* as "an old fellow with gray hairs, the merriest old gentleman ever seen, who spoke pleasant things until he chuckled and cried again." The Court was crowded, so many females being present that the judge remarked, "they must not look for witches amongst the *old* women but amongst the *young*."

There were sixteen witnesses in all, commencing with Anne Thorne, who had another paroxysm when in the witness-box, an exhibition which caused the judge to remark sarcastically that "he had never heard in any witch's trial before the person affected had a fit in court." Then we have the evidence of the Rev. Godfrey Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner, followed by that of the Rev. Robert Strutt, who told of the recoveries of Anne Thorne by prayers. The Judge asked what form was used, and, being told, remarked "that he had heard there were Forms of Exorcism in the Romish Liturgy, but knew not that we had any such in our Church." Anne Thorne continuing in her fit, prayer was offered and she recovered.

Arthur Chauncy's evidence was next taken. He narrated the adventure in search of sticks, the leaping over gates, the gathering of the cats, and the discovery of the pins. Some of these pins he was ready to produce, but the judge thought it needless as "he supposed they were crooked pins."

Next came the chief persecutor, the Rev. Francis Bragge. His evidence chiefly dealt with the discovery of the "cakes or feathers" of which his Lordship desired to see a specimen, but as we have already seen, one could not be produced, they having all been burnt. Ten other witnesses followed, all with vague, unsupported beliefs, opinions and prejudices, which were clearly not evidence.

The summing-up we are told was brief; the Judge, being fully satisfied of her innocence, went as far in his charge to the jury as he could, consistent with law, to induce them to acquit her; but as one writer says, "the same Ignorance and Superstition which had instigated her accusers to apprehend her, operated in the minds of twelve men, sworn to do justice; and they, to their eternal shame, found her guilty."

A HERTFORDSHIRE WITCH.

My Lord then asked them "whether they found her guilty upon the charge of conversing with the Devil in the shape of a cat," evidently thinking there must be some limit to their credulity; but no, the Foreman replied, "we find her guilty of that." Upon this the prisoner (who said little for herself except that she was a clear woman) received sentence of death, but was reprieved till further orders.

The rest of the Rev. Francis Bragge's first pamphlet is occupied with further descriptions of Anne Thorne's hysterical convulsions, and an extra judicial summing up of the whole case, of course with the same biassed malignity that he had shown all through.

In the meantime Mr. Justice Powell was not idle. He sought an interview with Queen Anne, and with but little difficulty obtained a free pardon. As it was impossible for the poor creature to return to her native village, so bitter was the hostility of a section of the inhabitants, the parish was compelled to grant her a settled maintenance, and the authorities also had to bind themselves in sureties that she should be protected from all manner of violence. One account states that "she afterwards became possessed of a comfortable subsistence, that she did a great deal of good with it to the poor, and became as much the object of their esteem as she had been of their detestation." A home was found for her on the estate of Colonel Plumer at Gilston. Here she was visited by Mr. Hutchinson, one of the King's Chaplains and Incumbent of the Parish of St. James in St. Edmund's Bury, who afterwards rose to the Episcopal Bench. He tells us, in his "Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft," that he found her living "soberly and inoffensively," and says further,

I will take leave to add that as I have had the curiosity to see the good woman herself I have a very good assurance that she is a pious, sober woman. . . . I verily believe that there is no one who reads this but may think in their own minds that such a storm as she met with might have fallen upon them if it had been their misfortune to be poor and to have met with such accidents as she did in such a barbarous parish as she lived in."

At Colonel Plumer's death she removed to a cottage on the Cowper estate at Hertingfordbury. She lived for nearly twenty years after her trial, in the same harmless and inoffensive manner in which she had spent the former part of her life, and died with all the marks of unfeigned and genuine piety. She died on Thursday, 11th January, 1730, and was buried in Hertingfordbury churchyard; her funeral sermon was preached by the curate, the Rev. M. Squire, to a numerous audience.

No account of this celebrated case would be complete without

A
Full and Impartial
ACCOUNT
OF THE
DISCOVERY
OF

SORCERY and WITCHCRAFT,

Practis'd by

JANE WENHAM of *Walkerne* in *Hertfordshire*, upon the Bodies of *Anne Thorn*, *Anne Street*, &c. The Proceedings against Her from Her being first Apprehended, till She was Committed to Gaol by Sir *HENRY CHAUNCEY*.

ALSO HER

TRIAL

AT THE

Affizes at *Hertford* before Mr. Justice *POWELL*, where she was found Guilty of Felony and Witchcraft, and receiv'd Sentence of Death for the same, *March 4. 1711-12.*

Thou shalt not suffer a Witch to live.
Exod. c. 22. v. 18.

The Third Edition.

L O N D O N: Printed for *E. Curll*, at the Dial and Bible against *St Dunstan's Church* in *Fleestrees*. 1712.
Price 6 d.

A HERTFORDSHIRE WITCH.

some allusion to the battle of pamphlets of which it was the cause. Directly the trial was over the Rev. Francis Bragge rushed into print with a "A Full and Impartial Account of the Discovery of Sorcery and Witchcraft, Practis'd by Jane Wenham of Walkern in Hertfordshire," etc., etc. (see facsimile of the title page). It ran into five editions, four of them being published within a month.¹ This was followed by a second pamphlet by the same author, entitled, "Witchcraft Farther Display'd. Containing: I. An Account of the Witchcraft practis'd by Jane Wenham, of Walkerne in Hertfordshire, since her Condemnation, upon the bodies of Anne Thorne and Anne Street. . . . II. An Answer to the most general Objections against the Being and Power of Witches. With some Remarks upon the Case of Jane Wenham. . . . To which are added The Tryals of Florence Newton, a famous Irish Witch. . . . 1661. As also of two Witches at the Assizes held at Bury St. Edmonds in Suffolk, Anno 1664, before Sir Matthew Hale. . . . London. Printed for E. Curll . . . 1712." 8°. With a Preface signed "F. B."

The third of the pamphlets is a criticism of the first, but whether favourable or otherwise I am unable to determine, as I have not yet succeeded in obtaining a copy. It is designated: "The Case of the Hertfordshire Witchcraft Consider'd. Being an Examination of a Book entitl'd, 'A Full and Impartial Account of the Discovery of Sorcery and Witchcraft, Practis'd by Jane Wenham of Walkern.' . . . Printed for John Pemberton. . . . 1712."

This was followed by two pamphlets confuting and exposing the Walkern persecution. The first is called: "The Impossibility or Witchcraft. Plainly proving, from Scripture and Reason, that there never was a Witch; and that it is both Irrational and Impious to believe there ever was. In which the Depositions against Jane Wenham, Lately Try'd and Condemned for a Witch at Hertford are Confuted and Exposed. London. Printed and Sold by J. Baker. . . . 1712." 8°.

The second: "A Full Confutation of Witchcraft: More particularly of the Depositions against Jane Wenham, Lately Condemned for a Witch at Hertford. In which the Modern Notions of Witches are overthrown, and the Ill Consequences of such Doctrines are exposed by Arguments; proving that Witchcraft is

¹ It was reprinted at Nottingham with the following title: "A True and Faithful Account of the Discovery of Sorcery and Witchcraft, Practis'd by Jane Wenham of Walkerne in Hertfordshire upon the Body of Anne Thorn. With the Proceedings against her, from her First Apprehension Till her Conviction and Condemnation, At the Assizes at Hertford before Mr. Justice Powell. March 4, 1711-12. Nottingham: Printed by William Ayscough in the Middle Pavement."

A HERTFORDSHIRE WITCH.

Priestcraft. . . . In a Letter from a Physician in Hertfordshire to his Friend in London. Printed for J. Baker. . . . 1712."

These were followed by a reply from the facile pen of the Rev. Francis Bragge. It is denominated: "A Defense of the Proceedings against Jane Wenham, wherein the Possibility and Reality of Witchcraft are Demonstrated from Scripture and the concurrent Testimonies of all ages. In Answer to Two Pamphlets Entitled, I. 'The Impossibility of Witchcraft,' etc. II. 'A Full Confutation of Witchcraft,' By Francis Bragge, A.B. . . . 1712."

This final effort of Mr. Bragge's was supported by a pamphlet designated: "The Belief of Witchcraft vindicated, proving from Scripture there have been Witches: and from reason that there may be such still. In answer to a late Pamphlet Intituled, 'The Impossibility of Witchcraft. Plainly proving from Scripture and Reason that there never was a Witch,' etc. By G. R. A. M. . . . 1712."

A rejoinder to G. R. A. M.'s vindication was published, but it is only known to me by a brief reference to it in a manuscript list of these pamphlets. It is called "The Impossibility of Witchcraft further vindicated", and the author is presumably to be identified with that of No. 3 on the list.

In concluding this account of the so-called "Witch of Walkern" and her persecution, I cannot refrain from quoting two paragraphs from the Preface to "Witchcraft Farther Display'd." After describing the renewed sufferings of Anne Thorne and Anne Street, subsequent to the trial and pardon of their supposed tormenter, the Rev. Francis Bragge refers to what perhaps may be the key to his attempt to hound to death this poor woman. He says,

As for Mother Wenham, I hear she has found out a Way to get plenty of Money while she is in Prison. She says she was Prosecuted out of spite, only because she went to the *Dissenting Meetings*: and by this means, she gets contributions from the Party: and of a Wicked old Witch, is in a sudden become a *Precious Saint*. This Story puts me upon enquiring of Mr. Gardiner whether she had ever been counted a Dissenter, and he declared that he never before heard that she us'd to go to any Place of Divine Worship, and that he never took her to be of any Religion at all; however, we are very willing to part with her, and wish the Fanaticks much joy of their new Convert. I shall only take notice of one thing more to the Reader, viz., to assure him that neither Mr. Gardiner nor Mr. Strutt had any Hand in writing this Narrative of the Proceedings against Jane Wenham, altho' they are both Witnesses to the Truth of it; so that some Gentlemen (who in Justice and Gratitude, as well as good Manners, ought to have held their tongues) might as well have spar'd their *personal Reflections*.

PICTURESQUE PETERSHAM: ITS GREATNESS AND DECAY.

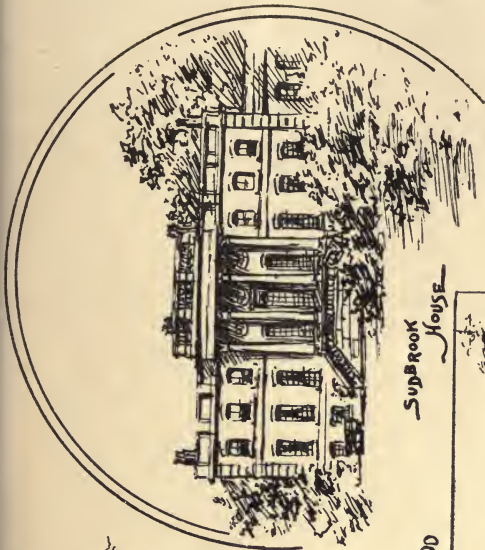
Written and Illustrated by A. LEONARD SUMMERS.

AT the base of Richmond's proud hill nestles in quiet rural simplicity the picturesque little village of Petersham, one of those sweet bits of rusticity now so few and far between around the great, bustling, boisterous Metropolis. Even as its fair sister, Richmond, Petersham was once the home and resort of the world's greatest, though to a lesser degree; and time has robbed both of their splendour and importance—as it is rapidly doing with regard to their natural beauty. Yet while the hilly village has conformed to modern demands and grown into a large, flourishing town of some repute, that in the dale below has been content to slumber on peacefully, forgetful of its past gaiety or grandeur, unenvying its sister's go-ahead ambitions. And so far from exhibiting any aspirations to growth, Petersham has, alas, on the contrary, shown a diminishing tendency, and all that was so interesting as landmarks of history is slowly but surely disappearing. Excepting Ham House—which, though in the parish of Petersham, stands some distance from the village—there is nothing left now but the stately Sudbrook and the quaint little church to remind us of past glories. Only a few years back (in 1895) the last was seen of one of the few remaining famous old mansions of the neighbourhood, viz., Bute House, formerly the seat of the Marquises of Bute. It will be remembered by many what an outcry was raised at that time, both by the people of Richmond and the London public, directly the fact became known that the fine old house was doomed to be pulled down, and its handsome grounds handed over to the ruthless speculative builder for the erection of “the vile suburban dwellings of the vain.” The matter was taken up seriously by the Selborne Society, who appointed Sir Robert Hunter to act in conjunction with the Open Spaces Society to urge the Government to purchase the Bute estate from Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart. (the owner, who generously offered to meet them easily). The hand of the spoiler was thus stayed for a time, the house remaining in a partly-demolished condition; but, apparently, the move was unsuccessful, as since then Bute House has been completely razed to the ground, and what will eventually be done with its twelve acres of delightful grounds can only be conjectured.

In the Doomsday book, Petersham is styled “Patricesham,” that



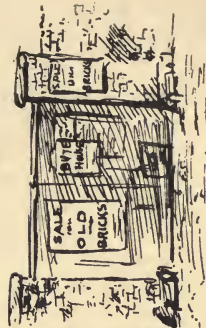
IN THE WOOD



SUDBROOK HOUSE



DUTE HOUSE 19 (partly demolished condition)



DUTE HOUSE GATES

Picturesque Petersham.

Drawn by A. Leonard Summers.

PICTURESQUE PETERSHAM.

is, the ham or dwelling of St. Peter it having belonged to the Abbey of Chertsey, of which Peter was the tutelary saint. Petersham remained in the possession of the cloistered fraternity until 1415, when Thomas, Abbat of Chertsey, and other members of the convent, delivered this estate to King Henry the Fifth and his heirs for ever. In the year 1522, Henry the Eighth granted a lease for thirty years of this manor (with Sheen and Ham) to Massey Villade and Thomas Brampton, at an annual rental of £23 8s.; but ere the expiration of that term, viz., in 1541, Petersham, etc., was granted to the divorced queen, Anne of Cleves, who is believed to have resigned the manor to Edward the Sixth, in the second year of his reign. These estates were settled, in 1610, on Henry, Prince of Wales, at whose death, in 1612, they reverted to the crown. In 1617 they were demised by the King to Sir Francis Bacon and others, for ninety-nine years, as trustees for his second son, Charles (then Prince of Wales). King Charles the First, in 1637, leased the manor to William Murray (afterwards created a peer of Scotland, by the titles of Baron Huntingtower and Earl of Dysart), whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, succeeded to the titles and estates. She married Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart., and obtained a patent from Charles II, in 1660, whereby she became Baroness of Huntingtower and Countess of Dysart. Charles II made various grants of land at Petersham and Ham to this lady in 1666. Sir Lionel Tollemache died in 1669, and a few years afterwards the Countess married John, Earl of Lauderdale, who, in 1674, became Baron of Petersham and Earl of Guildford. At their decease, the property and titles devolved on the Countess's eldest son, Sir Lionel Tollemache, Lord Huntingtower, whose descendants now possess this property.

Ham House, the seat of the Dysarts, which stands on the banks of the Thames opposite the Twickenham shore and very near to the famous Twickenham Ferry, the present writer does not propose to describe, as this historic old mansion was fully dealt with in the last number of this magazine.

Of other interesting mansions in the early days of Petersham, mention should be made of "Petersham Lodge," which was purchased by Charles I from Gregory Cole. In 1685 this house was granted on lease by James the Second to his nephew, Viscount Cornbury, and it was subsequently occupied by Henry, Earl of Rochester. This fine residence was destroyed, with nearly all its contents, by fire on October 1st, 1721. Another building was afterwards erected on its site by Viscount Petersham and Earl of Harrington, to which Thomson alludes in the lines

the pendent woods
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat.

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Later, this estate passed into the hands of Thomas Pitt (Baron Camelford, 1784); while in 1790, H.R.H. the then Duke of Clarence (afterwards William the Fourth) bought the mansion and occasionally resided in it. Eventually the property was transferred to Lord Huntingtower, who died in 1833; the house has since been demolished, and no trace of it now remains. At Petersham Lodge dwelt the fair Duchess of Queensberry, apostrophized by Pope as "Kitty, beautiful and young;" and here, as her guest, Gay lived and wrote much of his best work.

Sudbrooke, Petersham, was referred to as a hamlet in 1266, but for somewhat over 200 years it has been reduced to a single domain, which at the present time is known as "Sudbrook Park," and occupies a position between Richmond Park and Ham Common. John, Duke of Argyle, owned this property during George the First's reign, and the Duke's grandson, Henry (third Duke of Buccleuch) succeeded to the estate. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., was the last owner, prior to its purchase by the Crown. This stately mansion, though not as yet taken from our midst, has greatly degenerated in its surroundings and former characteristics; it now does duty as a hydropathic establishment, and its romantic old grounds—part of which have been annexed to Richmond Park—have been cut up to form golf-links for the benefit of a local club.

'Tis thus fallen are the "seats of the mighty"—who would doubtless despise our modern-day ideas and progressive "improvements," could they for a moment view the scene of their lives and its development.

Petersham Church, which dates from about 1505, occupies a site almost opposite the entrance to Petersham Park, in immediate proximity to the site of Bute House, and at the foot of the hill leading up through the wood to the famous "Star and Garter" on the summit of Richmond Hill. At the time of the Domesday Survey Petersham had a church belonging to Merton Abbey, as the manor did to Chertsey; but, in 1788, the chapelries of Kew and Petersham became a distinct vicarage. The present church, a small, picturesque building dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a chancel, north and south transepts, no nave, and a low western tower (containing one bell), which forms the entrance, thus presenting a very unusual appearance. The body of the church is of brick, and was enlarged, by subscription, in 1840. It has a small organ, and accommodates 362 persons. On the north of the chancel are recumbent effigies of George Cole, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and his wife, Frances; the former died in 1624, and the latter in 1633. Over the reading desk is a tablet, with arms, etc., commemorative

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of Sir Thomas Jenner, Knight, Serjeant-at-Law, created a Baron of the Exchequer by James the Second in 1686, and who died on January 1st, 1706. There are other interesting tablets to Captain George Vancouver, R.N. (interred in the churchyard 1798); Sir Charles Stuart, K.B., M.P., the fourth son of John, Earl of Bute; General Gordon Forbes, Colonel of the 29th Foot, who died 17th January, 1828, and Margaret, his wife, 1822; Lady Frances Caroline Douglas, daughter of the Marquis of Queensberry; Sir George Scott, of Gala, Vice-Admiral of the Red, K.C.B., who died at his Petersham villa in 1841; Lady Mary Buck, wife of Sir Charles Buck, Bart., of Hanby Grange, Lincolnshire; the Hon. George Murray, fourth son of the eighth Lord Ellibank; also one in memory of the second Earl of Mount-Edgcombe, who died 26th September, 1839.

In later times, when taking his customary rural outings, came Charles Dickens to Petersham, with his friends, Thomas Beard, the Parliamentary reporter, and Maclise, the painter—all particular admirers of this beauty-spot and good judges of the picturesque. But the fine old mansions that adorned the pretty village in those days have vanished, one by one, and who can tell what will be left to remind us of this interesting neighbourhood's flowery days a generation or two hence?

A DIARIST'S HOUSE.—One of the two old houses which face the Water Gate at the bottom of Buckingham Street, Charing Cross, is about to come into the market, and will, there is little doubt, be demolished in course of a little time. It was here that Samuel Pepys, the famous Diarist and Secretary to the Admiralty, lived; but the house has been entirely altered, if not actually rebuilt, since his days. By a somewhat curious coincidence another famous diarist, John Evelyn, had his home in Villiers Street, adjoining, towards the close of the seventeenth century. As he remarks in his diary, the house, which was known as York Buildings, was only taken for the winter, "having many important causes to despatch, and for the education of my daughters." Among other famous residents in Buckingham Street from time to time were Peter the Great; Sir Richard Steele; Henderson, the actor; Clarkson Stanfield, the seascape artist; William Black; Charles Dickens; Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford; Etty, the painter, and the witty Earl of Dorset. Both Buckingham Street and Villiers Street mark the site of the once famous York House, and the street nomenclature—George, Villiers, Duke, and Buckingham—still preserves the memory of the well-known Duke of that name.—*Daily Graphic*.

THE TOWER OF LONDON IN 1810.

BY VISCOUNT DILLON, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

WHEN we read that in 1517 Sir Richard Cholmondeley discharged the cannon on the White Tower against the rioters in the city, we may fairly suppose that not only the act but also the idea of such a proceeding would never again occur. But that the possibility of such action was contemplated less than a century ago appears from an interesting "Memorandum upon the state of the Tower," dated July 12, 1810, and issuing from the Quarter-Master General's Office. It is in MS. and bears the initials A. H. in the margin. These were probably the initials of Major-General Hon. Alexander Hope, D.Q.M.G., who held that office in the year mentioned. The Memorandum throws an interesting light not only on the condition of the fortress at that date, but also on a state of things which in these days it is hard to imagine as possible. Perhaps it may interest some of our readers to learn what were the opinions of the military authorities of 1810 with regard to the public, and this we may learn from the Memorandum. We must remember that on the 12th March Sir Francis Burdett—an anagram of whose name well describes him "Francic disturber"—moved in the House of Commons the discharge from Newgate, where he was confined by Order of the House, of one John Gale Jones, for publishing a placard respecting a discussion held at a debating society called "The British Forum." Sir Francis—who contended that the House, by the committal of this man, had infringed the law of the land and subverted the principles of the Constitution—was defeated by a majority of 153 in a house of 167.

Cobbet's Register, on the 24th March, printed a Notice ascribed to and admitted by Sir Francis as his own, to the same effect, and on 3rd April, on the motion of Sir R. Salisbury, Sir Francis was committed to the Tower. Admittance to his house in Piccadilly was denied to the Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the Speaker's warrant, and accordingly a force of police and some infantry and Horse Guards had to be employed to arrest and remove the Baronet. This led to a series of small riots, and the mob attacking the troops the Horse Guards rode up and down Piccadilly, firing their pistols in reply to some of the crowd who had fired at them. The Riot Act was read twice by Mr. Reid, the magistrate accompanying the troops, and several persons were wounded. So serious was the affair



The Tower of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
 Reproduced from Brayley's *Londoniana*.



THE TOWER OF LONDON IN 1810.

considered that artillery was fetched from Woolwich and sixteen guns were stationed in St. James's Park and a howitzer and a six-pounder in Soho Square. Many houses had their windows smashed and other damage done, but at last Sir Francis was removed to the Tower; not, however, without bloodshed, for a Mr. Ebrall, a corn meter, was killed in Fenchurch Street, and the inquest produced a verdict of wilful murder against some Life Guardsmen unknown. Thomas Ebrall's tombstone, in St. Botolph's by Aldgate, mentions this.

The Earl of Moira at once went to the Tower to make the necessary dispositions for the defence of the place, and a rather curious item, showing the condition of affairs, is seen in the petition of a master builder on Tower Hill to the Committee of City Finances for £20, the value of bricks taken from him by the mob while Sir Francis was being removed to the Tower. Towards the end of the month a petition from the Householders of Middlesex for the release of Sir Francis was rejected by the House. An action-at-law against the Speaker, in which Sir Francis' attorney described his client as being removed to "a certain prison called the Tower," also failed. On the 21st of June, Parliament being prorogued, Sir Francis was set at liberty and left the Tower by water, thereby disappointing a procession which had been organized for the occasion, and which was joined by Jones, the origin of all the trouble, who was released the same day. Later on, in 1819, Sir Francis was committed to the King's Bench Prison for a libel on the Manchester magistrates, but he lived till 1844, when, at the age of seventy-four, and having changed some of his opinions, the fiery Baronet died unnoticed.

As to the troops mentioned as being in the Tower, the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion had with some others been raised in 1801-2, but in 1804 their title was changed from Royal Garrison to Royal Veteran Battalions. In 1814 the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th battalions were disbanded, the 6th only remaining in the Army List. The Colonel of the 7th was Lieut.-General Thomas Murray, and the Lieut.-Colonel John William Cooke.

There were three battalions of the West York Militia, but it is not stated which of these was sent to reinforce the Tower garrison. The barracks occupied in 1810 were situated in the south-east corner of the fortress, with a detachment at the Stone Kitchen in the Byward Tower. The present barracks stand on the site of the Great Store, which, erected in William III.'s reign, was destroyed by fire on 30th October, 1841.

The west side of Mint Street was occupied by the offices of the Mint and mill houses; the east side by private houses. On the

THE TOWER OF LONDON IN 1810.

north, the north side was taken up with workshops of the Mint, while the south side was partly press rooms and mill rooms and more private houses. The east side of the Tower had private houses, and the Irish Barracks on the west side, and on the opposite side of the street were private houses and the blacksmith's shop. The troops occupied the Spur Barracks near the Byward Tower and the Irish Barracks, while St. Thomas Tower was the hospital. A place called on the map *Golden Chain* was where is now shown on the Ordnance map "The site of the Privy Garden."

The block plan accompanying the Memorandum shows the numerous buildings which, till about 1856, encrusted as it were the Inner Ward of the Tower. These were for the most part on the west and north sides, and considerably blocking what is still called Mint Street, houses connected with the office of the Mint, whence for some hundreds of years issued a large portion of the coinage of the realm until 1811, when the present handsome building to the north-east of the fortress was erected. The continuation on the east side of this Mint Street was called Irish Mint Street, probably from some barracks so named.

The plan also shows the wharf, now a popular promenade, as blocked up by numerous buildings at its eastern end. The menagerie, which comprised birds, reptiles and beasts, besides the Tower lions, was in 1834 removed to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, and to the same neighbourhood was also transferred in 1828 St. Katherine's Hospital, a collection of residences occupied by pensioners of the Court.

MEMORANDUM UPON THE STATE OF THE TOWER.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

July 12th, 1810.

The General Officers who were charged with the safety of the Eastern part of the Metropolis during the late disturbances severally reported upon the insufficient state of the Tower, both in regard to its security and inadequate means of accommodation for Troops. These reports occasioned the Commander-in-Chief to inspect the state of the fortress, when he found, as represented, the Place encumbered throughout by overgrown Civil Establishments—The fire from the Ramparts obstructed upon the most material point, next to St. Catherine's by manufactories which occupy the Wharf, The Parade crowded with temporary sheds and workshops—The largest buildings occupied by warehouses and the others by individuals, to such an extent that nearly seventy houses are stated to be liable to pay taxes.

THE TOWER OF LONDON IN 1810.

The complaint appeared equally well grounded of a free entry being given to a numerous class of artisans and other civilians, thereby affording an obvious channel through which to attempt the seduction of the troops or the conflagration of this Depôt; and previous to any other observation arising out of this state of things, it may be remarked that the great and still recent event of this nature at Woolwich, offers a salutary warning as to the possibility of the recurrence of such a calamity.

The Mint is believed to have been the first department which acquired an *extended* footing in the Tower as shown by the accompanying plan (made out by the Barrack Department) and which is sufficient for the general purposes of reference—The Office for transacting the business of the Ordnance, was likewise originally established in the Tower, as also the Drawing Department, and the Armoury for the custody of small arms—but of late years the Magazines and Stores of this Department, have not only been greatly augmented, but the manufactory for the Stocking of Musquets (alluded to) has been built upon the Wharf of the Fortress on the side of St. Catherine's, whilst the Quay has been otherwise encumbered and sheds erected for the shipping of goods (which certainly never could have been done on the recommendation of any Engineer).

The accommodation, however, enjoyed by the Ordnance Department, is not yet deemed sufficient for their growing Establishments in the Tower, and measures are understood to have been taken for securing to that Department the most extensive buildings which are to be evacuated by the Mint upon the removal of that establishment to Tower Hill.

The Publick danger and inconvenience arising from this Fortress having been thus converted into a manufactory and great Magazine of Stores, is of too recent a date, and was too sensibly felt to make it necessary to dwell upon the circumstances which occurred—The buildings upon the Wharf, which obstruct the fire from the ramparts as they touch the river, and nearly abut upon the private dwellings, could not be viewed without jealousy as favouring any attempt upon the Place.

The West York Militia, brought from a distance by water the morning of Sir Francis Burdett's commitment, were stationed upon Tower Hill from want of accommodation within the Tower, though it was not then occupied by 400 men; and at a later period, when the fidelity of the 7th Veteran Battalion (forming the Garrison) became suspected, several days even then elapsed before the temporary accommodation could be procured within the body of the place for 400 fresh troops deemed necessary for its security—As to the waver-

THE TOWER OF LONDON IN 1810.

ing conduct of the 7th Veteran Battalion, it would be difficult to determine, how far it ought to be stigmatized as disaffection—and equally so to fix the real causes from whence it originated; but it is material to recal the feeling of danger, which the apprehension of such conduct justly excited, and from thence to argue the necessity of new-regulating the interior of the Tower—of preparing for the reception of a large and occasionally a *mixed garrison*—of restoring its means of defence, by levelling the buildings upon the Wharf—of removing the manufactory of arms and otherwise reducing the number of Artisans and Labourers—of lessening the temptation to attempt this Arsenal by diminishing the quantity of Military Stores—and of instituting a strict enquiry into the character of all Householders and ascertaining the authority under which they reside within the Walls.

Publick and Private inconvenience must necessarily result from such measures, and which it may be expected will be opposed in various shapes, both by Departments and Individuals—On the other hand it should be remembered that it is impossible to compromise with the Public Danger.

His Majesty's Government can alone determine upon the general situation of the Tower, and extent of the measures which ought to be taken, as affecting those branches of the Publick Service therein established.

And in this Memorandum it appears only further requisite to state, that the Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary there should be provided Barrack Accommodation, first for 2 Field officers, 4 captains, 4 subs, 3 staff, 400 R. and F. with the usual proportion of Serjeants and Drummers, with suitable Mess Room, Kitchen, etc., as an ordinary Garrison which the Foot Guards have been directed to furnish. 2ndly to receive upon emergency a Battalion of 800 men in addition to the usual Garrison, when circumstances shall require it.

The Barracks now existing in the Tower, will in part furnish this accommodation, and the Commissioners for the Affairs of Barracks have reported the following buildings as well adapted for Barracks, and which are to be abandoned by the Mint.

g. New Press Room.

f. Old Press Room.

m. Moneyers' Hall.

h. Old Mill Rooms.

i. New Mill Rooms.

The Stone Kitchen as a canteen.

a. The Deputy Master's House with the

b. Assay Master's Office as an Hospital.

THE TOWER OF LONDON IN 1810.

The object requiring the most immediate attention, is suitable accommodation for the officers now under orders to take the Tower Duty.

The Dwelling houses belonging to the Mint are stated to be about thirty in number.

WE have reproduced an old plan of the Tower which we thought would interest our readers, though it has really nothing to do with Lord Dillon's article.—EDITOR.

REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. The Middle Tower. | v. St. Thomas's Tower. |
| B. The Tower at the Gate. | w. Cæsar's, or the White Tower. |
| C. The Bell Tower. | x. Cold Harbour Gate. |
| D. The Beauchamp Tower. | y. The Wardrobe Tower. |
| E. The Develin Tower. | AB. The house at the Water Gate, called The Ram's Head. |
| F. The Flint Tower. | AC. The place where the Mud Wall was, called Pike's Garden. |
| G. The Bowyer Tower. | AD. The City Wall at the N.E. of the Nine Gardens. |
| H. The Brick Tower. | AE. The place where the Broken Tower was. |
| I. The Martin Tower; now the Jewel Tower. | AF. Hog Lane End. |
| K. The Constable Tower. | AG. The house called the Stone Corner House. |
| L. The Broad Arrow Tower. | AH. The end of Tower Street. |
| M. The Salt Tower. | AI. The Stairs without the east end of the Tower. |
| N. The Well Tower. | |
| O. The Tower leading to the Iron Gate. | |
| P. The Tower above the Iron Gate. | |
| Q. The Cradle Tower. | |
| R. The Lanthorn Tower. | |
| S. The Hall Tower. | |
| T. The Bloody Tower. | |

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 51.]

XVIII.—EASTLING.

1569. (Abp. Parker's Visitation.)

RECTORY:—In the patronage of Nicholas Sentleger, Esquire, in right of his wife.

Rector:—Dom. Richard Rogers, M.A., he is not married, lives there, has one benefice, and is hospitable as far as he is able, not a preacher nor licensed to preach.

Householders, 24

Communicants, 87.—(Page 34.)

1572. That the church is out of reparation for lack of tiling.

James Parker, farmer of the Court Lodge, suffereth his swine to turn up the churchyard, contrary to all good order. And that he ought to keep the enclosure, for that his occupancy is round about the churchyard; and as by good record it may well appear it hath been enclosed by the farmers of the said Court-Lodge these hundred years.—(Vol. 1571-2, fol. 134.)

1576. We present that by reason of the great wind that was lately, our church is at reparation for lack of tiling.—(Vol. 1574-6, fol. 88.)

1580. (See under Baddlesmere, vol. vii, p. 212.)

1603. We, the churchwardens and sidesmen there, present Isaac Greenstreet and Sicily, the wife of Richard Hayward, and Mary Mynge, the servant of Isaac Greenstreet, for their uncomely railing and scolding; to the great disturbance and offence of their neighbours.—(Fol. 84.)

Thomas Greenstreet for not performing a legacy of his father Henry Greenstreet, late deceased, bequeathed to the poor of our parish, as the same Thomas hath reported and acknowledged, and as by the Will of the same plainly appeareth.—(Fol. 85.)

James Greenstreet who, notwithstanding many warnings, hath not yet paid such money as he was cessed to pay towards the church.—(Fol. 86.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1605. The east end, north side, and the south side of the churchyard is fenced only with hedge, through the which hogs brake, by which the churchyard is defiled and the graves offensively racked; of this no redress will be had because Robert Yate and Richard his son, the occupiers of the land adjoining to the churchyard, refuse to make a sufficient fence, affirming that the parish ought to do it, and the parish plead to the contrary a very ancient custom. We pray that some speedy and lawful order may be taken.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 150.)

1612. Some part of the inward wall of our belfry is lately fallen down, and our church porch wanteth some shingling (else all is well), and we crave a reasonable day for the repairing of the same. (Fol. 64.)

1615. If by the Bible of the largest volume, a Bible of the latest translation be understood, we have none such; and that we have it not well bound. We have the Book of Common Prayer well bound, all other things we have accordingly and they are done as becometh, save that the seats are unseemly.—(Fol. 213.)

1617. All is well, saving that the north side of the church wanteth some rafters, and the steeple of the church doth lack shingling.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 267.)

1665. There is presented the want of a large Bible of the last translation, a font, and the churchyard fence not in good repair, and the steeple cracked, also the want of a chest to keep the utensils of the church in.—(Vol. 1636-81, fol. 124.)

1672. Robert Somerscall, for that the church is much out of repair together with the steeple thereof, which he confesseth to be true, and alledgeth that he hath repaired some part thereof, and hath material and workmen now at work to repair the rest, which work will be finished within a month's time.—(Vol. 1670-93, fol. 22.)

FAVERSHAM.

(Previously printed in vol. vi, page 316, and vol. vii, page 51.)

XIX.—GOODNESTON, next Faversham.

1560. That the Parson doth not his duty according to the article [of enquiry]. They lack the Paraphrase. Our parsonage is at

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

decay. Our parson hath appointed his tressher (*sic*) to be our Reader. Our parson is not resident, and hath another benefice called Boughton under the Blean. Our Reader doth not say his service in due time, and doth not read the catechism to the youth of our parish.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 49.)

1561. That their Parson is not resident, and he is Vicar also of Boughton under the Blean. The parsonage house of Goodneston is in decay, in default of Sir Robert Thompson,¹ parson. He hath pulled down part of the house to boche² up the rest, and for fault of reparation they are like to fall down, and the barn also. They lack the Paraphrase. That he hath sold the timber that was about the ground, and further that the pigeon-house is in decay for fault of reparation.—(Vol. 1561-2, fol. 124.)

1563. Their parson is not resident, neither keepeth he any hospitality there, but resides at Boughton under Blean.

The parsonage house is somewhat in decay.

Their parson hath cut down certain trees that did grow on the parsonage ground and carried them to Boughton under Blean, where he is also vicar, to build there, and our parsonage house being in decay.

[The Rector explained that he carried them to Boughton, to be sawn into boards to repair the parsonage barn.]—(Vol. 1563-4.)

1569. (Abp. Parker's visitation.—See vol. vi, p. 31.)

1569. Rectory:—In patronage of Robert Fagg, Esquire.

Rector:—Dom. Robert Thompson, he is not married, does not live there, has also the vicarage of Boughton Blean in the same deanery, does not preach, has no license to preach, not a graduate.

Curate:—Thomas Gardiner, who preaches.

Householders, 8.

Communicants, 33.—(Page 36.)

1571. William Frende now of Faversham, who was sometime churchwarden of Goodneston four years past, hath not, neither will redeliver two keys, which were delivered to him to the use of the church, neither will pay 3s. 4d. for the occupying of them for this last year, according unto an order thereof made.—(Vol. 1571-2, fol. 134.)

¹ He was Vicar of Boughton under Blean 1554-74, where he was buried 21st November, 1575.

² Botch, to patch, mend clumsily.—“Dialect Dictionary.”

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1574. We present the parson, for the ruin of a cove¹ of a house, adjoining to the barn.—(Vol. 1574-6, fol. 84.)

1580. (See under Badlesmere, vol. vii, p. 212.)

1581. William Havering for absenting himself from divine service upon the Sunday and at several times sythence [*sic*]. Also he did openly defame the minister for examining the sureties at the christening of his own child, with opprobrious talk, which shall be declared more at large when the parties shall come together.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 51.)

1585. Our Bible and Communion Book are not altogether as they ought to be, for the Bible is not of the largest volume, and our Communion Book is somewhat torn, but we have already taken order for new, and look for them shortly from London.—(Fol. 46.)

1590. Our chancel is unrepaired and unpaved, and hath been unpaved for the space of this twelvemonths.—Fol. 156.

Margaret Cole, wife of John Cole, for that there hath been and so yet is, a very common fame and vehement suspicion within the parish and other places adjoining, that she hath and doth use the most ungodly and wicked practise of sorcery or witchcraft to the offence of good people.

Also Elizabeth Gardiner, wife to Benjamin Gardiner, and sister to the party aforesaid, for the same offence and in the same words as Margaret Cole.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 161.)

1592. Their vicar, John Foord, taketh upon himself to preach not only in his own cure, but in other parish churches publicly, being not authorized nor licensed thereunto, by order of law and the Church of England.

That he doth not say the divine service according to the Book of Common Prayer, that he doth not administer the holy sacraments according to the same book. That he refuseth to read the lessons gathered out of certain of the books appointed to be read in the church, which he saith are Apocrypha, yet authorized to be read.

That being asked why he refuseth so to do; answered—for that they contained untruths.

¹ A cove means a shed, a lean-to or low building with a shelving roof, joined to the wall of another, the shelter which is formed by the projection of the eaves of a house acting as a roof to an outbuilding.—English "Dialect Dictionary."

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

That being asked why he refused to subscribe according to the order of the Church, whereby he might be licensed to preach, seeing that before he had subscribed:—he said that it grieved him, and he was sorry he had done it.—(Fol. 45.)

1594. That our Register Book for about these two years last past (since Mr. Plott came to be our parson) hath been orderly kept. But the Book that was before that time (and before we came into our office), is so defaced and rotten, that it cannot be read. The cause was this,—our old chest about that time was so great that it took up a great room in our church, wherefore by consent of our parish it was sold, and a new lesser [*sic*] made, which by reason it was of green wood, the sap and dampness thereof went through the book and spoiled it.

Our church is somewhat untiled, and we are towards making a cess for the mending thereof.—(Vol. 1584-91, part ii., fol. 116.)

1603. That John Sheppard, our parson, contrary to the fourth article (of enquiry) doth cause one Henry Laesy to serve in our parish as Curate, and will not show openly unto us the sworn men of the same parish, sufficient license thereto by the Ordinary.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 70.)

XX.—GRAVENEY.

1566. That the chancel is in decay, and the place where the altar was unpaved.—(Vol. 1566-7.)

1569. (Abp. Parker's Visitation.—See vol. vi, p. 32.)

1569. Rectory:—Appropriator, the Abp. of Canterbury.

Vicarage:—In the patronage of the Queen.

Vicar:—Dom. David Edwards, M.A., he is not married, does not live there, has one benefice, does not preach and has no licence to preach.

Curate:—Thomas Cardyn, who is married, has no benefice, does not preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 26
Communicants, 82.—(Page 36.)

1572. The chancel is out of reparation, both in timber work, and also it is untiled, so that it raineth upon the communion table whensoever it raineth. And the pigeons do spoil shamefully in our church.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

They lack a Curate, for they be served many times by their clerk, and many days we have no service in three or four days together. Our Curate serveth Goodneston and Seasalter, besides our parish.—(Vol. 1571-2, fol. 130.)

1574. That our chancel is at reparation which is a great annoyance to our church.

We present Robert Shrubsole for with holding one of our church books, the name of the book is Erasmus' Paraphrases.—(Vol. 1574-6, fol. 84.)

1580. (See under Badlesmere, vol. vii., p. 212.)

1581. We lack a Paraphrase kept back by Robert Shrubsole.—(Vol. 1577-84.)

1592. Richard Swift, that he being one of the churchwardens doth himself come very slackly unto the church to the evil example of others, and doth also let others go unpresented for the same thing.

2. That he openly said that for one half-penny he would excuse his fellow churchwarden for being absent from the visitation.

3. He himself suffered his servant to thresh upon a holy-day at the time of divine service, and also that he did suffer one to thatch his house in time of divine service.

4. That he being demanded why he came not to the church, made answer—that he would do as he thought good, and as he had done, and that he would not come to hear Mr. Capron being their minister, and that he had no charge over him.—(Vol. 1584-91, part ii., fol. 48.)

On 28 Nov. 1603, the Churchwardens of the parish appeared in the Archdeacon's Court:—For that they or the churchwardens before them took down a bell in their steeple of 5 cwt. and 50 lb. weight; and prepared a new bell of 3 cwt. and 18 lb.; and that there are divers other deceits and enormities in their parish presentable in this Court, not by them presented.—(Fol. 80.)

1605. The chancel door is not sufficiently kept, for which we present the same, but by whom it ought to be done we know not.

A note at the side—"Gabriel Giles of Throwley is to repair the chancel."—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 131.)

1607. The parsonage or vicarage-house, and the houses thereunto belonging are not sufficiently kept and repaired.—(Fol. 94.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1608. I, Thomas Paine, minister of Graveney, do present Andrew Pettit of the same parish churchwarden, for that in the church there on the third day of July, 1608 (being the sabbath day), he took away and detained from me, and at his pleasure disposed of the residue of the wine which was left at a communion then and there administered by me to the parishioners of the same, and amongst them the said Pettit. At which time and place (besides his the said Pettit's opposition against my right herein), he used vehement speeches, for when I referred him to the Book of Common Prayer, telling him that there he should find that I only had right unto the wine so left, he replied that he cared not for the said Book, or the like in effect.—(Fol. 127.)

1609. We say that Mr. Doctor Covell (the vicarage of Mersham his other living) doth neither himself nor any other for him preach in our Church above six times at the most in the whole year, the want of which preaching we do all much feel, and therefore I present him humbly desiring your Worship to see it redressed so soon as may be. Also he doth not catechise.

On the 22 July 1609, Thomas Paine, curate of the parish church of Graveney appeared in the Court and said:—That he is Curate of Graveney and hired to read service there, and doth not nor cannot preach. That he hath heretofore given warning that they should send their children and youth to be catechised, but of late they do not send them to be catechised, so as in that report he hath not performed his duties therein.—(Fol. 180.)

Whereas John Tithernden and Edward Barrett, churchwardens, have in their last presentment presented me for not catechising, I according to the 59 Canon (as I take it) and the 26 Article, do present them for that they neglect to send their children and servants upon Sundays and Holydays before evening prayer to be catechised.

The old collector of our parish, Jacob Napleton by name, came into the body of our church after evening prayer and spake these words which follow:—“That he had four or five times offered to give up his account of Collectorship to the churchwardens and new collector, and they were not there to take it.” Unto which words I replied, one of the churchwardens being there present—“That they could present me for not catechising (although I performed the same), but they could not present themselves and others for not keeping their church.” In the mean space, while we were thus speaking came in John Tithernden the other churchwarden, to whom I uttered the words aforegoing, and he answered me before the chief of the parish:—“That he presented not me but their

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

minister, and that further he did not take me for his minister, nor never would." I urged him further that he should say unto Andrew Pettit the old churchwarden, that he would come to the church but once a month, neither for him nor the Commissary neither. At which words he told me flatly that I lied, twice or thrice, although my author were then present to affirm what I therein spake unto him. And he further said that "I had my conscience seared with an hot iron." And he further said that were it not for Authority he would not at any time come to hear me in the church; and I replied and told him that I thought his conscience was seared, if he came more for fear than for conscience' sake.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 196.)

1613. The wall of our churchyard is somewhat decayed by reason of extraordinary wet weather this last winter, but we have taken order with a mason to set it up again, and he is now in his work about it.—(Fol. 90.)

1615. We have all such things required, save only such a flaggon to put the wine in, and a table of the Degrees of Marriage, both which we do purpose shortly to provide.—(Fol. 211.)

Our minister doth say divine service upon Sundays and Holydays, but as for Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Eves of the Holydays and Sundays, our parish is but small and the houses stand scattering (*sic*), and on such days the people do not resort to church.—(Fol. 212.)

1616. Andrew Pettit, for denying to pay his cess towards the reparations of the parish church of Seasalter, he being cessed at 20s.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 241.)

XXI.—LEVELAND.

1561. That their parson is not resident, that he hath Throwley and Badlesmere. They lack the Paraphrase both at Leveland and Badlesmere.—(Vol. 1561-2.)

1569. Rectory:—In patronage of Anthony Sande, esquire.

Rectory vacant through poverty.

Curate:—Dom. Peter Player, rector of Badlesmere.

Householders, 6.

Communicants, 21.—(Page 36.)

1574. That one acre of land that should belong to the church is

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

with holden by one Lewse Atleefe. Also one acre is withheld by John Upton.—(Vol. 1574-6, fol. 86.)

1579. We present Bartholomew Fryer to be malicious, contentious, and uncharitable, seeking the unjust reputation of his neighbours, and also suspected to be a fornicator and incestuous person, who has sought his filthy desire of the wife of Raynold Parkes divers times as she has complained to us.—(Fol. 32.)

1580. (See under Badlesmere, vol. vii. p. 212.)

1581. That our church is in reparations, also the chancel and the mansion-house.—(Vol. 1577-85, fol. 46.)

1589.—Edmund Roper, gentleman, and Katherine his wife, have not received the communion with us in our parish by the space of three years or more.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 135.)

1592. Richard Upland being churchwarden, knowing of divers defects within the parish, hath made no presentment thereof, as namely the want of a pulpit, the church and chancel unpaved in divers places, the church-porch unroofed, and the churchyard not well enclosed, and especially in the side next the street.—(Fol. 25.)

Thomas Boyket and his wife, for not coming to church on Sundays and Holy-days, and especially on Easterday last past; neither have they received the communion.—(Vol. 1584-91, part 2, fol. 27.)

1604. We have one Jane Roper, gentlewoman, the daughter of Edmund Roper, gentleman, that refuseth to come to the communion being of convenient age.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 92.)

1606. We have no pulpit, but one seat both for reading and preaching God's word.

We have no chest for alms, or pulpit cloth.—(Fol. 7.)

1609. That there is a young gentlewoman, Mr. Henry Roper's wife, that is lately come to our parish, that hath not been as yet at church.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 191.)

1611. Our parish is so small that we need none, namely, a chest for the alms of the poor.—(Fol. 30.)

1612. Mr. Henry Roper's wife doth not receive the communion.—(Fol. 63.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1613. We answer that all persons within our parish that are of sufficient age have received the communion in the last year, except one Mr. Henry Roper and his wife.

2. That there are no Popish Recusants in our parish that deny to come to church to common prayer, except the wife of Mr. Henry Roper.

3. That there are no women in our parish that after childbirth deny to come to church to give God thanks for their delivery, except one Mrs. Roper, wife to Mr. Henry Roper.—(Fol. 95.)

1615. We have no Bible of the largest volume of the last edition, neither convenient carpet for the communion table, but purpose shortly after harvest to provide them.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 216.)

[To be continued.]

HUNGERFORD HOUSE.—In January last a curious discovery was made at Charing Cross. The workmen who were sinking a shaft in connection with the "tube" railway, came on some extensive vaulted cellars beneath the cab-yard of the present railway station. They were twenty feet below the surface, and extended under about a quarter of the yard, and also under part of the pavement in the Strand. There seems little reason to doubt that these cellars are the remains of Hungerford House, which gave its name subsequently to Hungerford Market and Hungerford Bridge. This mansion was destroyed by fire on April 25th, 1669. Pepys duly records the event: "A great fire happened in Durham Yard last night, burning the house of one Lady Hungerford, who was to come to town to it this night; and so the house is burned, new furnished, by carelessness of the girl sent to take off a candle from a bunch of candles, which she did by burning it off, and left the rest, as is supposed, on fire. The King and Court were here, it seems, and stopped the fire by blowing up the next house." There is a good account of Hungerford Market and its vicissitudes in Mr. MacMichael's "Story of Charing Cross" which is reviewed on another page.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. XIX.

*Misbourne Valley; Denham; Chalfont St. Peter; Chalfont St. Giles;
Chesham.*

IN an earlier article of this series (No. xiii; vol. vi, p. 298), an interesting account was given of the road between London and Uxbridge. Beyond the latter town, however, along the valley of the Misbourne stream, lie several interesting villages which well repay a visit.

Leaving Uxbridge by the broad Oxford Road, about a mile and a half from the town, a digression should be made to the picturesque village of Denham. This little village consists of one street composed of ancient red-brick houses, the eastern extremity terminated by the church, the western by the seventeenth century Denham Place, once the residence of the Peckham family. In the grounds of this house the little Misbourne stream has widened out into a lake of considerable size, and in summer time this piece of water, backed by the warm red-brick mansion, makes a picture of great beauty.

The church should be visited on account of the Peckham monuments and brasses. The building, of flint, consists of nave, chancel, two aisles, and square embattled tower. The most interesting brass is in the chancel floor, and commemorates Dame Agnes Jordan,¹ last Abbess of the monastery of Syon, who died in 1545. Robert Thornhill of Tuxford (1612), Vicar of the parish, Thomas Leydell and two wives (1527), are also commemorated by brasses, while on one of the chancel window frames is a palimpsest brass to a friar, having a figure of Amphyllis Peckham (1545), on the reverse. This brass is now hung in a hinged frame so that both sides may be seen. There are numerous memorials to the Bowyer family who long resided at Denham Court, and also at Radley, Berks. The oldest of these is a tablet to Sir William Bowyer (1616). In the chancel is an altar tomb with mutilated, but restored, figures of Sir Edward Peckham and his wife. The date is given as 1564. Another early seventeenth century monument, near by, commemorates Sir Robert Peckham, whose heart was buried at Den-

¹ The marginal inscription is now lost. The brass is engraved in Aungier's "History of Syon and Isleworth," p. 89; "Trans. Lond. and Midx. Arch. Soc.," ii, p. 158; Haines' "Monumental Brasses," Introd., p. 88. Her will, dated Oct. 28, 1545, was proved in P.C.C. (4 Alen) on Feb. 9, 1545-6.



Milton's Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles.
Photograph by Mr. H. J. Glaisher.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

ham, his body being interred in the Church of St. Gregory at Rome. Other objects of interest in the church are the Early English font, a fresco over the south door, and incised slabs in the chancel to John Sowthern (1631), and Philip Edelen (1656).

Leaving Denham and retracing our steps to the main road, we continue to travel westward, until soon after passing the "Gravel Diggers' Arms" (Uxbridge 3 miles), we turn to the right and begin to descend into the Misbourne valley.

The woods shut in this road on every side. The way winds up and down, with hardly a sign of any habitation until, two and a half miles further on, the village of Chalfont St. Peter is reached.

Until a recent date the Misbourne used to flow right across the village street, a small bridge allowing foot passengers to cross dry shod, carts and carriages having to make their way through the ford. Now, alas, this picturesque feature has vanished. The river runs through a culvert, like an ordinary drain, because the drivers of motors objected to driving their cars axle deep through the stream.

The church of Chalfont St. Peter contains no features of special interest, save a few brasses, the oldest being one to William Whappelode (1446). The church was largely rebuilt in the last century. The "Greyhound Inn" is a large rambling building, dating from the seventeenth century.

Leaving Chalfont St. Peter, and following the Misbourne stream, which is almost dried up in summer, after a journey of two miles we reach the village of Chalfont St. Giles.

Here, after the battle of Aylesbury, came the Roundhead soldiers under Cromwell, and from the fields on our left they amused themselves by shooting their canon balls into the tower of the church. The village lies a little to the left of the road. The church is entered by one of those ancient fifteenth century lych-gates of which another example may be seen at Hayes, Middlesex. Near the south door is a curious fresco, the subject being the daughter of Herodias dancing before Herod. Another fresco may be seen over the chancel arch. In the reign of Elizabeth all these paintings were covered with scrolls bearing texts, and when these were cleared away the frescoes were discovered beneath. There are brasses to Thomas Fleetwood, High Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, with his family of two wives and eighteen children (1570), a palimpsest with inscriptions to John and Elizabeth Salter (1526), Thomas and Anne Bredham (1521), William Gardyner and his wife, Anne Newdigate (1558), and two more without dates. Ten hatchments show the alliances of the Fleetwood, Gardyner and Radcliffe families. The "Mecca" of all pilgrims to Chalfont St. Giles, however, is Milton's cottage. The poet's "pretty box," situated

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

at the upper end of the street, is now used as a museum of Milton relics, and can be viewed on payment of sixpence. Here the poet came in 1665 to avoid the Plague of London, and here, it is supposed, "Paradise Regained" was thought out.

The Misbourne valley was a hotbed of Quakerism, and in the sixteenth century many natives of the Chalfont villages suffered for their religion during the Marian persecutions. Those interested in the history of Chalfont St. Giles can purchase an excellent account of the village, price one shilling, written by the Rector, and sold by the vergier at the church.

From Chalfont St. Giles to Amersham is a distance of some three miles, the road still keeping level with the stream. Amersham is a curious little town, once sending members to Parliament, among whose ranks are numbered the names of Edmund Waller, the Cavalier Poet, who lived at Beaconsfield, and Algernon Sidney. The town consists of one long street with a market house built in 1682 by Sir William Drake, a school dated 1643, and the Drake Almshouses built in 1617. The Drake family came to Amersham at the end of the sixteenth century, and their arms, *argent a wyvern gules*, are conspicuous in the church and village.

The church is a large building, with sturdy, pinnacled tower. Inside there are many monuments and memorials, and a large kind of mortuary chapel of the Drake family, full of every kind of monument to bygone Drakes. In the chancel is a monument to members of the Bent family. Mrs. Bent left £5 for a sermon to be preached annually on the first Thursday in January. Formerly these sermons were preached in the morning, but of late the evening has been substituted as being more convenient. A curious brass to John Drake (1623) should be noticed, and there are others to Henry Brudenell (1430), Thomas Carbonell (1400) and John de la Penne (1521).

At Amersham we have reached the limit of our ramble, and can return home by means of the Metropolitan Railway, which has a station in the town.

Should this ramble, however, be made by means of a bicycle, the little town of Chesham, situated three miles to the north of Amersham, could be visited. It is situated in a little valley scooped out by the river Chess, a stream noted for its trout fishing. The town itself is of no interest, save for a few old houses, and a seventeenth century Town Hall. The church, which stands to the south of the town, seems mainly to be built in the Perpendicular style, but there are some evidences of an earlier Norman building on the same site. Over the south porch is a parvise, in which church relics were kept, and where Thomas Harding, one of

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Milton's Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles.
Photograph by Mr. F. G. Troup.



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Chesham's Marian martyrs, was imprisoned. Inside the church is a large fresco of St. Christopher, not, as is usual, opposite any door. There are several hatchments, one with the curious motto of "Ways and Means," and some monuments in the north transept. In the chancel is a piscina, and mural tablets to Thomas Bowle (1636), and Richard Woodcote, vicar (1623). The church is kept locked.

H. J. DANIELL.

THE DEANS OF BOCKING.—Apropos of the recent death of the Very Rev. Henry Carrington, Dean and Rector of Bocking in Essex, the "Church Times" for January 12th last had an interesting note on "Titular Deaneries." There are, it states, but three of these deaneries now surviving in England, namely, those of Bocking in Essex, Battle in Sussex, and Stamford in Lincolnshire, and these are now shorn of all but titular prerogatives. "Anciently the Archbishop of Canterbury had several deans of peculiars, that is, of jurisdictions exempt from that of the bishop of the diocese. Chief of these was the Dean of the Arches, who derived his title from St. Mary of the Arches, Cheapside, the principal of the thirteen parishes in the City of London under the direct rule of the Metropolitan, and exempt from the Bishop of London's jurisdiction. The title, Dean of the Arches, is now the accepted style of the Official-principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, but he is not appointed under that name, which is probably traceable to the two offices having become united, and to Bow Church being the place of judicature common to both. Bocking was the head of the Archbishop's peculiars in Essex and Suffolk. The Deanery of Bocking is held conjointly by the Rectors of Bocking and of Hadleigh, Suffolk, the latter in the diocese of Ely. The late Dean Carrington was nominated in 1845, and thus held office for over sixty years. Bocking, with the rest of Essex, was then in the diocese of London, and has since become subject successively to Rochester and to St. Albans. The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Act, 1847, took away the independence of peculiars in everything, except only the privilege, where existent, of issuing marriage licences concurrently with the Bishop of the diocese. The Deans are now subject to the ordinary visitatorial jurisdiction of the Bishop. Unlike the collegiate deans of Westminster and Windsor, they do not sit *ex officio* in the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury. As beneficed clergy, they vote at the election of Proctors. They are liable to be cited to visitations and synods. Their remaining privileges are purely titular and sartorial. But these, in spite of, possibly because of, their attenuated proportions, are cherished locally as links with the past."

THE PLACE-NAMES OF NORTHWOOD AND DISTRICT.¹

BY M. J. C. MEIKLEJOHN.

WHEN Juliet inquired "What's in a name?" she was putting a question which, so far as the names of places are concerned, it is the aim of the following remarks to answer. However true it may be that to call a rose a cauliflower would make no difference to its perfume, I hope—I think—I shall be able to show that it is different with place-names, and that there is a very great deal in the name of a place, in that it often throws light on history where written history is dumb, or where documents speak falsely; in that a name gives direct and authentic information about the lie and appearance of country which has been much altered either by the hand of man or by the operation of nature; that it tells of animals long since extinct in parts of the country where once they were common: how, for instance, the beaver used to build its lodges round Beverley; or the wild boar (which was in *A. S. eofer*) grubbed for roots round Eoferslea, which we now call Eversley; or how the badger, or brock, gave its name to Bagshot, Broxbourne, and Brockhurst; or the crane to Cranford, near Uxbridge. Indeed, it would take too long to indicate the various quarries of information that a study of geographical names opens up to us. Local names furnish true records—in very many cases the only records—of the past. In them lies embedded and embodied for us a knowledge of physical geography; of history, both civil and natural; of commerce; of old religions; of the shiftings and migrations of some peoples, and of the extermination by war and conquest of others.

Now the important point to observe about place-names—that is about those of any antiquity—is that they are not given arbitrarily or capriciously. Nearly every name of any long standing in the world has its meaning. We may not always be able at first to discover that meaning, but it is there all the same; and when discovered it will surely give some information either about the place to which it is attached, or about the people who gave it.

The characteristic, then, of almost all genuinely English names is their essential prosiness. The earliest Teutonic settler in this country was a thoroughly matter-of-fact person; he had, as the

¹ A lecture delivered to the Northwood Literary Society.

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Americans say, "no use" for the airy flights in nomenclature which the modern house-builder permits himself to indulge in. For instance, Agmond, an early Saxon invader, planted his homestead in a beautiful valley, with a clear chalk stream purling through it. But when he came to give his place a name, did Agmond take into consideration at all the beauty of his surroundings? Not a bit of it. He simply dubbed his settlement "Agmond's hame," or Agmondisham, which we now know as Amersham. In the same way one Aegel (either a veritable existent man or a mythical hero) took up his abode on English soil on a rich wooded plain overlooked by the finely swelling spurs of the Chiltern Hills; but he was quite satisfied to style his abiding place Aegel's town, or Aegel's bury, that place we now call Aylesbury. Or did Ceadel settle down near a limpid chalk spring, then he called his place Ceadel-funt, or Chalfont. (I might mention that the suggestion has been made that Chalfont comes from the Norman French *Chauld-font*, and means "hot spring"; an excellent derivation, were it not that Chalfont received its name before the Normans came to England, and that there are no hot springs there.)

This method of nomenclature from the name of the owner—a very common one with our ancestors—is completely characteristic of the individuality and independence of the English character, and it has been well said that "the map of England, dotted over with the possessive case, is a standing protest against communism."¹ And, in this regard, it is interesting to contrast the Teutonic with the Celtic genius for name-giving. "In the one case the names are fossil poetry, in the other they are fossil history."² Glance for a moment at a few Irish names, "replete with legend and allusions to the beauties of nature." In Ireland we meet with such names as Carrigcleena, the rock of Cleena, who was the queen of the fairies; Glennawoo, the glen of spectres; Derryevin, the beautiful oak-grove; Gloragh, the babbling brook; Coolkellure, the recess of warbling birds. But in our genuinely English names not a trace of such poetical imagination can be discovered. They know nothing—care nothing—about warbling birds or fairy queens; they simply record in the most prosaic fashion the name or occupation of the earliest settler, or some fact about the suitability of the land round his habitation for agriculture or for keeping pigs. (The Saxon's fondness for pigs and pork I shall notice further on.)

Before everything else the English settler loved privacy, resembling to this extent the South African Boer, also a Teuton; and the exclusiveness or seclusiveness of character, which is so often laid to

¹ Ferguson, "Teutonic Name-System."

² Taylor, "Names and their Histories."

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the charge of the modern Englishman, prevailed with full force among his ancestors, who "imposed names upon our English villages, hamlets and farms."¹ There are certain constantly recurring terminations of English names all of which convey the notion of enclosure or protection. These are *ton*, *ham*, *worth*, *stoke*, *hay*, and *bury*. On this point—on the frequency of names implying enclosure—Canon Taylor remarks in his valuable book, "Words and Places," that "England is pre-eminently the land of hedges and enclosures," and he points to the fact that on a visit to most parts of the Continent almost the first thing the tourist notices is the absence of the hedgerows of England; the fields, nay, even the farms, are bounded only by a furrow." The early Englishman, however, imbued with the principle of the sacred nature of property, almost invariably saw to it that *his* property should be securely fenced off against the intrusion of the outside world.

First of all, then, for the suffix *ton*, or, as spelt in A.-S., *tún*. It is cognate with the Dutch word *tuin*, an enclosed garden, and the German *zaun*, a hedge, and it originally meant a place surrounded by a hedge or rough palisade. This *ton*, or rudely fortified farmhouse, was the nucleus of course of what we now call a town, and in Scotland a farmhouse with its outbuildings is still called a town. In the immediate neighbourhood of Northwood there are no instances of place-names ending in *ton*, elsewhere so common a termination; which goes to show that the northern part of Middlesex was not a favourite place for settlement, not unnaturally, as most of it consisted of dense forest and dreary marsh. It is perhaps worth while noticing that between Northwood and London, on the line of the Metropolitan Railway, there is not a single one of what may be called "settlement" terminations, with one exception. Not a single *ton*, *ham*, *worth*, *stoke*, *hay*, and only one *bury*; but, as that is a Kingsbury, we may suppose that the king, whoever he was, that owned a royal manor there, was able, being a capitalist, to make farming pay, or, at all events, was persuaded he could by an unjust steward. His shrewder subjects went elsewhere for their farms—to a locality where the soil was kindlier. They went, for instance, near Aylesbury to Walton, an additionally strong *ton*; for, as its name implies, it must have been strengthened into a wall. Then there is Edmonton, which was originally written Eadhelmington, or the *ton* of the sons of Eadhelm; and near Tring there is a Clinton, or little town. The *clin* in this name is identical with the German *klein*, little; and we may contrast Clin-ton, "little town," with Mickle-field, or large field, near Sarrat.

¹ Taylor, "Words and Places."

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The second settlement-suffix *ham* (there are two forms of it in A.-S. charters, *hām* and *hām*—with a short ‘a’ and a long ‘a’), is perhaps the sacredest word in our language. The long form is just the word ‘home,’ and it is significant that the Teutonic peoples, alone in the world, have a word for home; other nations have to employ some weak periphrasis, like the French *chez moi*. “It may indeed be said without exaggeration that the universal prevalence throughout England of names containing this word HOME, gives us a clue to the real strength of the national character of the A.-S. race.”¹ That race is emphatically a home-loving, though not necessarily a home-keeping, people. Instances of the termination *ham*—there are not many in the neighbourhood of Northwood—are Denham, the home in the den or dene; Amersham, which has been already explained; Chesham, the home on the River Chess (it may be noted that the local pronunciation Ches-ham keeps truer to the origin of the name than the commoner Chesh-am); Bradenham in Bucks, the early home of Lord Beaconsfield, which was once spelt Bradingham, and meant the home of the clan Brading. In the same way Buckingham was the home of the Buccings—the sons or clan of a warrior named, or nicknamed, Bucca, the goat. It is often erroneously stated that Buckingham means the home of the sons of the beech-wood, from the A.-S. *boc*, a beech tree. It is true that Bucks *is* extensively covered with beech-forest—a forest which loves a chalk soil; but, as the name always appears in the Saxon Chronicle as Bucingaham, it cannot possibly be derived from *boc*, a beech-tree; if it had, it would have been spelled Bociingaham.

But before I go any further, I ought to explain the syllable *ing*, which we find occurring in so many names, and which is of very considerable importance. *Ing* has two meanings. Sometimes it is a substantive word, used either by itself or in composition, meaning ‘a meadow,’ as in Bovingdon, which means the upper meadow on the hill. *Bove*, the upper, *ing*, meadow, and *don*, hill,² a name very well borne out by the situation of the place on a high and fertile table-land. Far more commonly, however, *ing* is a mere suffix or middle syllable, meaning “son of.” In an A.-S. translation of St. Luke’s Gospel, Seth is described as Seth Adaming—Seth, the son of Adam. *Ing*, then, in local names denotes a family or clan community, either the descendants of some one man, or a number of persons who had attached themselves to some noted war-chief and become his clansmen. Thus the Buccings were, as has been already said, the sons or clan of Bucca; the Yeading, or

¹ Taylor, “Words and Places.”

² Cussans’ “History of Herts.”

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Geddings (as it stands in A.-S.) who dwelt round Yeading between Uxbridge and Ealing, were the children or following of a chieftain called Gedda; Ealing itself is a clan name; and Teddington on the Thames was the *ton*, or town, of the Teddings. This last word, by the way, is spelt in an A.-S. charter *Tudingtun* (and Tudington in a map of North Middlesex, dated 1610)—a spelling which effectually disposes of the popular etymology of Teddington—the “tide-end-town,” because the tide reaches thus far up the Thames. We get *ing* again in Tring, which was anciently Treding, and, in a disguised form, in Welwyn, Hertfordshire, which was originally Wellingum—a dative plural, meaning “at the settlement of the Wellings.”

The third of our settlement terminations, *worth*, has nearly the same meaning as *ton*. It denotes a place warded or protected. (From the same root comes the word *weir*—a structure which wards off the waters of a river.) Three instances of *worth* occur in this neighbourhood. Rickmansworth was always written in old deeds Rickmeresworth, and it means the farm in the rich or fertile mereland or marshland.¹ For “there can be little doubt that, in prehistoric times, the whole of the low-lying part of Rickmansworth parish, extending over the meadows as far as Bushey, was one vast mere,”² and Rickmeresworth was named accordingly. We get *worth* again in Edgware, which used to be written Edgeworth—the warded farm on the *edge* of the low hills round Stanmore and Elstree; and also in Batchworth. What *Batch* means it is not possible to say definitely, but as the name appears in an eleventh century charter (of which there is a facsimile in Oxhey Chapel) as Bacceswyrth, one is inclined to believe that Batchworth means the farm of some man with a name like Bac or Bacca.

The next two endings can be passed rapidly over. The word *stoke* is, as the form would lead us to imagine, a place *stock*-aded. We meet it in Stoke Mandeville and Stoke Poges—the last half of the latter probably a Norman name, Mandeville certainly so. I shall return to Mandeville presently in discussing Norman names. A *hey* (or *hay*) meant simply a hedge, and it seems to have had a special secondary meaning of an enclosure for the purposes of the chase. Two illustrations of *hey* occur near Northwood—Oxhey, the ox hedge, and Westbrook Hay near Bovingdon.

The last of the common town-terminations is *bury*, which is the distinctively Saxon form of the word as distinguished from the Anglian and Danish *borough*. Both mean primarily “shelter

¹ The old form of spelling may still be seen on a tablet over the door of the Fotherley Almshouses (1682) in High Street.

² Cussans' “History of Herts.”

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place," and afterwards "town." In this district we only meet with the first form, and hence we may infer that our neighbourhood was peopled—where peopled at all—principally by inhabitants of pure Saxon blood, with little or no intrusion of Anglians or Scandinavians. We have for an instance Cassiobury near Watford—a name referred by the antiquary, Camden, to the Cassii, a British tribe who were ruled by Cassivellaunus, though I confess the derivation appears to me to be more than doubtful. For one thing it is too pat and easy; and for another Cassiobury appears in old documents under the spelling of Caysford, in which case it *may* have something to do with the River Chess. Then there are Aylesbury—Aegel's bury; Langley Bury—the bury by the long lea or long meadow; and Sudbury, which is simply the South bury or South Town. South Town itself most frequently occurs in the abbreviated form of Sutton, which, by the way, is another instance of the general poverty of so much of our English nomenclature. For there are in England no fewer than 73 villages bearing the name of Sutton; while Norton and Weston—North Town and West Town—and East Town which is generally changed to Aston (as Eastcote is to Ascot) are nearly or quite as common. One more word denoting a farm-place or dwelling may be added, and that is *stead*, which, unlike the others, conveys no notion of protection or fortification. We get it in Hampstead (A.-S. *Heanstede*) which means "at the high place"—an allusion to the breezy, elevated character of the district; and in Berkhamstead, which was in A.-S. *Beorh-hamstede*. The *k* is an intrusive letter, and has no business there, and Berkhamstead means the homestead on the *beorh* or hill. That word *beorh* we find again in the two last syllables of Risborough in Bucks, *i.e.*, the hill covered with *hris* or brushwood. I mentioned Eastcote some few lines back. The ending *cote* is also indicative of a dwelling place; it denotes a thatched cottage with mud walls, and usually appears in the names of insignificant places like Eastcote and Ascot, the latter insignificant in the days before the Ascot Gold Cup was thought about.

Now to come to names which throw light on and describe the natural features of the country. As these were there before the Saxons came, we shall expect to find, and we do find, some number of names that were left by a pre-Saxon people—by the Celtic race. It is hardly necessary to explain how the Saxon invaders dispossessed the British Celts, driving them into the more inaccessible parts of the country—into Wales and into Cornwall, where the Celts have held their ground to this day. But the Celtic tribes, though they were chased out of their old dominions by the Saxon land-grabbers,

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left the names they had given to the natural features of the country behind them. These names were given before even the Romans came. They have outlasted Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and they will outlast us. To this day there is hardly a single river name in Great Britain that is not Celtic—not one, I think, of any large river. “Men come and go; towns rise and decay; even the sites of towns, like that of the Roman Verulam, which is by St. Albans, disappear; but the old river names remain—they are more lasting than the names of the eternal hills, just as the rivers are more lasting than the so-called eternal hills themselves.” One of the commonest of Celtic river names is *uisge*:¹ it simply means “water.” This word is perhaps more familiar to some in the Anglicized form of *whisky*, which also means water. *Uisge* as a river name, however, assumes many and most Proteanly varying forms—amongst others *axe*, *exe*, *usk*, and *ux*, and of the last we find an example in Uxbridge, which means the “bridge over the water.” So also on the left-hand side of the Metropolitan railway just out of Harrow there stands a farm called Uxendon—at the foot of a low hill or dun, and on an *ux* or brook, which discharges into the River Brent. So the name of Uxendon Farm, entirely Celtic in its origin, would be, if translated into English, Brookhill Farm. The only other Celtic river name in the neighbourhood is that of the Colne, which is doubtfully referred to the Gaelic word *caol*,² straight. The Saxons, when *they* wanted to name a stream (they have left their names to none but the very smallest), generally called it a bourn or burn. Holborn in London, for instance, marks the course of a burn which ran along the hollow or hole of the street so named, which is crossed by the present Holborn Viaduct, and then ran down Farringdon Street and New Bridge Street to fall into the Thames as the Fleet, whence of course the name of Fleet Street. There are also some bourns nearer here. There is Alder Bourne near Uxbridge, Woburn in Bucks, the crooked burn (A.-S. *wo*), and the Kilburn, a tributary of the Westbourne, which, after filling the Serpentine in Hyde Park, has to endure an inglorious ending in the Thames as the Ranelagh Sewer.

Another evidence of the Celtic race is the word “combe,” a valley, which the Saxons borrowed from the Celts, as they did *dun*, a hill. We get it in Coombe, the name of a hamlet among the Chilterns, in Bacombe Hill near it, and in High Wycombe in Bucks. For a hill itself the Celtic word was *penn*, a head or high point; and that we have in the village of Penn, which occupies

¹ Pronounce *Ooshky*.

² Pronounce *Cole*.

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about the highest point, or head of land, in the immediate neighbourhood. Celtic, too, in origin most probably, though not Celtic in name, is the remnant of that great earthwork called Grim's Dyke or Grim's Ditch. We find traces of it near Tring; it sweeps, in disconnected lengths however, right round the northern and western faces of the Chilterns and reappears near Pinner. In origin it is certainly pre-Roman, that is, British or Celtic; but its purpose who shall pronounce on? Probably it was a fortification, but possibly a boundary line between one tribe of Britons and another. Another form of *penn*, a head, is *cenn*, as in Kenton, a village which occupies a slight elevation or hillock near Harrow L. and N. W. Station. Here is the story of the birth of that name. At some date probably in the seventh century a warrior of the Middle Saxon horde had just set up his dwelling—his *ton*—on that hillock, and being a dull-witted sort of person, handier at making British widows than making English names, he could not for the life of him think what to call his home. Then he suddenly remembered that somewhere about the premises there was a red-haired British slave, and the bright thought occurred to him to ask the slave the name of the hillock on which the farmhouse stood. Perhaps it may be objected that the British bondman and his Saxon proprietor did not know each other's language. Very likely they didn't. But the butt end of a spear, judiciously applied, is a wonderful means of eliciting information from subject and unintelligent races; and thus appealed to more than once, the poor British slave at last perceived that his lord wanted to be told the name of the hillock, and he growled out "cenn," on which the enraptured Saxon, amazed at his own inventiveness, shouted out, "I have it! Kenton!" and Kenton, or "hill-head town," it is to this day.

In addition to *dun*, a hill, another word of something the same meaning is *hall*, A.-S. *healh*, which means a slope. Near Stoke Mandeville is a place named Hall End, which at first sight is an absolutely meaningless name. For why should a hall, assuming it to mean a home, have an end? But this name becomes distinctly meaningful when we look at the map; we see that it is precisely at this point that the slopes of the Chiltern Hills end and sink down into the Aylesbury Plain. Hall End then means "the end of the slope." Similarly Southall stands on the London and Uxbridge Road, on the south slope of a slight elevation. Now, is there a Northall to correspond? Yes, there is, but not exactly in the same form. Just about two miles to the north of Southall lies the hamlet of Northolt, which *might* mean the North Holt or North Wood. But the name in Domesday is spelt Northala, *i.e.*, North *Healh*, whence it becomes clear that this Northolt is the true complement of Southall,

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and would, but for the corruption of centuries, have been spelled and pronounced Northall or North Slope.¹

[To be continued.]

¹ Note on Northolt and Southall. [Information supplied by the Rector of Northolt.]

(1) Neither Northolt nor Southall stands on a slope, nor is there any vestige of a hill between these two places.

(2) From very early times the former place has been called Northolt or Northall. So Southall appears, in a map dated 1610, Southolde.

(3) The Domesday name for Northolt is Northala.

(4) The part of Northolt parish under Harrow Hill still bears the name of Wood-End.

(5) The manor of Northala was bestowed by the Conqueror on Geoffrey de Mandeville, Sheriff of Middlesex and Constable of the Tower, who set up his Court there.

Conclusions :

That Northall (Northala) and Northolt (*i.e.* North Wood) are not identical but separate names.

That the village was first called Northall, and the wood near it Northolt.

That in course of time the two names grow confused, and that the village was called by the name of the wood, and *vice versa*. So with Southall and Southolde. Hence I conjecture that Northall, the village name (Domesday, *Northala*), is derived from the A.-S. *heall*, a court, and that there stood there the dwelling-house (perhaps stone-built) of some wealthy Saxon, which was taken over by De Mandeville. Northall thus = North Court.

Taylor in "Names and their Histories," says that Northolt (Domesday, *Northala*) means "North Slope." Probably he is wrong.

I have allowed the passage in the text to stand as I originally wrote it. But, as will be seen from the note, my interpretation of the name Northolt (in which I followed Taylor) is incorrect. It is clear that the *true* complements are (1) Northolt and Southolde (North Wood and South Wood), and (2) Northall and Southall (North Court and South Court).—M. J. C. M.

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Vol. I. Edited by WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A. 1905.

THE first part of "The History of Bucks" was published towards the end of last year. The various natural history sections are in the hands of well-known specialists, and form nearly one-third of the volume. Mr. George Clinch, F.G.S., treats of Early Man. His map shows that Palaeolithic implements have been found at Great Missenden, Hambleden, Great Marlow, Taplow, Burnham, Langley Marish, and Iver. Neolithic finds are, of course, much more numerous, but bronze finds are rare; they are noted at Bradwell, Waddesdon, Halton, Hanridge, Princes Risborough, High Wycombe, Medmenham, and Datchet. A bronze spear-head found at Taplow is said to be unique.

Mr. Clinch has a good deal to say about the two remarkable crosses cut in the turf on the steep slopes of the Chiltern Hills in the neighbourhood of Monks Risborough and Bledlow. These crosses are of great size, the former measures some eighty feet across the arms, and the latter about seventy-five by ninety-five; the former is set nearly due east and west, while the latter is approximately E.N.E. by W.S.W. They may be compared with the "White Horses" and "Long Men" in other parts of the country. These figures are certainly of great antiquity; popular tradition assigns them to the Saxons, and in some cases associates them with battles. The cross at Monks Risborough is said to be visible for thirty miles.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., writes on the Anglo-Saxon remains, of some of which there is a coloured plate. Mr. Horace Round and the Rev. F. W. Ragg are responsible for the chapters on Domesday. The most important fief in the county was that of Walter Giffard, who was assessed at nearly 300 hides, representing from that standpoint between a sixth and a seventh of the whole county.

The Ecclesiastical History, which occupies the remainder of the volume, is by "Sister Elspeth of the Community of All Saints." The religious houses of the county, though fairly numerous, were for the most part small and insignificant. There are two plates of seals, the most curious of which is that of Ankerwick Priory, having for its device what is obviously intended to be a representation of the Church.

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A list of these will be useful to our readers.

BENEDICTINE MONKS.—Luffield Priory; Bradwell Priory; Snelshall Priory.

BENEDICTINE NUNS.—Ivinghoe Priory; Ankerwick Priory; Little Marlow.

CLUNIAN MONKS.—Tickford or Newport Pagnell Priory.

CISTERCIAN MONKS.—Biddlesden Abbey.

AUSTIN CANONS.—Missenden Abbey; Medmenham Abbey; Nutley Abbey; Chetwode Priory; Ravenstone Priory.

AUSTIN NUNS.—Burnham Abbey.

PREMONSTRANSIAN CANONS.—Lavendon Abbey.

BONHOMMES.—Ashridge College.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS.—Hogshaw Commandery.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—Bulstrode Preceptory.

FRIARIES.—Aylesbury, Franciscan Friars.

HOSPITALS.—Aylesbury: St. John the Baptist, St. Leonard; Buckingham: St. John the Baptist, St. Lawrence; Newport Pagnell: St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, St. Margaret; Stony Stratford: St. John the Baptist; Wendover: St. John the Baptist; High Wycombe: St. Margaret, St. Giles, St. John the Baptist; Ludgershall.

ALIEN HOUSES.—Newton Longville Priory; Wing Priory.

It is interesting to note that five of these houses came to an end before the general Dissolution. These were Luffield Priory, suppressed in 1494 to endow Henry VII's new chapel at Westminster; the Priors of Tickford, Ravenstone and Bradwell formed part of the endowment of Cardinal's College in 1524, while Chetwode Priory was absorbed into Nutley Abbey in 1461.

There is no description of the remains of any of these houses, which is no doubt reserved for treatment by an archaeological expert in a future volume. It would have been well, however, we think, to add to the history of each house a brief statement of "remains" or "no remains."

The frontispiece, by Mr. Hyde, is a view of Eton College from the Thames.

HERTFORDSHIRE, Vol. I. Edited by WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A. 1902.

The subjects most likely to interest our readers are here divided as follows: "Early Man," by Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; "Anglo-Saxon Remains," by Mr. Reginald A. Smith; "Domesday Survey," by Mr. Horace Round and the Rev. F. W. Ragg; "Sport, Ancient and Modern," by Mr. Charles T. Part; five gentlemen write on cricket, and three on football.

THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES.

Turning to the map of prehistorical remains, we find that there are earthworks at Harborough Banks, near Ashwell; Earl's Hill, near Therford; Pirton; Ravensburgh Castle, near Lilley; Great Offley, Westmill, Stevenage, Watton, Frogmore, Sacombe, Wheathampstead, Hertford, Bonnington; The Aubreys, near Redbourn, Hoddesdon, Berkhamsted, Strafford, near St. Alban's, and Cheshunt.

The most important earthwork is the well-known Grimes-ditch or Grimsdyke, "of which traces are visible on Berkhamsted Common, and which reappears on the other side of the valley of the Bulbourne, while a vallum extends in a bold sweep from near the town of Great Berkhamsted, through the parishes of Northchurch and Wiggington, to the north of the camp of Cholesbury, and thence to St. Leonard's in Buckinghamshire, continuing, it is said, past Missenden to near Bradenham. If the name of this earthwork be the Saxon *Grams-dic*, 'the devil's dyke,' it seems to afford evidence that the work dates from pre-Saxon times, and in Saxon days was regarded as of unearthly origin."

Another important earthwork, known as Beech-Bottom, between the site of Verulamium and Sandridge, is regarded by Sir John Evans as pre-Roman, and possibly connected with the large encampment east of Wheathampstead, known as 'The Moats' or 'The Slad.' The oval camp near Redbourn, known as 'Aubury' or 'The Aubreys,' is also pre-Roman. Berkhamsted Castle probably stands upon the site of an early camp, as British and Roman coins have been found there.

Palaeolithic implements have been found at Ickleford, Hitchin, Stocking Pelham, Bishop Stortford, Stevenage, Ippollitts, Knebworth, Welwyn, Wheathampstead, Ware, Hertford, Bayford, North Mimms, Cheshunt, and Kings and Abbots Langley, showing that the county was widely settled at a very remote period. Sir John Evans deals with Mr. Worthington G. Smith's discoveries¹ at Caddington, of the original land surfaces on which the makers of these early flints worked. "He found their stores of unworked flints, the refuse chips and flakes resulting from the manufacture, broken and unfinished implements, and he was moreover able, by bringing fragments of flint together, to reconstitute the original blocks out of which the implements had been chipped." Such a discovery is, we believe, unique, and seems to afford abundant proof of Mr. Smith's claim.

The neolithic and bronze finds do not call for special remark, except that we may mention the large horde of bronze instruments found in 1876 at Cumberlow Green, Rushden, near Baldock.

¹ Fully described in his book entitled, "Man the Primeval Savage," 1894.

THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES.

The late Celtic coinage, that is, anterior to the complete subjugation of Britain by the Romans, is well represented in Hertfordshire; it is also a subject which Sir John Evans has made peculiarly his own. These coins form an instructive and interesting example of the gradual decadence of art among a relatively uncivilized people. Many of them were imitated from those of Gaul, which in turn purported to be copies of those of Philip of Macedon; but the later ones have lost almost all semblance to the originals, and the designs have become absolutely meaningless. The principal mint appears to have been at Verulamium.

The Anglo-Saxon remains in the country are few, and mostly unimportant, but there is one object so remarkable that Mr. Smith



THE WHEATHAMPSTEAD EWER.

states that its like has never been found in these islands, and but seldom on the continent. This is a bronze ewer, nearly nine inches high, with a pear-shaped body, a short curved spout issuing from near the top, and a thin handle with a pellet on the top; the mouth is circular, and has a hinged lid with a knob; the base is flat, and rests on three feet. The vessel, with the exception of the lid, is cast in one piece with considerable skill. It is stated to have been found about 1886, in the neighbourhood of Wheathampstead, with a glass tumbler, several human skulls described as male, other bones, and some bronze rings. It is now in the British Museum. The Rhine district furnishes the only known parallels, and Mr. Smith considers that this ewer probably came from that part of Europe.

The section on "Sport, Ancient and Modern," by various writers, seems a little out of place at the end of this volume, but it affords some interesting reading. There is a portrait of the Marchioness of Salisbury, about 1793, apparently in the somewhat unusual capacity, for a woman, of *Mistress* of the Hertfordshire Fox Hounds. There are also several plates of the St. Alban's Steeple Chase, wherein most of the riders are coming to grief.

The frontispiece, by Mr. Hyde, is a view of St. Albans.



Paul's Cross in 1620.

Engraved from the contemporary picture belonging to the Society of Antiquaries. Reproduced from Brayley's *Londimiana*.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

THE story of Paul's Cross has been often told. Stow, Dugdale, Brayley, Wilkinson, Knight, and others, have all dealt with it in detail; Dean Milman, in his "Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral," has much to say of it incidentally; Canon Sparrow Simpson has devoted four chapters to it in his "Chapters in the History of Old St. Paul's"; while in 1892, Mr. John B. Marsh published a small work, entitled, "St. Paul's Cross; the most famous spot in London." But even with all this already printed, I make no excuse for the following pages. The earlier writers used the material available to them, but the later writers seem to have neglected the sources of information which the Calendars of State Papers and other publications of a similar nature have placed within our reach. Mr. Marsh, indeed, has used the Calendars published down to 1892, but he gives no references, and, as a rule, prints only a short abstract of the documents he cites. The worthy Dean, again, is decidedly polemical, and his references to Paul's Cross are scattered through the volume. Canon Simpson's book was published in 1881, and his chapters on the Cross, charming as they are, do not constitute a Chronicle.

I have, therefore, attempted to collect and arrange in chronological order all references to Paul's Cross, from every source. It is highly probable that I have missed some, and I shall be grateful for any additions. Many of these hardly require any comment, and I have carefully refrained from writing a page of more or less relevant discourse on a text of three lines, in the way that makes Knight's account at once so irritating and so interesting.

It is well over two centuries and a half since the citizens of London saw the last of Paul's Cross, and even its very site had until comparatively lately become a matter of conjecture.

Writing in 1841, Knight tells us that "a few years ago, it seems, a tree grew, but even that no longer marks the spot, where stood of old the famous Paul's Cross, towards the eastern extremity of the vacant space on the north side of the Cathedral."¹

Now, however, thanks to the careful investigation of Mr. F. C. Penrose, F.S.A., the Surveyor to the Cathedral, the exact situation has been marked in the stone pavement.

¹ "Pictorial History of London," vol. i, p. 33.

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How early there may have been a cross on this site, we cannot say. The earliest documentary evidence is in 1241; but one interesting feature in its history leads to the belief that a cross had existed here at a much earlier date. Paul's Cross was the recognized meeting place of the City Folkmote. Now these local gatherings unquestionably date from very early times, and were common alike to the Germanic and Scandinavian tribes; they were almost invariably held in the open air (a fact pointing, perhaps, to a time when there was no building large enough to hold the assembly), and very frequently were called after the object, natural or artificial, round which the meeting was held. Thus, we find a large number of names of hundreds or wapentakes ending in *tree*, or some particular kind of tree, such as *oak* or *ash*, or in *low* or *bury* (when they were held at some noted mound), or in *bridge*, or *ford*, or *stone*; and in the same way, there are a considerable number ending in *cross*, showing that some actual cross was the rendezvous.¹ These folk-motes, whether of hundreds or cities, are long antecedent to the Norman Conquest, and the fact of the London folkmote meeting at Paul's Cross seems to suggest a very high antiquity for a cross at this spot.

Apart from these interesting speculations, however, we have no evidence of the existence of a cross in St. Paul's Churchyard prior to the year 1241.²

1241. In the same year his Lordship the King asked leave of the citizens of London, at *Saint Paul's Cross*, that he might pass over into Gascoigne, to aid the Count de la Marche against the King of France; and soon after, crossed over.—(Riley, "Chronicle of the Mayors," etc., p. 9.)

1252. May 30. Afterwards, on the morrow of our Lord's

¹ A list of these may prove interesting. They are, Faircross (Berks), Normancross (Hunts), Brothercross and Guiltcross (Norfolk), Singlecross (Sussex), Ewecross, Osgoldcross, Staincross, and perhaps Buckrose (Yorks).

² Dean Milman (p. 38), and Mr. Marsh (p. 9), both give a statement under the year 1191. I quote from the former: "William Fitz Osbert was the demagogue of the day; Paul's Cross was the rostrum from whence he poured forth his inflammatory harangues." The Dean gives in a footnote as authority for this, "Diceto, Howeden, and the other chroniclers. Lingard has well described the riot." Lingard's account (vol. ii, p. 498) is evidently the source of the Dean's story; he cites Hoveden, Diceto, Gervase, and Newbrig. On reference to the chroniclers named we do indeed find the story of Fitz Osbert (under 1196, however), but I failed to find any mention of Paul's Cross. Diceto, who, as Dean of Paul's at the time, is the best authority of all, says that FitzOsbert's speeches were delivered in *ecclesia Doctoris Doctoris gentium Pauli*. I have therefore omitted the incident in my chronology.

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Ascension, on the 30th day of May, namely, by precept of his Lordship the King, the whole community of London was assembled in the Churchyard at Westminster, where his Lordship the King took leave of them, saying that he was about to cross over into Gascoigne; and gave orders that all persons in the City should meet together on the Sunday following at *St. Paul's Cross*, in the presence of those whom he should send thither, and there make oath of fealty to Sir Edward, his son, and to his Queen, to whose charge he was about to commit his kingdom. Afterwards, this matter was postponed until the Tuesday in Pentecost; on which day, the whole commons of the City did fealty at the Cross aforesaid, to Sir Edward and in his presence, saving their fealty to his Lordship the King.—(Riley, "Chronicles," p. 20.)

1256. "In this xli yere [of Henry III], and begynnynge of the same, was foundyn, in the Kynges Wardrobe at Wyndesore, a byll or rolle cloyd in grene waxe, and not knowen from whens it suld comme; in the which rolle was conteyned dyverse artycles agayne the Mayre and rulers of the Cytie of London, and that by theym the comynaltie of the Cytie was grevouslye taskyd and wrongyd; which bill was presented at lengthe to the Kyng: whereupon he anone sent John Mancell, one of his justycys, unto London, and there, in the feest of the Conversion of Saynt Pawle, by the King's auctoryte, callyd at *Powlys Crosse*, a folk-moot, beyng their present Syr Richard de Clare, Erle of Glowcetyr, and dyverse other of the Kynges Counceyll; where the sayd John Mancell causyd the sayd rolle to be redde before the comynalty of the Cytie, and after, shewyd to the people that the Kynges pleasure and mynd was, that they shulde be rulyd with justyce, and that the lybertyes of the Cytie shuld be maynteyned in every poynt, and if the Kyng myght knowe those parsonys [persons] that so hadde wrongyd the comynaltie of the Cytie, they shuld be grevouslye punysshed to the example of other. . . . The sayde John Mansell, with dyverse of the Kynges Counceyll, kepte theyr Courtys daylye, the Sondayes excepte, tyll the fyrste Sondaye of Lent, the whiche, that yere, was the xxv daye of Februarii [1257], callynge before hym xij Wardys of the Cytie; of the whiche xij Wardys of everyche of theym was takyn thre men, soo that of those xij Wardys xxxvj men were impanellyd and sworne for to enquiry of the foresayde artycles, and what personys of the Cytie hadde offendyd in theym. . . . Upon the sayde Sunday of Lent, the Mayre, Aldremen, and Shryvys, with the sayde enqueste and foure men of every Warde, were chargyd to appere at Westmynster before the Kyng; at whiche apperaunce they were countyrmaundyd tyll upon the

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nexste morowe. . . . Upon the daye folowyng, the Kyng with many of his Lordys syttyng in the sayd Exchekyr, the foresayde inquyscyon was redde. . . . The Kyng commandyd that upon the mornynge folowyng, a Folkmoot shulde be callyd at *Pawlys Crosse*, and so that Courte was dyssolvyd, and the Mayre and the other retournyd to London. Upon the morowe, y^e Folkmoot beyng at *Pawlys Crosse* assemblyd, etc.—(Fabyan, “Chronicle,” ed. 1811, pp. 339 *et seq.*; Riley, “Chronicles,” p. 37.)

1259, November 5. On the day before the Feast of St. Leonard [November 6th], his Lordship the King came to the *Cross of Saint Paul's*, a countless multitude of the City being there assembled in Folkmote, and took leave of the people to cross over, just as he had done before at Westminter, and promised them that he would preserve all their liberties unimpaired. — (Riley, “Chronicles,” p. 45.)

1260-1. “After the feast of Candelmasse¹ the Kyng commandid a folmoot to be called at *Pawlys Crosse*, where he, in propre person, with the Kyng of Almayne, the Archebisshop of Cantorbury, and many other nobles came, where the Kyng commaundyd unto the Mayor that every strypelinge of the age of xii yeres and above, should, before his Aldreman, be sworn, the day folowyng, to be trewe to the Kyng, and to his heyres, Kings of Englande, and that the gatis of the Cytie were kepte with armyd men, as before by the Kyng of Romayns was devysyd.”—(Fabyan, “Chronicle,” p. 347; Riley, p. 49.)

1261. “In this xlv yere [of Henry III], shortly after Alhalowyn daye [Nov. 1st, 1260], the Baronys admytted & made Sheryfys of dyverse shyrys of Englande, and dyschargyd suche as the Kyng before had admytted, and namyd theym gardeyns and kepers of the counties and shyres; and over that, the Baronys wolde not suffre y^e Justice y^t the Kyng had admytted to kepe y^e plees & lawys callyd *Itenerarii*, but suche as were of theyr admyssyon: wherew^t the Kyng was grevouslye dyscontentyd, in soo moche that, after that season, he laboured that he myght do dysanull y^e former ordenaunces and statutes,² and to cause them to be broken. In so moche y^t upon the seconde Sondaye of Lent folowinge, the Kyng commaundyd

¹ In all these early chronicles there is a danger of mistaking the actual year; for the most part they give the year only in November, when the Mayor and Sheriffs are elected. Consequently, for everything happening after 1st January, the year actually given is wrong. This entry, for instance, appears under 1260.

² The Provisions of Oxford, June, 1257.

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to be red at *Pawlys Crosse*, a Bull of the graunte of Pope Urban, the iiij of that name, as a confyrmacyon of an other Bull before purchasyd of his predecessour Alexandre the iiij, for to assoyle the Kyng and all other that before had sworne to the mayntenaunce of the fore sayd Artycles made at Oxynforde: and after causyd the sayde absolucion to be shewyd thorough y^e realme of Englande, Walys & Irelande, gyyvyng streyght charge to all his subjectys, that none be so hardy as to withstande nor dysobey the sayde absolucyon: . . . About the feest of Sent Albon in the moneth of Junii [June 22], the Kyng of Almayne tooke shyppe, and sayld into Almayne, and the Kyng at a Folkmoot holdyn upon the Sondaye after Seynt Peter's daye [June 29], in the moneth of Julii had lycense to sayle into Fraunce, and y^e morowe after he departyd from London towarde the see's syde, with the Quene and other Lordys."—(Fabyan, "Chronicle," p. 347.)

This Folkmoot was doubtless held, like the others, at Paul's Cross. The incident of Pope Urban's Bull is given elsewhere under 1262.—(Stow, "Annales," p. 192; Riley, "Chronicles," p. 53.)

1261-2. "Thenne, upon Mydlent Sondaye, the Mayre and the commons beyng present at a folkmote holden at *Paulys Crosse* before Sir Philyp Basset and other of the Kynges Counsayll, the Mayre was sworne to be trewe to the Kyng, and to his heyres kynges; and upon the morowe at Guyldhalle, every Alderman in the presence of the Mayre toke the same othe; and upon y^e Sondaye folowyng, euery strypelyng of the age of xij yere and above, before his Alderman in his Warde, was newly charged with the same othe."—(Fabyan, "Chronicle," p. 349; Riley, "Chronicles," p. 56.)

1267, June 23. At this time also, on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist [June 24], Sir Alan la Suche [Zouche] was made Constable of the Tower and Warden of the City by his lordship the King in presence of all the people, at *St. Paul's Cross*.—(Riley, "Chronicles," p. 97.)

1270, May 13. Be it remembered that after this on the 13th day of May, there came to *St. Paul's Cross* nine Bishops, arrayed in their Pontificals, namely, Nicholas of Winchester, John of Hereford, Godfrey of Worcester, Roger of Norwich, Laurence of Rochester, Roger of Chester, Walter of Salisbury, William of Bath, and Anian of St. Asaph in Wales; who caused to be read a certain Bull of Pope Innocent, confirmatory of the Charters of the

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Liberties of England and of the Forest, which the King had executed unto the Barons of England in the 9th year of his reign; and caused to be read openly and distinctly before all the people, the sentence which, in the year of Our Lord 1253, had been pronounced in the greater hall at Westminster, before the King and many nobles of England, by thirteen Bishops arrayed in pontificals, against all transgressors of the said Charters. Which being read, and by all the people understood, these nine Bishops pronounced excommunicated all persons who, since the sentence aforesaid, had done or procured to be done anything in contravention of any articles in the aforesaid Charters specified.—(Riley, "Chronicles," p. 128.)

1272. There was a serious dispute as to the election of the Mayor this year, between the Aldermen and Walter Harvey, the popular favourite; this was referred to the arbitration of ten persons, five chosen by each side. Immediately on the death of Henry III [Nov. 16, 1272], the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Gloucester, and others, came to the City; the Earl, fearing a riot, caused a Folkmote to be called at *St. Paul's Cross*. This was apparently on November 16th. On the morrow accordingly, all the City came into St. Paul's Churchyard; the Aldermen had to give way; and so, declaration was made by Walter de Merton before all the people at *St. Paul's Cross*, to the effect that the Aldermen had agreed that the said Walter should be Mayor for one year.—(Riley, "Chronicles," pp. 158, 159.)

1274-5, 3 Edward I. "In this yere, one Walter Harvy, whiche the firste yere of this Kyng, after longe contrasversie & stryfe that he had kept with the Aldermen of London, at a Folkmote kepte at *Poules Crosse* was made Mayre of London, and so continued to the hurte of the Cytie that yere: this yere was he accused of dyvers perjuries and other detestable dedes contrary his othe; for the whiche, and for makyng of assembles of the commons whiche favored hym in his yl dedes, was depryved of his Aldermanshyp and Counsayll of the Cytie for ever.—(Fabyan, "Chronicle," p. 385.)

From a writ of *quo warranto* of the year 1287, it appears, according to Dugdale, that the ground upon which Paul's Cross stood, described as lying eastward from the church, and as that on which the citizens of London had been anciently wont to hold their folk-motes,¹ was claimed as belonging to the King, and had only newly

¹ The "Liber Custumarum" says that the citizens held their folkmoot *ab antiquo*, in the east part of the new cemetery, where the great bell tower is. Rolls Series, vol. ii, p. 343.

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come to be used for the interment of the dead. The people, it is stated, used to be summoned to the folkmote by the ringing of a bell, hanging in a tower which stood on the ground in question. This tower is conjectured by Dugdale to be the same that is mentioned in the time of Henry I, in a charter of Bishop Richard de Beaumeis, in which the Bishop grants to one, Hugh the Schoolmaster and his successors, the habitation at the corner of the turret where William the Dean had already placed him by his (the Bishop's) command; "doubtless (says Dugdale, writing in 1658) the place where the schoolmaster of Paul's School dwelleth at this day." This tower was still standing in Stow's time; he describes it as "a great and high Clochier or Bell-house, four-square, builded of stone, and in the same a most strong frame of timber, with four bells, the greatest that I have heard." (Dugdale, "St. Paul's," p. 87; Stow, "Survey," book iii, p. 148.)

1299. Also in the year 1299, the Dean of St. Paul's cursed, at *St. Paul's Cross*, all those which had searched in the Church of St. Martin in the Fields for an Hoard of Gold, etc."—(Stow, "Survey," 1754, vol. i, p. 644.)

Fabyan gives some further details of this affair, though he does not mention the Cross. "In this xxvii yere [of Henry III, 1298-9], after Cristmasse, certayne persones made a dyggyng and a serche in the Church of Seynt Martynes le Graunde in London, for certayne tresour y^t ther shuld be hyd, as it was reported of a gadyner; but theyr laboure was in vayne, for no thyng there was founde: for the whiche dede, the Deane of Poules, the seconde Sunday of Lent folowyng, denounced all theym accused that were at that dede doynge, or consentynge to the same."—(Fabyan, "Chronicle," p. 400.)

1311. In August, Edward II summoned a Parliament. . . . The which Parliament lasted fifteen days; and at the next return of our Lord the King to the House of the Friars Preachers [the Black Friars], in London, the aforesaid statutes were published by the Bishop of Salisbury, substitute of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in St. Paul's Churchyard, . . . that is to say, on the Monday next before St. Michael, in the year of our Lord the King aforesaid (the fifth year). And on the Tuesday next after St. Michael, came the Earl of Gloucester, . . . and other Lords of the King's Council, and pronounced the aforesaid Statutes by the grant and the good will of our Lord the King to be maintained and confirmed throughout his realm, at the *Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard aforesaid, in the presence of all the people.—(Riley, "Chronicles," pp. 224, 225.)

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1311, Michaelmass. The same year, the fifth year of King Edward, soon after the feast of St. Michael, the new Ordinances were published in the great churchyard of St. Paul's, upon the *Stone Cross (super crucem lapideam)*, and read in a loud voice by Master W. de Maydenstan, clerk, in the presence of Robert de Wynchelse, the Archbishop, the earls of Lancaster, Hereford, Pembroke and Warwick, and very many other magnates and prelates.—("Annales Paulini," Rolls Series, vol. i, p. 270.)

I reserve my comment on this for the present.

1330. The Duke of Bavaria was crowned Emperor at Rome by Pope Nicholas, whom he himself had made Pope, and was thereupon excommunicated by Pope John. The sentence was published at St. Paul's, one Sunday, at the *Cross (ad crucem)*, the preacher being the Chancellor of the church, William de Renham, and the Bishop being present.—("Annales Paulini," Rolls Series, vol. i, p. 351.)

I have no doubt that Paul's Cross is the one referred to, and, if so, this is the earliest instance recorded of any sermons there.

All this time there is no evidence that the cross had the form that it certainly had at a later date, that of an open-air pulpit, though addresses or sermons may have been delivered from its steps. Apart from the note in 1330, the earliest mention of any sermons is in 1361, in the will of Michael de Northburgh, Bishop of London. This good bishop provided a fund of 1,000 marks (£666 13s. 4d.), a very large sum in those days, to be put into a chest, standing in the treasury of the Cathedral, out of which any poor layman might, for a sufficient pledge, borrow £10, the Dean and principal Canons £20 or 40 marks (£26 13s. 4d.), the Bishop £40 or near £50, other noblemen or citizens £20, for the term of a year; and if, at the year's end, payment was not made of any sum so borrowed, then he directed that the preacher at *Paul's Cross* should, in his sermon, declare that the pledge would be sold within fourteen days if the borrower did not forthwith redeem it.—(Dugdale; "St. Pauls," p. 25.)

It is clear from this reference to the preacher at Paul's Cross, that by this time the sermon there had become a recognized institution.

1378. On Sunday, the feast of SS. Perpetua and Felicitas [7th March], 1 Richard II, a conflict arose in Westchepe, between certain persons of the trade of Goldsmiths and others of the trade of Pepperers, from a certain rancour that had existed between them. By reason of which conflict, no small affray arose throughout the



Paradise Row, Chelsea.

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whole city; and that, too, while the Bishop of Carlisle was preaching in St. Paul's Churchyard, in which place, because of such conflict, and the wounded fleeing thither with very great outcry, no little tumult and alarm ensued.—(Riley, "Memorials of London and London Life," etc., p. 415.)

There seems no reason to doubt that the Bishop was preaching at the Cross, though it is not actually named.

Canon Simpson states that "in 1378 the Bishop of London publicly excommunicated at Paul's Cross the murderers of one Robert Hawle."—"Chapters in the History of Old St. Pauls," p. 164). I have failed to verify this. Holinshed ("Chronicle," 1807, vol. ii, p. 720) says that it was done "in the church of S. Paule at London."

[To be continued.]

PARADISE ROW, CHELSEA.—By the courtesy of the "Daily Chronicle" we reproduce some sketches of Paradise Row, Chelsea, recently pulled down to make way for modern houses. Mr. Blunt, in his "Handbook to Chelsea," thus describes them: "This delightful row of houses is, perhaps, the best and most representative remnant of the Old Chelsea which is so rapidly vanishing from among us. There is much old-world quiet charm about the simple homely features of this terrace, the tiled roofs, with dormer windows and shadowy eaves, the well-proportioned casements, and the pillared forecourt entrances." According to the same authority, some very notable people have been inhabitants of these houses. Pepys visited the famous Lord Robartes, who had fought under Lord Essex at Edgehill, and who lived to entertain Charles II in Paradise Row, and pronounced his house to be the prettiest contrived he had seen in his life. Here also lived Hortense, Duchesse de Mazarin, who supplanted "Madam Carwell" in the affections of Charles II; Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton; Nell Gwyn's son, the Duke of St. Albans; Sir Francis Wyndham; Dr. Richard Mead, George II's physician; John Collet; Dicky Suett, the Drury Lane comedian; and many others. Lord Monkswell and other literary and artistic inhabitants of Chelsea, made a spirited appeal to Lord Cadogan, the ground landlord, and also in the daily press, but in vain. The spirit of utilitarianism is inexorable, and Paradise Row is a thing of the past.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from Vol. vii, p. 281.]

S. Michael, Cornhill.

TWO silver tankards with the date mark for 1616, and a maker's mark N., with a pellet below in a scalloped shield; inscribed: "The gift of John Vernon merchant of the staple of England given to the parishioners of the parish church of S. Michael Cornhill London 1617," and with a coat of arms.

Two silver-gilt cups; one has the date mark for 1550, the maker's mark is not distinguishable; and the other has the date mark for 1608, and a maker's mark, S.O. Both are inscribed: "Sainte Michaels in Cornehill 1608."

Two silver-gilt patens with the date mark for 1608, and a maker's mark, S.O., as above, and the same inscription as on the cups.

A large silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1678, and a maker's mark, I.S., in monogram in a circular stamp, and inscribed: "S.M.C. 1678. Fisher Dilkes, John Shirley, Philip Harmon, churchwardens."

A large silver alms-dish with the date mark for 1698, and a maker's mark, G.A., crowned, with a crescent below in a lobed shield, and inscribed: "The gift of a generously charitable person to the parish of S. Michael Cornhill London to receive the alms and oblations at the Holy Communion 1689. Let none enquire after the name which the donor concealed. William Longland, John Cowper, Cary Kibble, churchwardens, 1698."

A modern flagon and cup, and a glass bottle.

The cup is inscribed: "In loving memory of Mary Miller, died 16 March, 1881, aged 83."

A beadle's staff with a metal head. The head is a crown with a statuette of a woman on the top of it; probably late eighteenth century.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type, and similar to those given to S. Edmund the King and Martyr by the same donor.¹ The cups belong to *Type 7* and are alike. The older cup will be found figured on Plate i. I have fixed 1550 as the date

¹ See Vol. vi, p. 60.



Paradise

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TYPICAL
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Chelsea.

the *Daily Chronicle*.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

of it, but not without some hesitation. The date letter N on it is unlike both the N given in *Old English Plate* for 1550 and that for 1590. N on this cup is a Roman capital letter in a plain and square stamp, not following the outline of the letter as in the N given in *Old English Plate* for 1550; on the other hand the stamp is unmistakably square, and not a shield as in the date letter for 1590. The leopard's head does not help matters, and the maker's mark is obliterated beyond recognition. The lion passant is not very distinct, but the lower part of the mark is straight, and apparently the stamp is a square one. In *Old English Plate* the lion passant for 1550 is given in a square stamp, while the lion for 1590 is in a stamp which follows the shape of the animal. On the whole I am inclined to fix 1550 as the date of this cup, and if I am right we shall be able to add it as the sixth example of an Edwardian cup in the City. I am the more inclined for this date as in the churchwardens' accounts for the parish in the year 1550-1551 there is a payment for converting a "gylt challes" into a communion cup. The weight of the cup is given as twenty-one ounces and a half; the cup probably included a paten cover. The paten covers were, no doubt, remade in 1608, and weighed about seven ounces. The cup of 1608 is obviously a copy, and rather a heavy and clumsy copy, of the older cup, but I am not at all sure that the older cup was not altered shortly after it was made into its present thistle shape. The stem is quite plain and undivided by a knob like the usual style of *Type 1*, found for instance in the cups of S. Lawrence, Jewry, and S. Mildred, Bread Street. The bowl of these early cups is usually oval and very plain, and it is not unlikely that the bowl of this early cup was also of the usual form, and was beaten out afterwards into its present thistle shape. The marks of the workman's tools on the metal are very distinct. The three other cups of *Type 7* with thistle-shaped bowls will be found at S. Mary Abchurch, which has a cup made at Antwerp in 1580, and at All Hallows the Great and the Less, which has two made in 1575 and 1608 respectively. S. Margaret, Lothbury, also had a cup of this type made in 1815, now given to S. Olave, Stoke Newington. The thistle-shape style became a favourite one in the middle of the last century for athletic prize cups. The makers' marks, S.O. and I.S., in the Appendix of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1608 and 1675. N. will be found on plate at S. Edmund and S. Mary Woolnoth, and S.O. on plate at All Hallows the Great. All the silver-gilt plate of this church is wrongly described in the official terrier as gold. The church was destroyed in the Fire, and the tower is one of the few pieces of Wren's work in the Gothic style.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

S. Michael Paternoster Royal with S. Martin in the Vintry.

Two silver tankards with the date mark for 1681 and a maker's mark R.C., in a circle, inscribed: "Dedicated to the service of God and the use of the parish of S. Michael, Paternoster Royal, and S. Martin, Vintry, London, by Edward Langsdale Dr in Physick Anno Domini 1682."

Two silver cups with the date mark for 1712 and a maker's mark Ra, in a shaped stamp, and inscribed with a coat of arms, and "Dedicated to the service of God and the use of the united parishes of S. Michael Paternoster Royal and S. Martin Vintry by William Fellowes of Lincolnes Inn Esqre¹ and Mr. John Fellowes of London Merchant brothers Anno Dom ; 1712."

A silver beaker; the date mark on it is illegible. The maker's mark is W.H. in a cross-shaped stamp, with a star above and an annulet below; it is inscribed with the weight and "S. Martin Vintry 1689."

A silver-gilt cup made in 1868.

Three silver patens, one large and two small. All have the same date mark, maker's mark, and inscription as the two cups, and they are inscribed with the weights.

A silver paten with the date mark for 1675, inscribed with the weight and "S. Martin Vintry, S. Michael Roial 1676."

Three silver dishes, one large and two small. The large dish has the same date mark and inscription as the two cups and patens, and is inscribed with the weight. The two other dishes have the date mark for 1713, and are inscribed: "John Rivers of S. Michael Paternoster Royal and John Cumming of S. Martin Vintry churchwardens Anno Dom 1713 exchanged a parish cup for this."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The large cups are imitations of *Type 1*, and the small cup of 1868 belongs to *Type 9*. The beaker or tumbler, a quaint little object, is probably earlier than the inscribed date. The maker's marks R.C. and W.H. will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under dates 1684 and 1655 respectively, and R.C. on plate at S. Mary-le-Bow, and W.H. on plate at S. Margaret, Lothbury (S. Olave). The parish of All Hallows the Great and the Less is now united to this church, and the All Hallows plate, one of the finest collections in the City, has come to this parish. These churches were destroyed in the Fire, and S. Michael was rebuilt by Wren. "Paternoster" is a family name, and "Royal" or "Roial" is derived from the same root as the French *rive*, and means by the strand or waterside.

¹ William Fellowes of Eggesford, Devon, gave a silver menteith to Lincoln's Inn in 1718. See "Black Books," iii, 256; iv, 372.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

S. Michael Wood Street with S. Mary Staining.

A silver-gilt tankard with the date mark for 1741 and a maker's mark JF, and inscribed: "This piece of plate was purchased by the inhabitants of S. Michael Hogan Lane, London March 1741 out of the estate left them by the Revd John Ive, John Forster, goldsmith and Peter Fikeldon, taylor in ye year 1350. John Abbott Rector Thos Rigbye and John Garbett churchwardens."

A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1549 and no maker's mark, and inscribed: "S. Michael Wood Street."

A silver cup with the date mark for 1636 and a maker's mark RC, and inscribed: "The gift of John Wright and Margaret his wife 1636 S. Michael Wood Street."

Two silver-gilt patens. The one has the same date mark and maker's mark and inscription as on the second cup, and is inscribed with a coat of arms. The other is inscribed with the name of the church, and the same maker's mark as on the flagon.

A large silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1684, inscribed: "S. Michael Wood Street". The maker's mark is not distinguishable.

A silver-gilt spoon with a hind's foot handle and the same date mark as the last, and a maker's mark IS crowned in a plain shield, inscribed: "S.M.W."

A beadle's staff with a brass head. The head is an orb and statuette of S. Michael spearing a dragon, inscribed: "Deum time, Regem honora. Sumptibus Parochiae Sancti Michaelis in Wood Street Londini, Jacobo Barrow, Roberto I. Ony, Edituis, a.d. 1744."

The flagon of this church is a tankard of the usual type with a very broad foot. The inscription on it is interesting. Stow says: "John Ive, Parson of this church, John Forster, Goldsmith, and Peter Fikeldon, Taylor, gave two messuages and shops with terraces, cellars and other edifices in the same Parish and Street and in Ladle Lane to the Reparations of the Church Chancel and other works of charity the 16th of Richard the Second." The cups belong to *Type 2*. The cup of 1549 is one of the seven Edwardian cups in the City, and it is in all respects similar to a cup at S. James, Garlickhithe, of the same date. The spoon has half the bowl perforated. The staff is very fine, and will be found illustrated on Plate vi. IS, a common mark on spoons; RC and JF will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under the dates 1685, 1624 and 1740 respectively. JF is given there as the mark of Jonathan Fossy. RC and IS will both be found frequently on plate in various churches in the city. Both these churches were destroyed in the

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

Fire; S. Michael, rebuilt by Wren, has now been pulled down. I understand that the Bishop of London has taken possession of the Edwardian cup.

S. Mildred Bread Street with S. Margaret Moses.

Two silver tankards (*a*) with the date mark for 1617 and a maker's mark C. C. with a tree between, inscribed with a coat of arms and "These pots are ye guift of Captain Nicholas Crisp for ye perpetuall use of ye Holy Sacrament of ye Lord's Supper in ye church of S. Mildred in Bread Street London Ano: Dom: 1631."

Two silver-gilt cups: (*b*) The one has the date mark for 1549 and a maker's mark FB in a scalloped shield. (*c*) The other has the datemark for 1571 and a maker's mark IG in monogram without a shield. Both these cups are inscribed: "This belongs to the parish of S. Mildred, Bread Street, 1648."

(*d* and *e*.) Two silver-gilt patens without feet, belonging to, and with the same date and maker's marks and inscription as on the two cups respectively.

A silver paten with the date mark for 1741 and a maker's mark H.P., inscribed: "This Plate was made new with an addition of five guineas by the Revd D. Mangey 1741. This belongs to S. Margaret Moses London IH 1631."

A silver dish with the date mark for 1624 and a maker's mark(?) RC in a circular stamp, inscribed with the weight and "This belongs to S. Margaret Moses London IH 1631."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type and very large. The cups are very fine and belong to *Type 1*. The larger of the cups and the paten without a foot belonging to it are both Edwardian, and were made by the same maker, F. B., and in the same year as a cup and paten at the neighbouring church of S. James, Garlickhithe. There is another Edwardian cup at that church, and the others will be found at S. Peter, Cornhill, S. Lawrence, Jewry, S. Michael, Cornhill, and S. Michael, Wood Street. The two patens belonging to the cups have no feet. The maker's marks CC and HP will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under 1629 and 1750. IG has no shield, but otherwise is similar to the same letters also in monogram in the Appendix under date 1591. The maker's mark on the dish is nearly obliterated and not distinguishable, but it is probably RC, as in 1629 in the Appendix. CC and FB will be found on plate at All Hallows the Great and S. James, Garlickhithe, respectively.

This is one of the prettiest little churches in the city. It is square, without chancel or aisles, and has a flat domed roof. The internal



c *a* *e* *a* *b*

S. Mildred, Bread Street, with S. Margaret Moses.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

arrangements are in their original condition, and the high pews are arranged to face the pulpit, a fine three-decker with a sounding-board. I do hope that every effort will be made to preserve this little church from destruction. These churches were destroyed in the Great Fire; S. Mildred alone was rebuilt, and by Wren.

[To be continued.]

QUARTERLY NOTES.

PROBABLY most of our readers are aware by this time that the HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE has, since the issue of the last number, changed both its editor and its publishers. Its policy will remain as heretofore, namely (as Mr. Hardy expressed it in the first volume), "to treat accurately and usefully matters topographical from a popular standpoint."

WE intend from time to time to describe the volumes of "The Victoria County Histories," such of them, that is, as relate to the Home Counties, at greater length than is possible within the limits of an ordinary review. The price of these sumptuous volumes places them out of the reach of many, and it will be useful to indicate what has been done. We shall call attention to prehistoric, Saxon and Roman sites, camps, and other out-door matters which may form good objectives for rambles or cycle rides; and with this view we shall give lists of all the religious houses. The first of these articles appears in our present number.

WE have also arranged for a series of Star Chamber Cases of the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII. Several of these have been contributed to former volumes by Mr. Mark W. Bullen. We propose now to begin at the beginning and work steadily through. No class of public document gives us such vivid pictures as those of the Star Chamber. Couched, as a rule, in the most picturesque language, we get curious details of manners and customs, and we see our forbears, if not as they actually were, at any rate as their neighbours saw them. We must not take everything for granted that we shall read; for the principle of "blackguarding the plaintiff's attorney" was elevated to a fine art by the learned counsel who practised in that court.

IN consequence of the change of Editor, it becomes necessary to point out that the interesting article on "Dickens in Southwark," contained in the January number, was from the pen of Mr. E. Basil Lupton, M.A.

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IN the New Year's number of "The Builder" there is an excellent article on "The Thames-side between Charing Cross and Blackfriars Bridges; Hungerford, Charing Cross Railway, and Waterloo Bridges; Victoria Embankment: 1801—1900." There are three plans in illustration, and two sheets of reproductions from old prints and drawings in the Crace Collection. The letterpress is very carefully written, and the number should be secured by all interested in disappearing London.

WE are glad to learn from the same journal (January 20) that the fine carved doors and over-doors, dado and other panelling formerly in Lord Mexborough's house in Dover Street, have been preserved. The old house was recently pulled down, and a very handsome building has been erected on the site, from the designs of Mr. J. S. Gibson, F.R.I.B.A.

WE learn with great regret that the old house at Upton Park, East Ham, known locally as "Anne Boleyn's Castle," is in danger of destruction. Tradition has it that here Henry VIII came wooing the lady who afterwards became his second queen, before he had succeeded in getting rid of his first. From the battlements of the still existing tower, we are told, the luckless Anne used to watch the coming and going of her royal lover. Be this as it may, the building is undoubtedly contemporary, and it will be a thousand pities to have it wantonly destroyed. Many hard things have been said of the local authorities at East Ham; here is a splendid chance to earn a good mark.

ALL our readers will rejoice that the further attack on the Gate-house of the old Palace at Maidstone has been defeated; the Corporation have once more rejected the proposal to pull it down. The Gate-house is probably the work of Archbishop Courtney (1381 to 1397), who, as Leland tells us, "bulldyd muche in the Towne selfe of Maydestone, and also at the Palace ther."

THE late Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., M.P., left to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's a sum of £5,000 to be devoted to the rebuilding and sustentation of Paul's Cross; if this plan cannot be carried out, then £1,000 only is to be used for a stained-glass window in the nave of the Cathedral. No official announcement has yet been made what the Dean and Chapter intend to do in the matter. The scheme is one of great interest, and we hope to see Paul's Cross rebuilt. There are, no doubt, serious difficulties in the way. The old Cross stood on the north side of the Choir, and one portion of its octagonal base coincides with Wren's wall. But the chief diffi-

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culty will probably lie with the interments in the Churchyard since the Cross was pulled down. Several Churches in London have been provided with open-air pulpits in recent times, and we feel sure that if St. Paul's Cathedral can follow this example they will be acting in the best interests of the Church. Public attention having thus been directed to Paul's Cross, we thought that an exhaustive article on the subject would not be unwelcome to our readers. A first instalment appears in this number.

By a very remarkable coincidence, the publication of Mr. Richards' will was closely followed by litigation relating to another will, which contained a very similar bequest. Miss Lina Beatrice Clayton Browne by her will, dated in 1900, directed that the balance of her estate, after payment of certain legacies, should be devoted to "the erection, without buying land, of an ornamental structure of Gothic design, such as a market-cross, a stout crossing shelter in the form of a market-cross, a tall clock, a street lamp-stand, or all combined, in a central part of London, the plan whereof shall be offered for open competition, and ultimately decided upon by the Royal Institute of British Architects." Minute instructions were given as to the general design and the colours of the materials to be employed, and the following inscription was to be placed on it:

"Many and munificent are the gifts ministering to the ills of the flesh, therefore is this structure dedicated merely to the more neglected gladdening of the eye. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

Miss Browne's will was not admitted to probate, as it was proved that she was not of a sound testamentary capacity. It is a great pity. Will some public-spirited millionaire, tired of founding free libraries where they are not wanted, adopt Miss Browne's abortive scheme?

THE Records Committee of the London County Council are continuing their good work of fixing memorial tablets on houses within their jurisdiction. The following have recently been decided upon: No. 33, Ampton St., Gray's Inn Road, which once sheltered the Chelsea Sage, Thomas Carlyle; No. 4, Carlton Gardens, which was the residence of Lord Palmerston; No. 110, Gower Street, where Charles Darwin lived from 1839 to 1842; and Broomwood House, Clapham, where Wilberforce lived. Broomwood House no longer exists, and the tablet there will be placed on one of the modern houses built on the site.

IN January last Sir John Evans, K.C.B., resigned the Chairmanship of the Hertfordshire County Council. His colleagues on the

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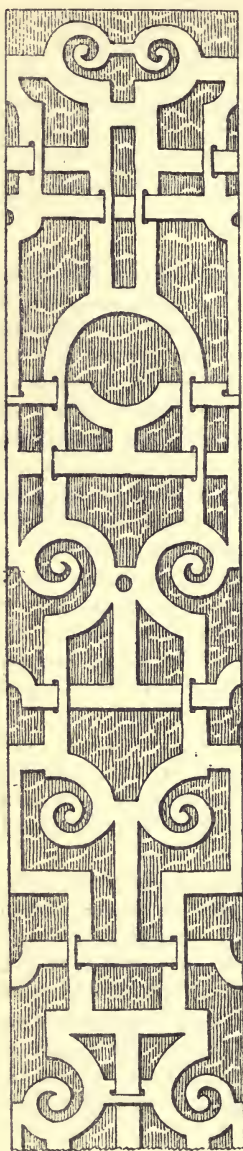


Diagram of design

Bench and on the County Council presented him with a silver cup, suitably inscribed, and a half-length portrait of himself, painted by the Hon. John Collier. A replica of the portrait will be hung in the Court House at St. Albans. The Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon, made the presentation.

ANOTHER presentation has also been decided on. The portrait of Viscount Midleton is to be painted, and hung in the County Hall at Kingston-on-Thames. Lord Midleton was formerly M.P. for Surrey, and for the last ten years has been Lord-Lieutenant. He resigned in December last.

WE have been favoured with the loan of the journal of "The Archaeological Cycling Club," the Secretary of which is Miss B. Peat, 17, Glyn Mansions, West Kensington. The aim of the Club sufficiently appears from its name. The journal is typed and circulates in that form among the members. A perusal of its pages shows at once that the club is both energetic and enthusiastic; many of the papers and descriptions show signs of careful preparation, while the photographs and excellent sketches add greatly to the interest. It seems a pity that so much good work should not be recorded in more permanent form, and we beg to remind the members of the A. C. C. of the existence of this Magazine. *Verb. sap.*

WE call the attention of our Kent readers and others to the excellent series of articles on Canterbury Churches, now appearing in the "Kentish Gazette and Canterbury Press," published at 39, St. George's Street, Canterbury. These papers consist of extracts from the wills of parishioners,

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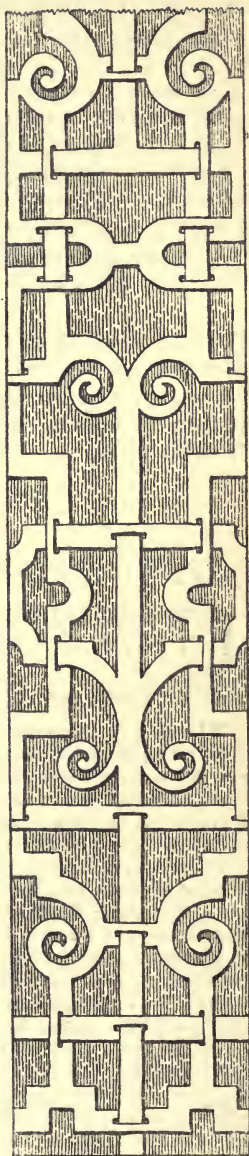
Gray's Inn Hall.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

relating to altars, images, lights, repairs, tombs, and so on. The wills dealt with are those proved in the Consistory and Archdeaconry Courts at Canterbury, and they begin about 1400. The series is contributed by a well-known Kent antiquary, who prefers, for the present, to sign "A. H."; many of our readers will recognize these initials.

WE owe an apology to our contributor, Mr. E. J. Renaud. Most readers of his interesting article on Gray's Inn, which appeared in our last number, must have been struck by the fact that something had gone wrong with the plates. They would look in vain for the "stepped gable" and "strap ornament" to which he refers. The fact is, that by one of those unfortunate accidents that will happen sometimes, two old plates of Gray's Inn were substituted. We make what amends are possible. The two illustrations we now give will bring out the point of Mr. Renaud's remarks as he intended. The gable is certainly very suggestive of the Low Countries; the sketch shows it before the new block on the west was erected.

THE January number of the "Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist" contains an article on the clock and bells of what it has pleased the author to call "Ye Antiente Hospitall of ye Holye Trynitie, Croydon" (why not "Coyyedonne" ?), with some good illustrations. There are also photographs of a number of carved wooden stay-busks. A century or two ago it was considered a graceful piece of attention on the part of a country swain to carve a stay-busk for his sweetheart; these generally bore the initials of the lady and sometimes of the lover as well. It is pleasing to notice, from a specimen lettered



on Pillars, Gray's Inn
Hall.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

IK—EK, and another ICD, that the practice did not always die out after matrimony.

THE Surrey Parish Register Society is doing good work for its county, and is now beginning to make some show with its publications. Two parts of the Richmond registers and one part of Godalming are already issued to subscribers; Farleigh and Wanborough are in the press; Carshalton, Beddington, Lympsfield, and Croydon are being transcribed. The honorary secretary is Mr. W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., of The Lindens, Sydenham Road, Croydon. We should like to see similar societies in every county.

OUR frontispiece to this number requires an explanation. It represents the cup belonging to St. Michael Bassishaw, referred to in vol. vii, p. 279. The block was not ready in time for insertion in its proper place. The cup bears the Augsburg mark, and its date is about 1600.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES.
BY P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from p. 61.]

8 June 1705 Agreement whereby Leonard Bower of Redrith co. Surrey Mariner agrees to let and Martha Stone of Staynes co. Midd. Widow agrees to take a mess. in Butcher Row p^{sh} of St. Clement Danes co. Midd. then lately occupied by Philip Francklyn and by him mortgaged to said Bower for $\frac{1}{2}$ year from 24 June then next and afterwards on a quarterly tenancy at £20 per ann. Signed by Stone.

19 Jan 1722 Agreement whereby Anne Rogers Widow agrees to give and Arthur Brookes of London Gent. to take immediate possession of the house the former then lived in situate in the Old Bailey with an allowance to said Brookes of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rent due Lady day then next the said Rogers being allowed to keep possession for herself and family until Midsummer day of the chamber in which she then lived with its closet the back garret, the closet at the stairs "Lead," two pairs of stairs and the closet between the two garrets with the use of the kitchen. Signed by both parties.

16 Oct. 1720 Agreement between Rob. Gosling and Mich. Gardiner whereby the former agrees to let and the latter to take a house in the Old Bailey then lately occupied by "one Tysoe a Painter" for 3 years with option of 7 or 11 years more at £30 per ann. said Gardiner having paid said Gosling £2 12s. 6d. the rent not to commence until Lady day then next said Gardiner agreeing to do repairs. Signed by both parties.

Memo. at foot. "Lease to John Pitcher of London Gent." "Rob^t Gosling Exr. of last will & test. of Christian Griffin late of London widow d^{cd} for &

NOTES AND QUERIES.

on behalf of Joseph Griffin of Kingsale in the Kingdome of Ireland gent. all that mess^e or tent. belonging to the *sd.* Joseph Griffin situate in the old Bayley London in the pish of St^t Martin Ludgate late in the possⁿ. of — Tysoe painter abutting south on another house of the *sd.* Joseph Griffin in the possⁿ of John Decks glazier."

2 July 1810 Agreement whereby John Long of Christ's Hospital London Builder agrees to let and W^m Barnfield of Camberwell Esq. agrees to take the house N^o 9 John St. Pentonville in the psh. of St. James Clerkenwell on a yearly tenancy at £52 10s. clear of all rates and taxes except property tax ground rent and insurance which were to be paid by *sd.* Long, who agrees to keep the roof watertight *sd.* Barnfield doing indoor repairs. Long also agrees to buy back from Barnfield at the end of the tenancy certain furniture which he had sold to latter at £36, for a sum varying from £33 to £20 according to the length of tenancy. Signed by both parties.

15 Mar 1702 Copy Agreement whereby Anne Pelling of Chigwell Widow agrees to let and Richard Seggars of same place Husbandman agrees to take her houses outhouses lands then in his possession in Chigwell for 1 year from date at £25—the said premises having then been lately leased to Rob. Markinson said Seggars' father in law. Tenant to pay tithes except 15s/- payable by said Pelling and to perform various duties of husbandry and binds himself in a £50 penalty to keep his covenants.

17 Mar 1809 Agreement whereby George Woodfall Esq. of Paternoster Row agrees to let and Rob. Hughes of Hermes St. Pentonville agrees to take the prem^s N^o 28 St. John's Sq. Clerkenwell for 2½ years from Lady day then next at 38 gu^{as}. per ann. clear of all rates &c. with option at the termination if said Woodfall does not wish to reside in said prem^s of a 7, 14 or 21 years' lease at £50 per ann. Said Hughes agrees to paint the wood & iron work of the N. front. Signed by Tho^s Long 18 Little Britain for Woodfall and signed by Hughes. Memo. on fly "M^r Mercer N^o 1 Basinghall Street gives him a good character J. L."

Dec 1670 Dft. Agreement for building lease whereby W^m Warne Cit. & Scrivener of London agrees to grant and W^m Davies of London Carpenter agrees to accept a lease of a toft of ground in the Whitefriars 40 ft. from N. to S. & 50 ft. from E. to W. abutting W. on a lane from Fleet St. to the Thames, E. to Dogwell Court, W. to a mess. demised by *sd.* Warne to Jno Ogilby Esq. & S. to a way leading to Water Lane for a term 6 days less than that vested in said Warne at £20 per ann. & also a 10 lb. sugar loaf during the surviving life of said Ogilby & his wife provided *sd.* Davies erects on said toft 2 second rate mess^s according to the London Rebuilding Act with timbers at the front to fit them for shops, the *sd.* Warne to pay said Davis £70 on laying the floors of 2nd floor and Davies to complete the building by 24 Aug. then next.

ELMESTON, AND LITTLE MONGEHAM, KENT.—Can any one kindly inform me of the Dedication of these two parish churches, which at present is unknown. Neither the Wills of the parishioners proved in the Archdeaconry or Consistory Court at Canterbury, nor the Registers of the Archbishops at Lambeth, make any mention of the dedication. From a Will of a parishioner, that of Elmeston may possibly be St. Peter.—ARTHUR HUSSEY, Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

CAPEL LE FERNE, KENT.—This church dedicated to St. Mary, is spoken of as St. Mary Maurege, or Marregge, or Marige, or Marge. What is

REPLIES.

the meaning of this word? In one Will it is St. Mary Magdalene, otherwise Capelfarne.—ARTHUR HUSSEY, Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

SCAIFE FAMILY.—Arthur Scaife, born in 1733, was, at his death in 1766, a brazier in Grace Church Street. He became a Freeman of the Armourers' Company by redemption in 1766. His children were baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and he was buried at St. John's, Clerkenwell. He is said to have had a brass foundry at Rotherhithe. For any information about him, or for the date and birthplace of any Arthur Scaife, I shall be greatly obliged—M.W.B.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—In the notes on Davington Church on p. 47 it is alleged that Mary Bode, who seems to have been the lay impropiator of the rectory, had hired out the church to the French Protestants for £3 a year. The statement is confirmed by the judgment that the rent was to be paid to the churchwardens. Is not this a unique instance of a parish church being so used? Of course I know of St. Faith's, the church under old St. Paul's, but that is rather different.—M. L.

WROTHAM PARK.—I am much interested, and also much puzzled, by Mrs. Nettlefold's account of Wrotham Park (vol. vii., p. 265). Her description of the upper part of the house, with its absence of windows, its twenty-three sleeping cells, and its corridor in the form of a cross, is so unlike anything that I have ever come across in the course of my rambles, that I should like some further information. Will Mrs. Nettlefold be good enough to give us a further description of this part of the house, with sketches or photographs, and, if possible, a plan? This last is very desirable.—ARCHITECT.

[We shall be pleased to receive a further note on this subject.—EDITOR.]

ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL TABLE (vol. vii., pp. 271, 272).—I fail to see how a semi-circular table can be described as oval, or *vice versâ*. What is a "cope table"? Can Mr. Ashdown supply a sketch of the existing table? Monastic furniture is so rare that any authentic pieces are of great interest.—ARCHITECT.

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KINGSGATE STREET, HOLBORN (viii, 64).—This street had its name from a gate at which the Stuart Kings, on their way to the royal seat at Theobalds, turned off the main road through Holborn and passed into a by-road which had a north-easterly direction through Clerkenwell. The gate was established earlier, for it is plainly shown in the map of Ralph Agas, *temp.* Elizabeth, and doubtless that Queen passed this way on the several occasions when she visited

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her great minister, Lord Burghley, at Theobalds, which he obtained in 1560 and held until his death in 1598. In Agas's map (the probable date of which Mr. Overall thought *circ.* 1591), the road appears as a dotted track through the fields, neither gate nor road is named; "Holbourne" itself has no houses along it where the gate occurs, the buildings commence opposite Lincoln's Inn, and are thence continuous into the City. In Faithorne's map of 1658, the gate is shown as an ordinary field-gate, between the houses now bordering the main road; as yet there are no houses along the by-road, but the gate has its name, "King's Gate." That it took this name in James I's reign may be assumed from the fact that the King acquired Theobalds, in exchange for Hatfield, from Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, in 1607; and doubtless James often passed this way to his favourite seat, as did afterwards his son, Charles I. Pepys records a mishap to Charles II and his company at "King's Gate in Holborne," on 8th March, 1669. The King, the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth, and Prince Rupert had set out in their coach from Whitehall at three in the morning, for Newmarket. "It was dark, and the torches did not light the coach as they should do." So the royal party was upset, and "the King all dirt, but no hurt."

The by-road through the fields naturally took the name "King's Way," and retained that name, or "Theobalds Row," when, about 1700, a street was formed by the building of houses. It is found thus on maps of that century; and at the beginning of the next, "Way" and "Row" became "Road." Theobalds Road remains, but the name King's Road was expunged in 1878, and now the old name, Kingsway, has been given to the grand new thoroughfare which at its northern end joins the old route. Kingsgate Street preserved the memory of the gate, and henceforth "Kingsgate Baptist Church" on the site will serve as reminder.—W. L. RUTTON.

ACKNEL WAY.—On page 21, Mr. Wolmer Whyte makes mention of "the ancient British road, known as the Aknel Way"—"one of the oldest roads in England, for it was used by the Britons many years before the Romans first set foot in the land."

I have thought it might interest readers of this Magazine to put on record a little scrap of folk-lore regarding the Aknel Way, as it is called by the people, Aknel being, I suppose, a local pronunciation of Ikniel. About Watlington, and from there to Prince's Risborough, it is entirely grown over with grass, and, but for the hedges which bound it, would not be visible; it has a very weird appearance. I inquired of a woman where it led to, and she told me that "they say" it leads to the world's end. Asking further if any one knew this for a fact, she said that a gentleman once travelled along this road until he came to the fiery mountains; he turned back long before he reached them, for the smoke and smell nearly suffocated him; he lived near Watlington, but my informant had forgotten his name; he died before she came into this

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neighbourhood, and she had heard many speak of him. But, though I inquired of many, I could not obtain any confirmation or variant of this tale.

I have walked this road from Crowmarsh in Oxfordshire, through Buckinghamshire, and on to Dunstable, and have heard from many that the road is said to go all round the world, "so that," as one of my informants said, "if you keep along it and travel on you'll come back to the place you started from." Some said that the road went all round the island, others that it went from sea to sea.—J. P. EMSLIE.

RANELAGH GARDENS, CHELSEA.—On page 53, is an interesting description of the interior of the building called the Rotunda. In the National Gallery is a view of this interior painted by Canaletti.—J. P. EMSLIE.

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CHRONICLES OF LONDON. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford. Clarendon Press; pp. xlviii, 368. 10s. 6d. net.

It will probably be news to most of our readers that there remained three unprinted "Chronicles of London" for Mr. Kingsford to edit, but it was a good thing for those interested in the history of their country that this was so. Nothing more able, thorough, and scholarly has ever been accomplished, and if we had an "Order of Literary Merit," we should unhesitatingly award it to Mr. Kingsford on the strength of this volume alone. The Chronicles are from three MSS. in the Cotton Collection, Julius B. II, Cleopatra C. IV, and Vitellius A. XVI. The Introduction contains a careful and critical survey of all chronicles of this class, of which there are many. The author points out how these various writers copied from some one or more common sources of information and from each other, but that each one has added items peculiar to himself. For instance, we read that "the subsequent scene . . . is described with . . . an apparent fidelity, which seems to stamp it as the work of an eyewitness" (p. xxxvii); and again, "the writer was clearly more concerned with the incidents of the war than with domestic affairs, and seems to have had at his command authentic information from France" (p. xl). We have here, too, the only known copy of a ballad by William Dunbar, which was recited by him at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor to the Scotch Ambassadors in Christmas week, 1501. The general character of Chronicles of this kind is too well known to need description. We may smile at the mention of "fyrre dragons and wykked spyrites, mervyllously fleyng in the eyre" (p. 3), we may be mildly incredulous as to the "iiij greate fysshes takyn bitwene Eryth and London, wherof one was callid mors maryne, and the second a swerd fysshe, and the other ij whalis" (p. 167), and we may suspect exaggeration in the "haile stonys that were mesured xvij unchis aboute" (p. 216), but this will not detract from the valuable information and historical detail that we get in the chronicles and nowhere else. Many of the minor details, too, are curiously interesting. Take the following: "Also in this yere (1495) the xijth day of

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October, was adjudged and set upon the pyllery in Cornhill, a yong man, named John Camell, which falsly by means of iiij boxes of ij sortes, ij of theym beyng like of fassion and quantite, in one of the which ij boxis was bedes or other thynges to the value of xxx. or iiij nobles, in the matche old nayles and stones; upon which box stuffed wit the bedes he wold have borowed certeyn money, and soudenly and craftely delyvered the box wit nayles and stones in plegge for the other wit the bedes; by meane wherof he had, by his owne confession, dysseaved dyvers men and women"; an early case of "ringing the changes" (pp. 210, 211). Some of the troubles of our ancestors seem curiously like those of our own day; thus we read of "one Agnes Deynte sette upon the pillery for sellyng of false mengled buttur" (p. 187), and of "oon Edmund Atherige, colyer of Eggewar, set upon the pillery in Cornhill for sellyng of colis (coals) not keyping the full mesure, and dyvers of his sakkes were brent under hym" (p. 234). The methods of local authorities were quite well understood in 1477, when, we are told that the Mayor continued "the workyng and clensyng of the wallis and diches of the City, howbeit he applyed it not so sore as his predecessour did"; some excuse is found for this in the fact that he was "a syklew man, feble and weke," and then there is this delightful bit of philosophy: "and an other cawse was that for the more party (*i.e.*, for the most part) there is not one Mayr that will accomplysshe that thyng which was begon in his predecessour's dayes, for then they think the worship thereof is ascrybed unto the fynder and to the begynner, and not to th' ender; which causeth many good werkes and actes to be put owte of mynd, which is full greate pyte" (pp. 187, 188). Mr. Kingsford's notes and glossary are admirable, and the book has that rare thing, a really good index. A reproduction of Ryther's map of London, 1604, forms the frontispiece. We would like to suggest to the Oxford University Press the desirability of reprinting some of the other Chronicles, edited, of course, by Mr. Kingsford. The old black letter folios are very picturesque, but they are costly and clumsy, and the indexes, when they have any, are lamentable.

THE STORY OF CHARING CROSS AND ITS IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD. By J. Holden MacMichael. Chatto and Windus; pp. 332. 7s. 6d. net.

This is in many respects one of the most remarkable topographical works published for many years. In fact it would be difficult to name any modern book on London topography in which the sources of information have been so thoroughly sifted. The author seems to have read everything that had the least bearing on his subject, and (excellent man!) he gives his references. In particular he has made an exhaustive search through the files of old newspapers, eighteenth century mostly, in the British Museum, and only those who have essayed a similar task can realize what this means. But the result has amply justified the labour, as nearly every page shows, and gives quite an individuality to the book. We get racy scraps of gossip and current scandal, advertisements, descriptions; a medley of good things. Perhaps the advertisements are the most entertaining. Take, for example, the "Lythophagus" or Stone Eater, "an eccentric being, who actually cracked flints between his teeth like nuts, and then gnawed, crunched, and reduced them to the smallest pieces; by striking him on the stomach the stones would resound as in a sack"! Or again, "The Venetian Cream repels Pimples, removes Scruff and Morphew," etc. "Repels" is a charming touch, but what is "Morphew"? What are "Armozeens"? they were to be sold in 1783 with "an elegant assortment of Tissues, Brocades, Satins, Lustrings, Bombazeens," and so on. What were "Chinese Brogdanones and Lillepushes"? The good old lady who advertised

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the clearance sale of her entire stock of china ware in 1742 describes them as "very great curiosities," and we can well believe it. The great Chippendale, so we learn from his advertisement in 1756, was a maker and upholsterer of Sedan chairs; a curious fact that has escaped his biographers. In 1742, we read of a chapel to be let, with a new pulpit, new pews, etc., "all complete and fit for any congregation of Protestant Dissenters; to be had on very easy Terms." But we must stop quoting. Mr. MacMichael does not confine himself to the lighter side of his subject; we have good accounts of the part played by Charing Cross in the history of London, of the various great houses in the neighbourhood, the theatres, taverns, clubs, churches, etc., etc. We miss, however, the story of the Percy who is said to have turned the Northumberland House lion, so that it presented its back to Whitehall instead of its face as before, in revenge for some slight done him by the king. Perhaps the story is apochryphal. We are glad to find our author rejecting the *chère reine* derivation of Charing. It is, as Professor Skeat says, "too funny to be pernicious," but it is widely held and dearly loved by most Londoners. The book is so readable, there is not a dull page in it, that a second edition is sure to be called for soon, and we, therefore, suggest two improvements. The plan is too small; there should be a two-page plan, with the various new streets shown in red, over the old ones, in the way adopted by Mr. Laurence Gomme in the programme for the opening of Kingsway and Aldwych. And the index, though it runs to twelve pages with double columns, is not good enough. Such a work, containing so much new material, should have every name indexed. A glossary of archaic words would also be useful.

ARCHAEOLOGIA CANTIANA, vol. xxvii, 1905.

The Kent Archaeological Society keeps up to its high standard, and the present volume contains many articles of great interest. First we must note the excellent account of Ightham Mote by Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., with plans and illustrations, to which Mr. T. C. Colyer-Fergusson, the present owner of Ightham, adds a pedigree of the Selby family, its former possessors. Mr. A. A. Arnold, F.S.A., contributes an exhaustive paper on Cobham College, with illustrations, facsimiles of documents, and seals. Mr. E. C. Youens' beautiful photographs are especially to be noticed. The same author has also a paper on Cobham and its Manors, of which there were several. Mr. George Payne, F.L.S., F.S.A., writes on some recent repairs at Rochester Castle; Mr. George M. Arnold, F.S.A., on an ancient timber-framed house at Shorne next Gravesend, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., on the so-called tomb of the Countess of Athol in Canterbury Cathedral, showing that it really represents a certain Lady Elizabeth Tryvet, and the Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A., on the Early English lead font at Brookland. We have only space to mention these, the principal papers, but the whole volume is excellent.

ST. GILES'S OF THE LEPERS. By Edward C. W. Grey. Longmans, Green & Co.; pp. 252. 3s. 6d. net.

A very interesting little book, giving an account of the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields. The author makes no pretence of much original research, but he has dealt with the work of previous writers and put it into a popular narrative. The book is divided into three parts, Historical, Peripatetic and Gossip, and Personal Reminiscences. The first deals with the foundation by Queen Maude, wife of Henry I, of a hospital for lepers, and the village which grew up around it; with the growth of modern Bloomsbury, the British Museum,

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St. Giles's Church and its Rectors, and the remarkable reputation that the parish subsequently acquired from its slums and rookeries. In the second part, the author takes us round the streets and squares, and discourses of old houses and old inhabitants, in an agreeable, chatty way. This section is particularly well done; but surely Shaftesbury Avenue does not go through Seven Dials. A map might have been inserted here with advantage. The third part deals with the author's work in the parish for thirty-four years, in connection with the Charity Organization Society, as a member of the Board of Guardians, and as the conductor of a Boy's Institute. Mr. Grey's experiences are well told, and any one engaged in similar work will read them with advantage; the sorrows and troubles of the very poor are contrasted with the wiles and deceits of the professional beggar, and many humorous stories are told at the expense of the latter class. The book is written throughout in a charming and graceful style that makes for pleasant reading.

The author died before the work was printed, and we are told that he intended to publish it anonymously. His friends have exercised a wise and proper discretion in regarding that intention. There could be no more fitting memorial of Mr. Grey's years of ungrudging and unselfish work than this interesting book on the parish he loved so well.

THE VISITATIONS OF SUSSEX, 1530 AND 1633-4. Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A. Harleian Society, 1905.

Sussex is not reckoned among the Home Counties, but it is so near a neighbour that, as might be expected, many Home County families are to be found there. We find no less than twenty-three families described as coming from Kent, seven from Surrey, and one each from Berks, Bucks and Middlesex. It will be remembered that Mr. Bannerman edited the "Surrey Visitations" some few years ago, for the same Society.

THE CHRIST IN SHAKESPEARE. By Charles Ellis.

Of the making of books about Shakespeare there is no end, but Mr. Ellis has certainly produced a work of much originality. He gives extracts from certain plays, "The Merchant of Venice," "Measure for Measure," "Richard II," "Henry IV," "Henry V," "Henry VI," "Richard III," "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," and from the Sonnets, with parallel or applicable passages from the Bible printed opposite. The results are in many cases very striking, and the work could only have been done by one who knows his Shakespeare as he knows his Bible. But why does Mr. Ellis put a posthumous lie into Ben Jonson's mouth? "The figure that thou here seest put," referred to the Droeshout portrait, engraved for the first Folio; Mr. Ellis prints opposite the lines a reproduction of the Chandos portrait, which by all the most competent critics is admitted to be certainly not Shakespeare, and probably not even an Englishman. Mr. Ellis also includes among his facsimile autographs the one in Florio's "Montaigne," in the British Museum, which is we think universally admitted to be a forgery. The book can be obtained from the Bethnal Green Free Library. Price 2s. 6d., post free.

THE MAYERS AND THEIR SONG, or some account of the First of May and its observance in Hertfordshire. By W. B. Gerish.

Our valued contributor, Mr. W. B. Gerish of Bishop's Stortford, is too modest in his title, for his pamphlet contains an interesting account of May Day doings all over England, to say nothing of New England, and elsewhere.

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A considerable number of folk-songs are here collected, with curious local variations. "In conclusion (says the author) one may be pardoned for thinking it a matter of regret that old customs, such as the May Day festival, should have fallen into desuetude"; a sentiment that will be cordially indorsed by all our readers. Copies may be had from the author. Price 1s., post free.

THE WRITERS' AND ARTISTS' YEAR BOOK, 1906; a Directory for writers, Artists and Photographers. London: Adam and Charles Black.

This is a new and improved version of "The Writers' Year Book," and in its present form caters for illustrators as well as authors. The ever-increasing difficulty of knowing where to "place" stories and articles owing to the vast number of papers, journals and magazines, makes a book of this sort almost indispensable. In addition to the long list of publications, and the description of articles and style of illustration likely to be acceptable to each, there are lists of publishers, both English and American, colour-printers, poster, show-card and post-card printers, and literary agents. In addition there is a most useful classified index, and hints to authors on the preparation of MSS. and the correction of proofs.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; vol. v, part v. Harrison and Sons. Price 5s.

This Society continues its good work in the Diocese of London. The present part contains, "The Inventory of the Parish Church of Bledlow in 1783," by Dr. Wickham Legg; "On a Fragment of a Mass-Book from Burton Latimer, Northants," by the Rev. E. S. Dewick, and papers on the churches of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and All Hallows, Lombard St., by Mr. Philip Norman. The extraordinary part of the Bledlow Inventory is that an alb is mentioned; "its appearance is almost as prodigious as the finding of a chasuble." Dr. Legg's notes are learned and exhaustive; the paper will repay close study. What Mr. Norman does not know about the City churches is not much; these two are dealt with in his usual thorough way, which leaves no more to be said.

THE BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL, vol. ii, N.S.; edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.; Charles Slaughter & Son, Reading; pp. 124. 5s.

This Journal keeps up its interest well, and the present volume contains some valuable contributions. Of these we may mention first, "Bulstrode and the Templars," by Mr. W. H. Wadham Powell, a capital paper, based on the manorial accounts for 1307-8; we hope Mr. Powell will continue this useful work. Mr. Charles E. Keyser gives an exhaustive description of two Berkshire Churches, Sparsholt and Childrey, with a large number of very fine plates. There was a church at Sparsholt before 963, but no vestiges of this ancient structure now remain. It was rebuilt in the twelfth century, and the lower part of the tower and the north door belong to this period, as also does the plain circular stone font. The greater part of the present structure belongs to the first half of the fourteenth century. On the south side of the chancel is a beautiful combination of piscina, sedilia and founder's tomb, all coeval with the present chancel. This tomb has a full-length effigy of a knight in armour, and probably commemorates a member of the Acland family at whose expense the chancel was rebuilt. There are other effigies, including one of the very rare wooden ones, and some fine brasses. All these features are well illustrated. At Childrey the north and south doorways of the nave, and possibly the nave

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walls, are of late transitional Norman. The font is one of the rare circular type in cast lead, and is probably Norman. "At intervals round the bowl are represented twelve ecclesiastics with low mitres, simply vested, holding a pastoral staff, with the crook turned inwards, in the right hand, and a book in the left." In the north wall of the chancel is a very beautiful Easter Sepulchre; the plate, by one of those extraordinary accidents that *will* happen, is lettered "Eastern Section." May we venture to suggest to the Editor the advisability of printing the name of the church on each plate? Here also are some fine brasses and effigies. Other papers of interest are Mr. Mill Stephenson on Palimpsest Brasses, Mr. Stephen Darby on Cookham Church, Mr. J. E. Field on the Saxon Charters of Brightwell, Solwell and Mackney, Berks, etc., etc.

MEMORIALS OF OLD HERTFORDSHIRE, edited by Percy Cross Standing; with many illustrations. Bemrose and Sons; pp. 179. 15s. net.

This series of Memorials of the Counties of England is well known to our readers. The present volume contains twenty articles, of which the editor contributes seven. Mr. Standing has the happy knack of conveying a very clear impression in a short article; his papers on "Historic Hertfordshire," "the Battles of St. Albans and Barnet," and "Folk-Lore and Legend," are particularly good in this respect. His account of "St. Alban, Briton and Proto-Martyr," and Mr. F. A. Lumbye's paper on "The Hertfordshire Pope," are both carefully written biographies. Canon Benham on "Hertford Castle," and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield on "Moor Park," write in the interesting and accurate style they have taught us to expect from them. The Rev. J. H. Stamp is responsible for a good paper on Waltham Cross, but he falls into the popular error of deriving *Charing* from *chère reine*. Mr. W. B. Gerish and Mr. H. P. Pollard give a capital summary of the general Archaeology of the County. There are some curious slips; it is news that boroughs sent Burgesses to Parliament in John's time (p. 48); Elizabeth was not the daughter of Katherine of Arragon (p. 103); Edward III was not reigning in 1308 (p. 160); while Sir Walter *Nanny* is enough to make the stout old soldier referred to turn in his grave. The book is nicely got up, the full-page illustrations are excellent, and all the papers are well worth reading.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN OXFORD AND THE COTSWOLDS. By Herbert A. Evans, with illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. Macmillan & Co.; pp. 391; 6s.

We were at first inclined to think that the Publishers had made a mistake in departing from the County plan hitherto adopted in this series, but after all it does not matter very much. The book is the thing, and this will rank with the best of Highways and Byways volumes. Mr. Evans proves the most delightful guide imaginable; a pleasant writer, a scholar, a man of wide reading, an antiquary, a naturalist, and, we suspect, a bit of an artist himself (witness his keen eye for beauty of colour and form), he has produced a many-sided book, but each side is equally good. We are pleased to read Mr. Evans' scathing criticism of the destruction wrought by the so-called "restoration" of churches. Over and over again he has to point this out. Indeed the instances of ruthless work are so numerous, that he apologizes for repeating his denunciations. Surely no apology is necessary; it is only by constantly drumming into the heads of the public that a church "restored" is generally a church despoiled of everything of interest, that this vandalism can be restrained. When we find also that our author protests against the immoderate growth of that "deadly

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and insidious creeper," the ivy, and the disfigurement of so many church windows by what is grandiloquently called "cathedral glass," we begin to feel that he is gifted with sound judgment withal. Mr. Evans is perhaps at his best when he is describing some ancient manor house, and giving a sketch of its former owners. His notes on various battles, too, are singularly clear and vivid. A necessarily brief sketch of Oxford history forms the opening chapter, and then we go far afield, to Warwickshire and Northants in the north, and to Gloucestershire and Worcestershire in the west; a wide district, and full of interest. Mr. Griggs contributes seventy-two drawings. His work is well-known to readers of the series, as he has illustrated four previous volumes. These sketches are beautiful specimens of pen-work, some of them quite masterpieces of this branch of art. We know of no one who can put more sunlight into line work than Mr. Griggs; the frontispiece, St. Mary's Porch at Oxford, Compton Wynyates, Little Wolford Manor House, Grevel's House at Chipping Camden, and Northleach Church, are particularly good examples, but the artist is equally at home with church, manor house, barn, dove-cote or village street. Though this volume is not directly concerned with Home Counties, we can cordially recommend it to our readers, for most of the country described could be visited in a series of week-ends from London.

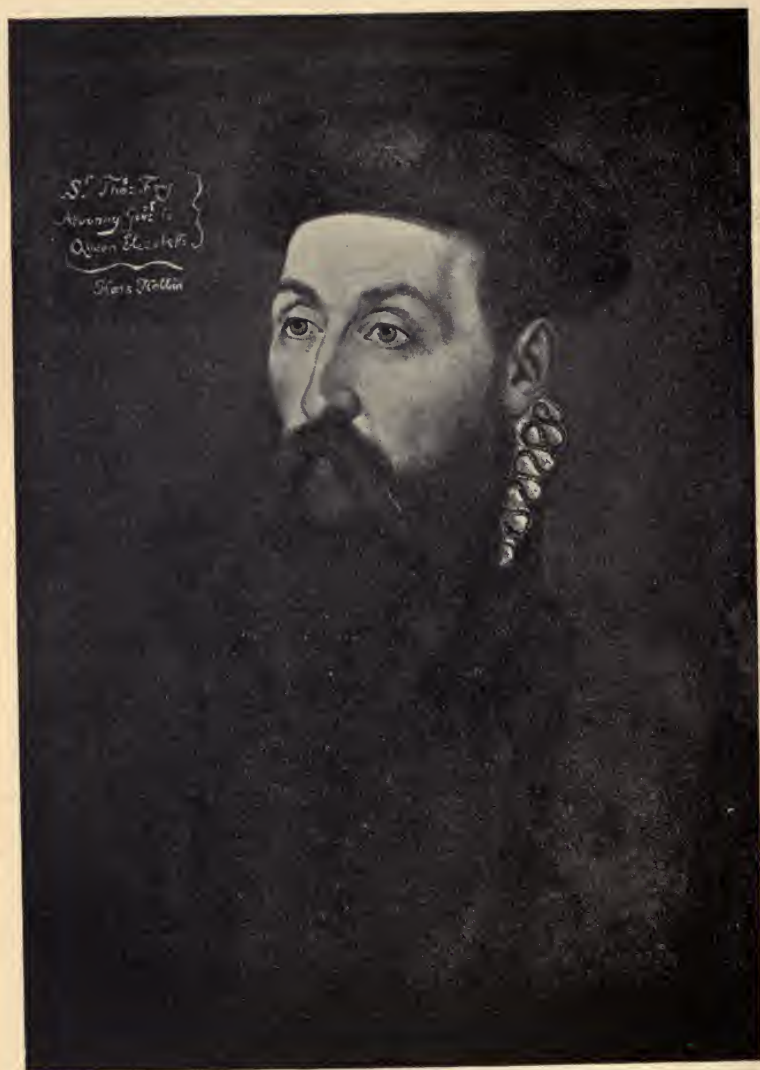
A MANUAL OF COSTUME, AS ILLUSTRATED BY MONUMENTAL BRASSES. By Herbert Druitt. The Delamore Press; pp. 384, 110 illustrations; 10s. 6d. net.

This work has reached us too late to insert an adequate review in this number; we can therefore give only a brief preliminary notice, reserving a fuller account for next quarter. The aim of the book (as the author tells us in his preface) is to give, as far as possible, a straightforward account of the costume found represented on brasses. Starting with an introduction on brasses generally, he gives chapters on Ecclesiastical, Academical, Military, Civilian, Legal, and Female Costume; each of these is treated in detail under various sub-headings, and forms an exhaustive essay on the subject. In each chapter is given a list of brasses in England covered by that particular section, so that we have a complete and most useful list of English costume brasses; these are arranged in chronological order. The index runs to no less than sixty-four pages, and is divided into Persons, Places, Costume and General. The work is beautifully got up; paper and print are excellent; the numerous illustrations are well selected and printed, and are from photographs or rubbings; the frontispiece is a photogravure of the two D'Aubernon brasses at Stoke D'Aubernon, Surrey; it is marvellous how such a handsome volume can be published at the price. To all interested in costume or brasses this book is absolutely indispensable.

The following books were received too late for review in this number:

DIARY OF JOHN EVELYN, ESQ., F.R.S.; new edition in four volumes, edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.; vol. i. Bickers and Son.

NOTES ON THE EARLIER HISTORY OF BARTON-ON-HUMBER; by Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A.; vol. i. Elliot Stock; 15s. net to subscribers.



Thomas Fry of Leigh and Penshurst, Kent, 1536-1585.

NOTES ON A PORTRAIT OF THOMAS FRY OF KENT.

BY EDWARD ALEXANDER FRY.

THE portrait, of which the accompanying illustration is a copy, has been for many years in the possession of my family. It is traditionally said to have been bought at a sale, or in a picture dealer's shop (by my great-grandfather, Henry Sampson Fry, or his father, Dr. Joseph Fry) about 1750, on account of the inscription; but from investigations I have made I consider it to be the portrait of a Kentish man, and not of any ancestor of mine, who most certainly were of Dorset at the date this portrait must have been painted.

Considering, therefore, that it relates to a Kentish man, from evidence to be related below, I think some notes about his family may be acceptable to the readers of the "Home Counties Magazine."

The family to which the subject of this portrait belongs was resident at Penshurst. In Hasted's "History of Kent," vol. i, pp. 411 and 425, under Penshurst and Leigh, will be found mention of certain transactions which are more fully given in the appendix hereto, and which may be briefly summarized as follows:

No. 1. Is a deed dated 20 May, 36 Henry VIII (1544), between the King and Edward Fry, Richard Fry, and John Moyses, which recites that John Fry, late of Penshurst, deceased, was seised of a tenement and lands, &c., in Penshurst and Leigh, valued at £12 6s. 6d. per annum, after whose death the property descended to said Edward and Richard and another son, deceased, named William, by custom of gavelkind. William's share is devisible among his seven sons, John, William, Robert, Richard, Walter, Andrew and Thomas, according to the custom of gavelkind. As these seven sons are within age, Edward and Richard the elder, and John Moyses, on their behalf, and Edward and Richard on their own, agree to exchange the said lands (which the King desires to enclose within his park of Penshurst) for the parsonage and advowson of Leigh and certain lands belonging thereto, formerly part of the possessions of the late Cardinal Wolsey, and valued at £10 2s. 6d. per annum. A money payment of £49 13s. over and above the amount of £40 bargained for, is to be paid to Edward Fry in full satisfaction.

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

No. 2. Is the patent dated 10 December, 36 Henry VIII (1544), granting to Edward Fry, Richard Fry and William Frye (or presumably the trustees for William's children) the manor of Leigh, formerly belonging to the monastery of Tunbridge, and part of the possessions of the late Cardinal Wolsey.

No. 2*a*. Is the exchange, dated 10 December, 36 Henry VIII (1544) of certain tenements and lands, &c., in Penshurst, late the possession of Edward Frye, Richard Frye and William Frye, to Edward Frye, for the Rectory and Advowson of Leigh, co. Kent, late parcel of the possessions of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, and formerly belonging to the monastery of Tunbridge.

No. 2*b*. Is the lease dated 10 December, 36 Henry VIII (1544), of the Rectory and Advowson of Leigh to Edward Fry, formerly held by the monastery of Tunbridge, and since by the late Cardinal Wolsey.

No. 3. Is the confirmation on the Originalia Roll, dated 36 Henry VIII (1544), of this exchange of lands in Penshurst for the Rectory and Manor of Leigh to Edward Fry.

No. 4. In 1545 Edward Fry dies. By his will, dated 36 Henry VIII (1545), proved in the Consistory Court of London, 8 November, 1545 (Thurlby 66), he desires to be buried in the churchyard of Kensington, Middlesex. He gives his parsonage of Leigh to his eldest son Thomas. He mentions his wife Cicely and Edward his youngest son, and his two daughters Denys and Elizabeth.

No. 5. Is the inquisition post mortem taken in 1546 after Edward Fry's death. The jurors say that he was seised of the Rectory of Leigh, and quote the will. He died 27 August, 37 Henry VIII (1545), and Thomas is his son and heir, aged nine years.

In the Register of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, (Harleian Society, vol. xvi.), is recorded the burial of Edward Fry on the 28 November, 1545, three months after the date stated in his Inquisition. He may possibly have been buried on his death at Tunbridge or Penshurst, or Leigh, and re-interred at St. Mary Abbots on 28 November.

Nos. 6 and 7. Are documents relating to property granted to George Harper, Knight, and Richard Fry, in Penshurst, Chedington and Ashurst. We hear no more of this Richard Fry.

No. 8. Records the coming of age of Thomas Fry, the eldest son and heir of Edward Fry, and the subject of this memoir.

No. 9. In 1564 Thomas Fry alienates certain lands and tithes in Tunbridge and Leigh to Roger Cotton.

No. 10. Is an interesting case in the Court of Requests, dated 1575, between Walter Waller, Knight, of Groombridge, Kent,

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

and Thomas Frie, called here "one of the Attournies of the Common Place" (or Pleas), which identifies him not only as the owner of the Parsonage of Leigh, but also as being an attorney-at-law. In further proof that Thomas Fry was practising as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, reference has been made to several Common Rolls (*e.g.* Roll No. 331, Trinity, 15 Eliz. (1573), which contain at the end the cases held over to the following term. Some entries taken at random will show the style adopted:

- Memb. 14. London: John Southe, &c., po. lo. suo Thomas
Frye, versus Richard Roberts.
" " London: Peter Edmonds, &c., po. lo. suo Thomas
Frye, versus Richard Bassett.

This will be a good place to give a description of the portrait of Thomas Fry. It is apparently that of a man of law, as may be seen by the edging of fur coming over his shoulders and the round cap on his head. In the top left-hand corner of the picture is

S^r Tho^s Fry,
Atourney Genrl to
Queen Elizabeth

Hans Holbin

This inscription demands a little discussion. Hans Holbein came to England in 1526 and died of the plague in 1554. Thomas Fry was born in 1536, and died, as we shall see later on, in 1585. So there is the possibility of Holbein having painted this picture, but as all his portraits are pretty well known, and Thomas Fry does not figure in any of the lists of his paintings, nor was there ever a Sir Thomas Fry Attorney-General, I am sceptical of this being a genuine Holbein portrait. Besides, Holbein painted portraits chiefly of people in the higher walks of life, and no doubt received good sums of money for his paintings; how comes it, then, that he should have painted the portrait of Thomas Fry, who does not seem to have been specially eminent in his profession? Neither am I aware that lawyers were styled Sirs. Clergymen were often so styled, and also, of course, Knights. Attorneys in former days, and even down to 1873, were those, I believe, who practised in the Courts of Common Law, formerly held at Westminster (Court of Common Pleas and Court of King's Bench), whilst solicitors were practitioners in the Court of Chancery.

The size of the oak panel on which the portrait is painted is 18 inches long by $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

No. 11. Is the Will of Cicely Hill. After Edward Fry's death in 1545, his widow Cicely seems to have married some one of the

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

name of Hill. Her will is dated 6 March, 1576, and was proved 25 March, 1576, by her son Thomas Fry. She is described as of Marylebone, Middlesex, widow. Besides her son Thomas Fry, she appears to have had two sons, Anthony Hill and John Hill, by the second husband. Her two daughters (Dennis) Buttell and (Elizabeth) Yonge, were by her first husband, Edward Fry.

No. 12. Is the Inquisition taken after the death of Thomas Fry, the subject of the portrait. It recites Edward Fry's will (No. 4 above) for the purpose of showing that the advowson and parsonage of Leigh descended to Thomas Fry and to Edward Fry the younger, both of whom died without issue, and so came to Henry Buttell and Dionis (Dennis) his wife, and Thomas Young and Elizabeth his wife, which said Dionis and Elizabeth are the daughters of Edward Fry the elder, and are aged fifty and forty-four respectively. Thomas Fry died 21 April, 27 Elizabeth (1585). He does not seem to have left any will.

The Register of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, again comes to our rescue, and gives the burial of Thomas Fry there on 22 April, 1585.

No. 13. Is a Fine Roll, dated 28 June, 27 Elizabeth (1585); it recapitulates the facts of the deaths of Edward Fry senior and Thomas Fry, states that Cicely is dead many years, and that Dionisia and Elizabeth are the sisters of Thomas Fry and his co-heirs.

Further than this I have not traced the matter, as the property passed into other hands.

In conclusion, I should now like to go back to John Fry of Penshurst and his son William. In "The Ancestor," vol. ii, (July, 1902), I commented upon a remarkable pedigree (given in full) that I found in one Chancery suit (Reynardson 134), showing no less than five generations and some sixty persons of the same name and family, all descended from five brothers.

I have little doubt in my own mind that these were five of the seven sons of William Fry, who was one of the sons of the John Fry of Penshurst mentioned at the commencement of this memoir, since it is extremely unlikely that at the same date and in the same neighbourhood, another family of Fry would be found having such an exact repetition of Christian names.

No. 1.

EXCHEQUER, AUGMENTATION OFFICE. DEEDS OF EXCHANGE AND PURCHASE. BOX D, No. 66.

This Indenture, made 20 May, 36 Henry VIII (1544), between King Henry of the one part and Edward Frye, Richard Frye,

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

and John Moyse, late of Pencehurst, Co. Kent, Yeomen, of the other part. Witnesseth that whereas John Fry, late of Pencehurst aforesaid, yeoman, father to said Edward and Richard, was seised of one tenement with garden, barn, &c., and 100 acres and 4 day works of arable land and 15 acres and 14½ day works of meadow, and 5 acres and 4 day works of wood in Penshurst and Leigh, after whose death the same descended to said Edward and Richard, and to one William Frye, deceased, as sons and heirs of said John Fry according to custom of gavelkind, which said William Fry is now deceased, having issue seven sons, viz., John, William, Robert, Richard, Walter, Andrew, and Thomas, to whom the part of the said William the father is descended according to gavelkind, as sons and heirs. And for that the said tenement, &c., be now enclosed within our Sovereign's park of Pensehurst, for the enlarging thereof, the said Edward and Richard the elder, for themselves, as also the said Edward and Richard and John Moyse, as guardians of said seven sons and heirs of William Fry the father, have bargained and sold by these presents do bargain and sell the said tenements and lands; To have and to hold the same to the said Sovereign, the yearly value whereof is £12 6s. 6d. Forasmuch as the said seven sons are within age, the said Edward, Richard the elder and John Moyse do assure and grant on behalf of the said seven sons. In consideration thereof, and because the said Edward Fry is bound to recompense Richard the elder and the seven sons, Our Sovereign Lord by these presents doth bargain and sell to said Edward all his Grace's parsonage of Leigh in Kent and the advowson of the parsonage of the vicarage church of Leigh and certain lands called Priours and Bonyers, now or late in occupation of William Cole, to the said parsonage belonging, together with the tythes, &c., thereto belonging. All which parsonage of Leigh belonged late to the monastery of Tonbridge, Kent, and were parcel of the possessions of Thomas Wolsey, late cardinal, attainted of high treason, and are now of yearly value of £10 3s. 4d. All of which is sold for ever to Edward Fry, to be held of the King by the service of the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and at a yearly rent of 3s. 4d., and for which a patent would be granted, subject to a rent reserved of 10s. to the Bishop of Rochester every third year. The King is to pay Edward Fry £49 13s. over and above the sum of £40 bargained, in full satisfaction.

Signature of Edwarde Frye;
 marke of **R** Richard Fry;
 Mark of **M** John Moyse.

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

No. 2.

PATENT ROLL. ROLL No. 765, 36 HEN. VIII, PT. 26, M. 41 & 42.
10 Dec. 1544. LANDS IN PENSURST, KENT.

Grant to Edward Frye, Richard Frye and William Frye, of the Manor of Leigh, &c., late belonging to the Monastery of Tunbridge, and part of the possessions of the late Cardinal Wolsey.

No. 2a.

EXCHEQUER, AUGMENTATION OFFICE, MISC. BOOKS, Vol. 230,
p. 112d.

10 DEC., 36 HENRY VIII, 1544. EDWARD FRYE.

The King, to all, &c., greeting. Know ye that we, in consideration of one tenement with a garden, barn, stable and other houses thereto belonging, 100 acres and 4 days works of arable land and pasture, 15 acres and $14\frac{1}{2}$ days works of meadow, and 5 acres and 4 days works of wood, in the parish of Penshurst in co. Kent, late in the possession of Edward Frye, Richard Frye and William Frye, and now enclosed within our park of Pensehurst and sold to us and our successors, have granted to the said Edward Frye our Rectory of Leighe in the said County, belonging to our late Monastery of Tunbrige in the said County, and parcel of the lands and possessions late of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, attained; also the advowson, free gift, and right of patronage of the Vicarage of the said Church of Leigh, and all those lands called Priours and Bongers, now or late in the tenure of William Coke, to the said Rectory belonging and being parcel of the same; also all tithes, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions, profits, commodities, and emoluments, and all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, waters, fishings, rents, &c., &c., to the said Rectory belonging, as fully and wholly as the last Prior and Convent of the said late Monastery of Tunbridge, or any of their predecessors in right of the said late Monastery at any time before the dissolution of the said late Monastery or before the said Monastery came into the hands of the said Cardinal, held the said premises; which said Rectory and other the premises are now extended to the clear yearly value of £10 3s. 4d. and not more: To have and to hold the said Rectory and other the premises to the said Edward Frye and his heirs for ever, to be held of us and our heirs in chief by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and paying yearly to us and our heirs for the same 3s. 4d. at the Court of the General Surveyors of our lands, to be paid every year at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel for all rents, services and demands whatsoever to us to be rendered or paid. And further we grant to

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

the said Edward Frye all the issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the said premises forthcoming, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel which was in the 34th year of our reign (1542) up to the present time, without any account to be made for the same. And further we grant to the said Edward and his heirs that we and our heirs for ever yearly and from time to time will exonerate and keep indemnified the said Edward and his heirs against us and our heirs and against any other persons concerning all manner of corrodies, rents, fees, annuities, pensions, portions and sums of money whatsoever, issuing out of the said Rectory and premises, or charged thereupon, except of the service and rent above by these presents to us reserved, and except a certain pension of 10s. yearly to be paid to the Bishop of Rochester, and a certain procuracion of 20s. to be paid to the said Bishop at the time of his Visitation, to wit, each 3rd year, and also except all demises and grants made of the said premises wherein the usual rents or more than the former rents were reserved, and also except all the charges, ordinary and extraordinary, to be charged thereon.

Witness Ourselves at Westminster, 10 December in the 36th year of our reign (1544).

No. 2b.

DEPUTY KEEPER'S REPORTS, No. 25, p. 13.

EXCHEQUER, CALENDAR OF CROWN LEASES, 33-38 HEN. VIII.

EDWARD FRYE.

The Rectory of Leigh, Kent, late parcel of the Monastery of Tunbridge, and the Advowson of the Vicarage Church of Leigh, and all lands belonging to the said Rectory, with the tithes and profits. Late parcel of the possessions of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, attainted. 36 Hen. VIII, 10 Dec. (1544).

No. 3.

ORIGINALIA ROLL, L.T.R., No. 331, PT. 8, ROLL 27.

36 HEN. VIII. (1544).

In consideration of lands, &c., in Penshurst, late in possession of Edward Frye, Richard Frye, and William Frye, Grant to Edward Frye of the Rectory and manor of Leigh in Kent, late part of the Monastery of Tunbridge, and part of the possessions of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey.

No. 4.

CONSISTORY COURT OF LONDON, THIRLBY 66; 37 HENRY VIII,

1545.

Edward Fry. In the year of our Lord MVXLV (no day of month). To be buried in the churchyard of Kensington. To

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

eldest son, Thomas Fry, the parsonage of Leigh, Kent, except a portion of land called Bonchons, which he gives to his wife, Cecily, absolutely. To his youngest son, Edward Fry, £5. To Denys, his eldest daughter, £6 13s. 4d. out of the parsonage of Leigh, when 21. To Elizabeth, his youngest daughter, £6 13s. 4d. out of the parsonage of Leigh, when 21. To his wife, Cecily, a house at Knightsbridge, and she to be executrix. Overseer, William Awfree. Witnesses, Sir Robert Brynknell, curate, Andrew Wyden, John Frye, and George Roper. If his son Thomas die without issue, the parsonage of Leigh to descend to his son Edward; if Edward die without issue, then to his two daughters and to the longest liver of them, and their heirs.

Proved 8 November, 1545.

No. 5.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM, CHANCERY; 37 HEN. VIII, No. 6.

EDWARD FRY. Taken at Syttingborne, Kent, 16 April, 37 Henry VIII (1546).

Was seised of the Rectory of Leigh, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Tunbridge, parcel of the possessions of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, by letters patent of the King of 10 December, 36 Henry VIII (1544).

Will quoted: I desire to be buried in the parish church of Kensington. To Thomas Fry, my eldest son, the parsonage of Leigh, also lands, except a portion called Bongers, which I desire to be for Cecily my wife, &c. Edward Fry died 27 August, 37 Hen. VIII (1545). Thomas Fry, son and heir, aged 9.

(Another Inquisition same as above is in the Wards and Liveries Series, vol. ii, p. 23, 37-38 Hen. VIII, Kent.)

No. 6.

ORIGINALIA ROLL, L.T.R., ROLL 352; 2 EDWARD VI (1548),
PT. 2, ROLL 94.

Grant to George Harper, Knight, and Richard Frye of Penshurst, Kent, Yeoman, of certain lands in Tonbridge, Chedyngton, Asherst, &c., co. Kent.

No. 7.

PATENT ROLL, 2 EDWARD VI, PT. 4, 2 SEPT. 1548.

Grant to George Harper, Knight, and Richard Frye of Penshurst, Kent, of land in Tonbridge (in tenure of said Richard Fry and John Harris), in Penshurst, in Chedingstone and in Ashurst. (This is a long deed and worth extracting more fully.)

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

No. 8.

FINE ROLL, No. 373, No. 43, 4 & 5, PHILIP & MARY (1558).
DATED WESTMINSTER 22 FEB. 4 & 5 PHILIP & MARY (1558).

The King and Queen to the Escheator in Kent. Whereas by Inquisition post mortem taken before Edward Monyns, Esq., after the death of Edward Fry, gentleman, who was seised of the Rectory of Leighe, formerly of the Monastery of Tunbridge and parcel of the possessions of Thomas Wolsey, and lands called Priors and Bongers, in tenancy of Wm. Coke and others, &c.

Edward Fry died 27 August, 37 Henry VIII (1545). Thomas Fry was his son and next heir, aged 9 years. Thomas Fry on 27 August last past (1557) attained his full age of 21 years, has paid his fine, and can now have possession.

No. 9.

PATENT ROLL, No. 1004, 6 ELIZABETH, Pt. 9, m. 5.

26 March, 6 Elizabeth, 1564. For 13s. 4d. paid into the hamper, We have granted license to Thomas Fry to alienate those 5 acres of pasture in Tunbridge, Kent, and all the tithes in the ward of Holynden in Leigh juxta Tunbridge, besides all those tithes, &c., fields called Buddlemeade and Freremead in Tunbridge, which are held of us in capite, to Roger Cotton, gent.

(This is also in British Museum. Add. Charters No. 5979.)

No. 10.

COURT OF REQUESTS. DEVON'S CALENDAR, BDLE. 9, No. 252.
(1575).

Bill of Complaint of your Majesty's faithful subject, Walter Waller, of Groombridge, co. Kent, Knight.

Whereas Thomas Frye, one of the Attournies of the Common Place (*i.e.* Pleas) was seised in his demesne as of fee of the parsonage of Leigh, Kent, with all lands, meadows, houses, &c., upon the same, and tythes of grain and hay belonging thereto; and so seised, about 2 years now last past by his sufficient deed in law indented between him the said Thomas Frye of the one part and William Pullenger of Leigh aforesaid, yeoman, of the other part, did demise and let farm to said William Pullenger the said parsonage for the term of many years yet enduring at £18 per annum payable at the feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael; in which Indenture there is a premise that if it shall fortune that said rent is behind and not paid by the space of 6 weeks after one of the said days that then the said lease shall be determined.

By virtue of which said lease the said William Pullenger entered

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRYE OF KENT.

into the said parsonage of Leigh, and took the tythes, &c., till about the first day of March last past in the present 17th year of your Majesty's reign (1575), when the said William Pullenger conveyed the same to your Majesty's suppliant (Walter Waller) and his assigns for the remainder of the term, and for the 6 months' rent due your suppliant tendered the same to the said Pullenger, but neither he nor any one for him was there in the house to receive it, so the next day in the morning without delay your suppliant sent the half-year's rent to London by one of the servants to pay into the hands of the said Thomas Frye, which was tendered to the said Thomas Frye the same day in the house of one Henry Todkill in Gray's Inn Lane; which notwithstanding, Thomas Frye then and divers times since hath refused to receive it, and further than that said Thomas Frye hath daily practised with one William Cowdrye, another of the Attornies of the said Common Place, to whom he hath made a lease of the premises by force of which to dispossess your said suppliant and to defeat your orator in his lawful interest in the premises.

In tender consideration whereof and also by reason that the said Cowdrye is become an instrument of the said Frye, your orator is likely to be forcibly expelled from his lawful and quiet possession, prays that Thomas Frye and Wm. Cowdrye may be made to appear and answer.

The answer of Thomas Frye, Deft., to the Bill of Complaint of Sir Walter Waller, Knt.

Says the Bill is insufficient to be answered, but says that long before the said lease alleged to be made to Pullenger, one Thomas Haselden was lawfully seised and possessed of the said parsonage by a lease from this defendant (Thomas Frye) for divers years. The said Haselden conveyed his interest to Pullenger upon trust, as this defendant hath heard, which said Pullenger hath married his (Haselden's) sister, by reason whereof the said Pullenger came to this Defendant's dwelling continually in London, to have the lease made in his own name; whereupon this Defendant made a lease to the said Pullenger in his own name; whereupon Haselden complained that he was defrauded, &c.

(Other particulars, but not of much interest; nothing genealogical).

No. II.

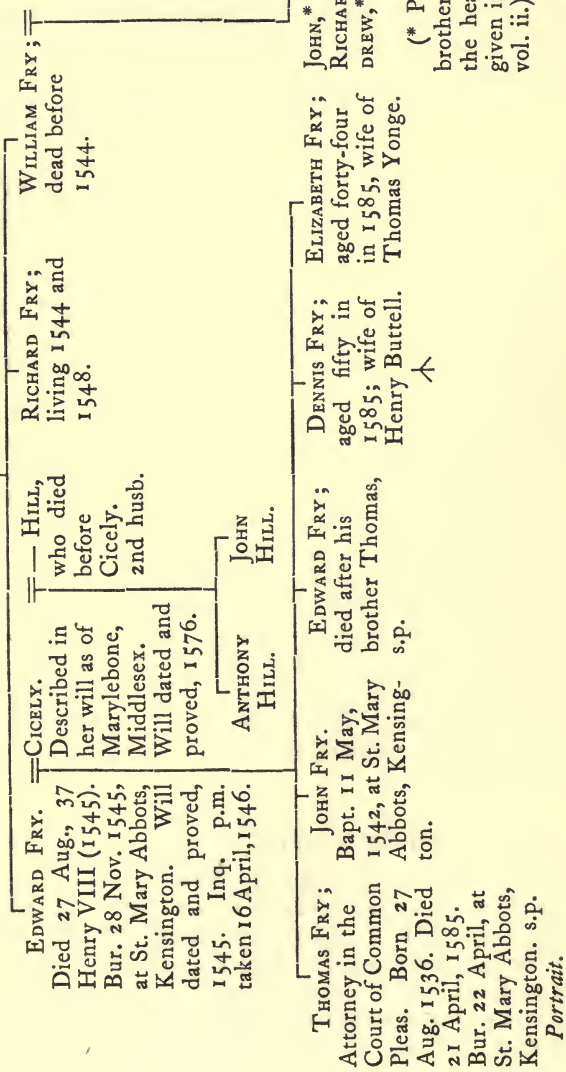
PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY. DAUGHTRY 10.

Will of Cicely Hill, of Marylebone, Middlesex, widow, dated 6 March, 1576. To be buried in the Church of Marylebone.

PEDIGREE OF FRY OF LEIGH AND PENSURST, KENT

JOHN FRY ***

of Penshurst,
Kent; dead
before 1544.



(* Probably the five brothers who appear at the head of the pedigree given in "The Ancestor," vol. ii.)

NOTES ON PORTRAIT OF THOS. FRY OF KENT.

My son Thomas Frye, my son Anthony (Hill), my daughter Dennis Buttell, my daughter (Elizabeth) Yonge, my daughter, Buttell's daughter Mary, and Elizabeth Martyn her eldest daughter, Nicholas Martyn my said daughter's son. To my son Anthony a ship chest that was mother Warner's. My cousin Johan Bower. My lease in Worcestershire to my son Anthony, then to my son John, then to Thomas Frie my son. My farm at Marylebone. Poor in Kensington. To William Stacie. My sons John Hill and Thomas Fry, Executors.

Proved 25 March, 1576, by Thomas Frie, Executor.

No. 12.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM, CHANCERY, 27 ELIZ. (1585), No. 221.

THOMAS FRY. Taken at Detford Strand vel West Greenwich, 20 May, 27 Elizabeth.

The Jurors say that Edward Fry, gen., father of the said Thomas, was seised of the advowson of the Vicarage of Leigh, which he gave by his will dated 1545: I, Edward Fry, give to Thomas Fry, my eldest son, the Parsonage of Leigh, Kent, except a piece of land called Bongers belonging to said parsonage, which I give freely to Cicelye my wife, and if Thomas die without heirs, the said Parsonage shall descend to Edward my youngest son and his heirs, and if Edward die without heirs, then to my two daughters Dennys and Elizabeth equally and to the longest liver and their heirs.

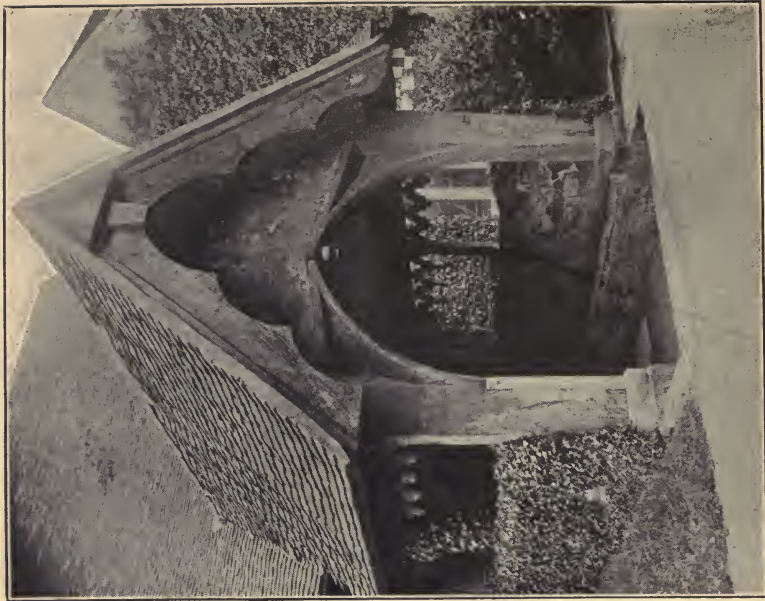
The said Edward Fry died 27 August, 37 Henry VIII (1545), and the said Rectory descended to Thomas Fry, who died without issue, and afterwards to Edward Fry, who died without issue, and afterwards came to Henry Buttell and Dionis his wife and Thomas Yonge and Elizabeth his wife, daughters of said Edward Fry; and the Jurors also say that Cicely Fry died many years ago. The said Thomas Fry died 21 April, 27 Elizabeth (1585); the said Dionis is aged 50 years and more, and Elizabeth is aged 44 years and more.

No. 18.

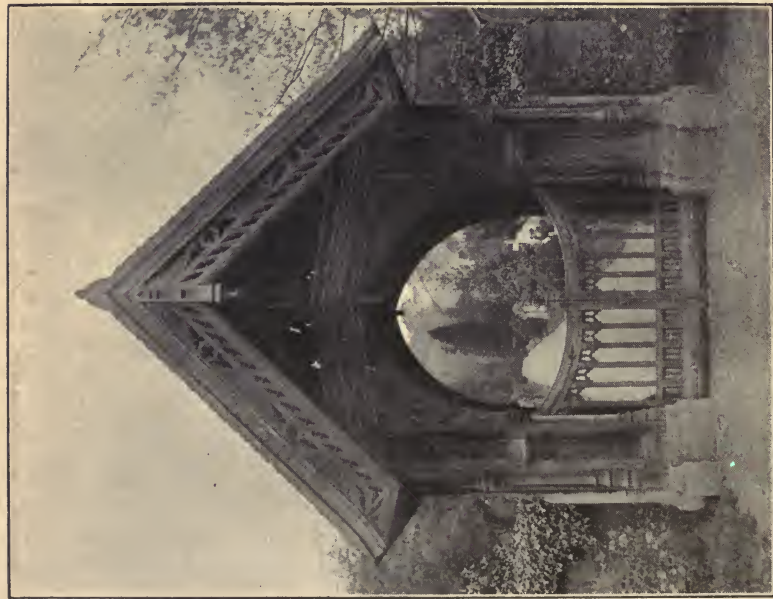
FINE ROLL, ROLL 406; 27 ELIZABETH, 2ND PART, No. 41.

Westminster, 28 June, 27 Eliz. (1585). The Queen to the Escheator in Kent. Whereas by an Inquisition post mortem taken before you after the death of Thomas Frye gen., it appears that before the death of the said Thomas Fry a certain Edward Fry, gen., father of the said Thomas, was possessed as in fee of the Rectory or Parsonage of Leghe, with appurtenances, and the advowson of Legh, and land called Pryors and Bongers, which the

1562



Stoke Poges: The Church Porch.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.



Stoke Poges: The Lych Gate.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

GRAY'S VILLAGE.

said Edward Fry by his last will gave to Thomas Fry, his eldest son, and the heirs male of his body begotten, except a piece of ground called Bongers, which he gave absolutely to Cicely his wife. He (Edward) had two daughters, Denise and Elizabeth. Edward Fry died 27 August, 37 Henry VIII (1545). Thomas Fry died without heir of his body, and all descended to Henry Buttell and Dionisia his wife and Thomas Younge and Elizabeth his wife, which Dionisia and Elizabeth were sisters and coheirs of Thomas Fry. Cicely is dead many years. Thomas died 21 April last past (1585). Dionisia was aged 50 years and more on the day the Inquisition was taken and Elizabeth forty years and more.

Yearly value 70s. 9d.; 8s. paid into the hamper.

ST. MARY ABBOTS, KENSINGTON.

Harleian Soc., vol. xvi. Begins 1539, ends 1675.

CHRISTENINGS.

1542, 11 May, John son of Edward and Cicely Fry.

BURIALS.

1545, 28 Nov. Edward Frye.

1585, 22 Apl. Thomas Frye.

GRAY'S VILLAGE.

BY HOWARD HENSMAN.

THE Buckinghamshire village of Stoke Poges, or Pogis—the name is given in both forms in official documents—is one of the few spots in the Home Counties that have not suffered by the march of time. It is to-day much the same as it was in 1751, when Thomas Gray wrote his famous "Elegy," and, standing in the lane which leads to the quaint old lych gate, one is yet able to form a very good idea of how the scene must have presented itself to the poet.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;
Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r,
The moping owl does to the moon complain

GRAY'S VILLAGE.

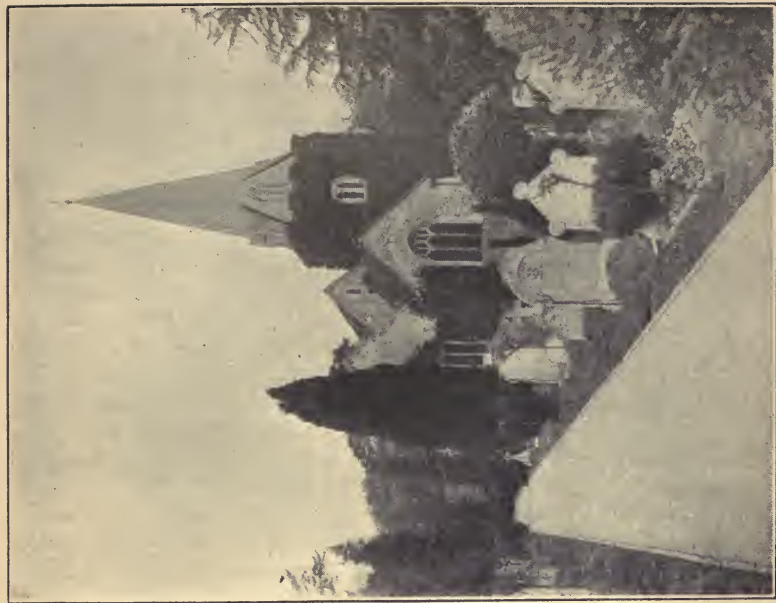
Of such as, wand'ring near her secret bow'r,
Molest her ancient, solitary reign.
Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

It is indeed remarkable how the old churchyard still retains every feature recorded in the poem. "The ivy-mantled tower" remains, and has so far escaped the vandal hand of the restorer. Its tenant, "the moping owl," was heard no longer ago than last summer, and the "rugged elms, the yew tree's shade" are still to be seen.

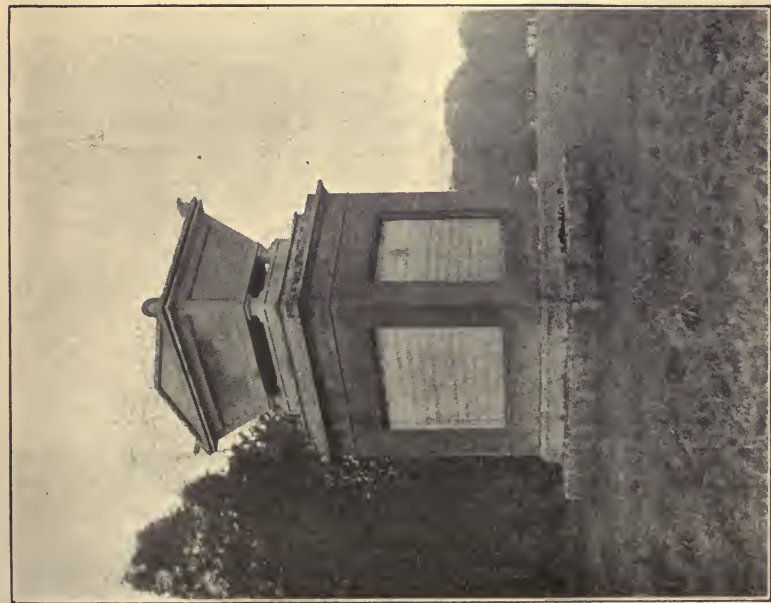
As a literary shrine it is strange that Stoke Poges is visited so little. The explanation of this is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that to-day few people read Gray. Even the *Elegy* does not attract attention, and I doubt if an edition of "The Bard" could be purchased to-day at any bookseller's shop in London. Other poets have driven Gray into the background, and he no longer holds the public ear. Many hundreds of people pass through Stoke Poges every summer to feast their eyes on the beauties of Burnham Beeches; but of these very few know of the literary associations of the place, and fewer still take the trouble to turn out of their way for a few steps to gaze on the church which inspired a poem that will live so long as English literature exists. There is probably no other literary shrine in England, with the possible exception of Matthew Arnold's birthplace at Laleham, which receives so little attention as Stoke Poges. Apart from Americans, who visit these places as a matter of duty, it is to be doubted whether a hundred persons go to Stoke Poges in the course of a year to see the old churchyard.

Another curious fact to be noted in connection with this village is that people visit the Gray Memorial more than the tomb of the poet. Indeed many mistake the one for the other, led into the error to some extent by the appearance of the memorial, which has been aptly described as a "cenotaph surmounted by a funeral urn." Surely never was a memorial to any British poet of a more inappropriate nature, of more hideous design, or placed in a more unlikely spot! It stands in a meadow apart from everything. It can be clearly seen from the highway, but its purpose cannot be made out until it is approached. Its curious shape, however, clearly shown in the accompanying photograph, induces many people to make a closer inspection.

On more than one occasion I have stood beside this memorial and watched pedestrians and cyclists (your motorist is much too deeply engrossed in breaking records to give heed to such a thing as the burial place of one of England's sweetest poets) catch sight



Stoke Poges: St. Giles's Church.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.



The Gray Memorial.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.



GRAY'S VILLAGE.

of the memorial and stop to glance more closely at it. After a time curiosity has conquered them, and they have crossed the field to see what it is all about. If I were to set down here the remarks I have heard made on these occasions, I should be accused of exaggeration, but the most common of all is, "I wonder why they buried him in a field!" I have had this question addressed to me at least a dozen times, and my correction, that Gray's tomb is in the churchyard and that this is only a memorial, is always received with surprise, and occasionally with incredulity.

While on the subject of this monument, it would be interesting to have some authoritative account of its erection. Many versions are in circulation, but none of them seem quite acceptable, and indeed, their very number only serves to confuse.¹

It is impossible for anyone to visit Stoke Poges and examine the tomb and memorial without pausing to ask themselves what kind of a man Gray was. Very little clue to the poet is given in his works, though it is obvious that he was a devoted lover of nature in all her moods. He was, in truth, a complex character, little understood either by his contemporaries or by those who have followed him. At Eton, as he has confessed, he made but two friends, Richard West, a son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland of the time, and Horace Walpole. The former of these died very young, and shortly afterwards Walpole and Gray quarrelled. At a later date Walpole took the whole of the blame for this rupture upon himself, but probably both were at fault. Their natures were too diametrically opposed to enable them to remain long in close communication without a divergence of opinion taking place. Walpole, in his own words, was "intoxicated by vanity, indulgence and the insolence of his situation as a Prime Minister's son"; while Gray was shy, studious, and of a strongly independent disposition that would brook neither patronage nor contradiction.

With the death of one friend and the withdrawal of the other, Gray was for the most part thrown entirely upon his own society, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, he seems to have lived the life of a recluse, alone with his books and his harpsichord.

His vacations were spent at a little cottage in the tiny hamlet of West End, a mile from Stoke Poges Church, as the crow flies, where his mother and her two sisters dwelt. Every day the poet would wander out alone to enjoy nature and to drink in her beauties. More often than not, it was to the old church of St. Giles that his footsteps turned, and it was from the neighbourhood of the church that his eyes first rested upon that beautiful picture of rural England

¹ Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary," 1831, states that the monument was erected in 1799 by Mr. Penn of Stoke Park.

GRAY'S VILLAGE.

which led him to write his "Ode to a Distant Prospect of Eton College."

One summer evening, as he turned in the waning light to walk homewards, the idea for the Elegy came into his mind. He paused, turned round, and re-entered the churchyard, where he stood for some time lost in thought. When he at length reached his cottage, he placed the Elegy on paper. Its success was instantaneous, and surprised even the poet. Its simple, homely subject and treatment appealed to everyone, and it passed through four editions in less than twelve months, as well as appearing in three magazines.

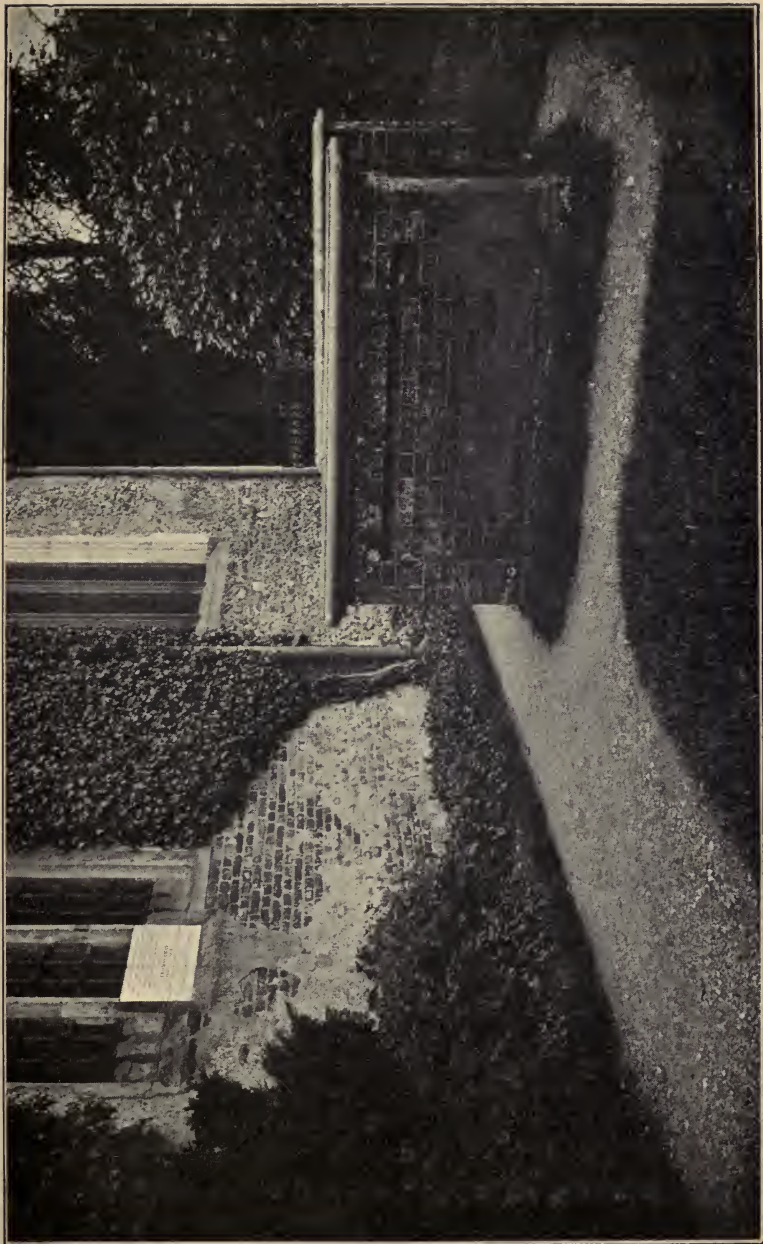
There is somehow a general impression that this poem was written by Gray on his mother's tomb. Indeed, I have seen this statement definitely made in three London papers within the past few years. This is, of course, an error. The poem was first published in 1751, and Dorothy Gray, the mother of the poet, died on March 11th, 1753, as the inscription on her tomb clearly states.

It is the tomb, however, that forms the centre of interest, and I know of no other literary relic in the world that excites the same emotion as this. It is square in shape, handsomely built, and in a very fair state of repair at the present time. It was built by the poet, and as a monument of a son's love for a devoted mother is probably unique. The beautifully simple inscription upon it may still be read with ease: "Beside her friend and sister, here sleep the remains of Dorothy Gray, widow, the careful, tender mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her. She died March 11th, 1753."

Eighteen years later, following Gray's expressed wish, his remains were buried under the same stone. The cottage where he dwelt at West End is no longer to be seen, but it is well worth the walk from Stoke Poges to see the old hamlet, which is one of the most picturesque of its kind in the Home Counties.

Apart from its associations with the poet, Stoke Poges presents many attractive features to the antiquary and the intelligent tourist. The interior of the church will repay examination. It dates back to the first half of the fourteenth century, but little of the original building now remains, with the exception of the north wall of the chancel. The "Hastings Chapel" is a curious little off-shoot. It was built in the middle of the fifteenth century by the then Lord Hastings, and contains some beautifully carved spiral balusters in the front of the little gallery. In one corner of the church is a monument by the celebrated Flaxman. The cloisters are also worthy of a visit if only by reason of the handsome old stained glass they contain.

Adjoining the churchyard are the grounds of Stoke Park, until



Stoke Poges: Gray's Tomb.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.



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lately the home of a well-known manufacturer of safety matches, and now advertised for sale by public auction. The present house is of eighteenth century date, and presents no features of interest. In the grounds, however, is to be seen a remnant of the old manor house. This is in the true Elizabethan style, with tall chimneys of quaint design and many curious gables. It was here that Lord Chief Justice Coke had his residence and entertained the Virgin Queen, as the old records tell us, "sumptuously and befittingly." It was here, too, that Coke wrote his famous treatise "upon Littleton," and other legal works.

The old house is likewise connected with Charles I, who in 1647 was imprisoned here for a short time on his way to London to be tried. Gray refers to the house on several occasions in his "Long Story." It is empty to-day, but permission to inspect it may be obtained.

The surroundings of Stoke Poges are among the most beautiful to be found anywhere around London. The nearest railway station is Slough, two and a half miles away, and it is a very pleasant walk, once the town is left behind. By road, the favourite route is along the Bath Road, turning to the right immediately after leaving Slough. Finger posts denote the way, so that mistake is impossible.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF NORTHWOOD AND DISTRICT.

BY M. J. C. MEIKLEJOHN.

[Continued from p. 110.]

AND here it would be well to throw out a caution against supposing the derivation of a place-name to be what on the face of it it seems. "Things are not what they seem," is a very safe maxim in dealing with local names. Hall End is not what it seems, Waterford in Ireland does *not* mean the ford over the water (one is not commonly able to "ford" an arm of the sea), but it is a corruption of the Norse *Vedra fiord*, the fiord of rams. Nor does Durham mean, as might fairly be supposed, "the home on the *Dur*" or water (*dur* is another Celtic word denoting water). The Bishop of Durham to-day signs himself Dunelm, which is a slight change from the correct form, as found in the Saxon Chronicle, Dunholme, *i.e.*, the dun, or hill, by the holm, or river island. Bridgewater, again, does not mean "the bridge over the water," but is a

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corruption of Burgh Walter, the castle of one Walter of Douay who came over with William the Conqueror. One should always remember, in this connection, that among unlettered and imperfectly civilized nations phonetic alterations and corruptions of this kind are extremely likely to arise. For two reasons: First, most people are in a hurry about pronunciation, and they are apt to try to get rid of a difficult word by corrupting it into an easier form (it is much easier to say Gloster than Gloucester, or Cisester than Cirencester). The great tendency is to contraction; "letters," as has been said, "like soldiers, being very apt to desert and drop off in a long march,"¹ and particularly is this the case with words in the march of centuries. In the next place, people are fond of pronouncing a word which is strange to them like some other word or name with which they are familiar. This trait is especially common among sailors, who make curious hashes of the names of the ships in the Royal Navy. Thus, at different times, H.M.S. *Bellerophon* has been known as the "Billy Ruffian," the *Andromache* as "Andrew Mackay," the *Courageux* as the "Currant Juice," the *Herondelle* as the "Iron Devil," and to-day our sailors call H.M.S. *Sutlej* the "Subtle-jay." These are instances of the kind of corruption that is common enough in place-names too. There is, for example, in Hull a spot called the "Land o' Green Ginger," a puzzle that would be hopeless of interpretation were it not known that it was originally the residence of a Dutchman called Landegren, who styled his place Landegren's Gange, or Landegren's farm, and hence our present Land o' Green Ginger. To get at the true meaning of a place-name, then, the only safe rule is either to discover the earliest documentary form of it, or, failing that, to interpret it on the analogy of similar names, whose origin is already known, paying at the same time and in every case due regard to geographical surroundings. Guessing at a name is an abomination that lands us in the kind of extravagance of a certain word-hunter, who was trying to explain the meaning of Lambeth, which probably means "the landing place for lambs." But he said he thought it might come from *lama*, the Tibetan word for a priest, and *beth*, a Semitic word for house; and therefore interpreted Lambeth to mean "the house of the chief priest," because the Archbishop of Canterbury lived there!

Now to come to the physical character of the North Middlesex district and the adjacent countryside. If we walk up to the top of almost any little hill round Northwood and let our eye travel over the landscape, it rests in nearly every direction on an almost un-

¹ Horne Tooke.

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broken stretch of woodland, and in the days of our Saxon fathers that woodland must have been not almost, but altogether unbroken—so unbroken that, even at a much later date, tall wooden crosses to guide the traveller through the mazes of the forest had to be put up on the church towers. There is one of these forest-crosses still to be seen on Pinner Church. The great Middlesex forest stretched from the dreary fen of Moorfields in London northward, away for miles and miles. Of the existence of this forest (or, at all events, of woodland that has taken its place) we have, as has been said, visible evidence now, and we have also philological evidence in the English words *chart*, *holt*, *hurst*, and *weald*. All of these mean woodland. On the road between Chesham and Wendover stands a *Chartridge*, the wood on the ridge; near Beaconsfield lies *Holtspur*, the wooded spur; and a little to the east of Burnham Beeches is *Brockhurst Wood*, a redundant name, for *Brockhurst* by itself means “the wood of the brock or badger”—an animal, by the way, that is still much commoner than many people suppose. The word *hatch*, too, as in *Hatch End* near Pinner, and in *Colney Hatch*, where the lunatic asylum stands, is also associated with woodland; it is derived from the *hitch* gate, which kept cattle from straying out of the forest. Lastly there is *Harrow Weald*, low hills covered with a weald, which is the English form of the German *wald*, a forest.

Throughout this thickly forest-clad country there were, however, some openings. There were, to start with, the *leys*, “the lying places”—“the open forest glades where the cattle loved to lie”;¹ plenty of them, like *Wembley*, *Ashley*, *Hedgesley*, and *Croxley* near *Rickmansworth*, the last a manor held by a family called *Croke*,² hence its name, *Crokeslee* or *Croxley*. Then there were *fields*, not small enclosures like our present fields (the Saxons called those *accers* or *acres*, as in *Fernacre* near *Denham*), but “little patches of ‘felled’ or cleared land in the midst of the surrounding forest.”³ As in *Harefield*, which, whatever it *does* mean, does *not* mean “the field of hares,” for the spelling in old documents is *Hertfield*; in *Beaconsfield* and in *Enfield*, which is apparently a mutilated form of *Enedfield*, the field of ducks. Round *Enfield*, by the way, there still exists part of the old Middlesex Forest, known as *Enfield Chase*, which as late as the seventeenth century was described by the diarist *Evelyn*, “as a solitarie desert, stored with 3,000 deer.” But the commonest ending in every wooded district of southern England is *den*. It means a deep wooded valley, which was *par excellence* a swine pasture. Examples are very numerous: *Flaunden*,

¹ Taylor, “Words and Places.”

² Cussans, “History of Herts.”

³ Taylor, *op. cit.*

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Missenden, Hughenden, Neasden, Willesden, and Harlesden, the last perhaps Heorowulfes den—the swine-run of a man called Heorowulf (Neasden may be a contraction of neatsden, the den of the *neat* or cattle). The frequency of the termination *den* is explained by the well-known fact that the Saxons were extremely fond of pork. The very word *flitch*, which is etymologically the same as *fleisch* or flesh, shows pre-eminently the kind of flesh to which our ancestors were most accustomed. Sir W. Scott, in his dialogue in “Ivanhoe” between Gurth the swineherd and Wamba the jester, has emphasized the fact that, while veal, beef, mutton, and venison are Norman terms, *bacon* alone is Saxon. So important was the subject of pig-keeping that the English had a special court, known as the Court of Dens, to decide all questions that might arise about swine-pastures and their use. One of the officials of this court was called a hogward, and that is the origin of the familiar (and noble) surname Howard, which just means “pig-watcher;” the original Howards were employed in watching that one herd of pigs did not encroach on the grazing ground of another.¹ There is another English word meaning wood, but wood in a special sense, and that is *frith*. We have a Frith Wood fifteen minutes’ walk from Northwood; there is another S.E. of Chesham, and also a Frith Hill near Missenden. A *frith* was technically a wood in which the game enjoyed *frith* or peace—that is, where they were preserved for purposes of sport. Other words, illustrating the natural features of the country, are Ongar (A.-S. *hangra*, a meadow); there is an Ongar Hill near Chalfont St. Giles, and a Shorthanger Common near Bovington; *ford*, a river crossing, such as Twyford, the *twi*, or two fords over the river Brent; and several others. And here, perhaps, a short digression may be allowed on the very large number of towns and villages throughout England generally whose names end in *ford*, and the very few that contain the word *bridge*—a striking “testimony to the want of facilities for travel at the time when our local names originated.”² Only one really ancient town, at the time the Saxons were giving names to places, enjoyed the advantage of a bridge, and that is Bristol, a name which was once spelt Bricgstow—the stow, or place, on the bridge. It is true that there are several towns, more or less old, like Uxbridge, Tunbridge, etc., which are named from their bridges; but the thing to notice about these names is that they end in *bridge*, and *bridge* is the form of the word as we use it to-day, which points to the fact that at all these places the bridges were erected at a comparatively modern

¹ This explanation is not now accepted. Howard is probably a personal name.—EDITOR.

² Taylor, “Names and their Histories.”

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date. Had the rivers which pass these towns been bridged during the early centuries of the Saxon occupation of England their names would have contained the early form of the word, *bricg*, as is found in Bristol and Brixton. But the Saxons did not build bridges, nor even take the trouble to maintain or restore the bridges which the Romans had built before their coming, some of which must have been existing at the time of the first Saxon landing.

Continuing the list of terminations—there is *ey* or *ea*, a watery place or island, as in Bushey and Colney, near Bricketwood L. and N.W. station (we also find the form *ea* in Chelsea, the Chesil-*ea* or shingle-bank, and in Anglesey, the island of the *ongul*, or strait); and there is *more*, a moor, as in Stanmore. The prefix *stan* in Stanmore introduces a new people to our notice, for it is an indirect evidence of the presence and work of the Romans. *Stan*, or *stane*, is an English word and just means stone (so Stanmore=Stone-moor); but its occurrence in place-names refers particularly to the stone-paved roads which the Romans drove through all parts of our island. The word *street* too, which is found in many village-names in the various forms of *stret*, *strat*, etc., means exactly the same thing. It is directly derived from the Latin *strata via*, or paved road. So whenever we meet with the words *stan* or *street*, *stret* or *strat* in local names, we may infer with almost absolute certainty that a Roman road passed the places whose names contain them. In the case of Stanmore, one has only to look at the map to see that it lies quite close to the great Roman highway of Watling Street. Watling Street issues from London as the Edgware Road, and holds N.W., almost as straight as an arrow past St. Albans (near which stood the Roman town of Verulam), past Fenny *Stratford* and Stony *Stratford* (the ford on the Stony Street) to the great Roman military station of Chester; and the highway continues farther yet into Scotland. Some of the village names on the parts of Watling Street that are near us are *Stonegrove*, *Stanmore*, *Colney Street*, *Park Street*, and *Markyate Street*.

The name of the last place—recently rendered notorious by a motor-car accident—has a particular interest of a very different kind. When the Danes came to settle permanently in England, they were given the E. centre and N. E. of the country to dwell in, and that assigned territory, which was called the Danelagh, was bounded on the S. W. by Watling Street. Hence this highway came to be known—at all events at one particular point—as the Markyate, the gate or street of the *mark* or boundary. (Gate with the Anglo-Saxons just meant a going-place or street, as it does in Highgate, London, and in the sixteen

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streets still named "gate" in the City of York, and the word in this sense also occurs in our neighbourhood, in the name of the village of Sarrat near Rickmansworth. It would be absolutely impossible to recognize *gate* in that name, were it not for the old spelling of the place, which is *Scar-gate*. That means the gate of the *scar*, or parting or cutting, between the Counties of Hertfordshire and Buckingham, for Sarrat lies just on the borders of these two Counties, and the *scar* in this case—the parting between them—is the deep-cut valley of the River Chess.

But to come back to Markyate. At this mark—at Markyate—the Danelagh proper ended, and the territory under Saxon jurisdiction began. But that the Danes did, as might be expected, occasionally stray over their boundary, two names—Daneswick and Westwick—afford plain enough evidence. Both of these places are on the South—the Saxon—side of the mark-line, and both of them contain the Scandinavian word *wick*, a station, which is the origin of the well-known name of the Northern pirates—the vikings.

Closely associated with the subject of Roman roads, is the name Cold Harbour, and "in the neighbourhood of ancient lines of road we find no fewer than 70 places (usually farms) bearing this name."¹ There is a Cold Harbour Farm just out of Amersham on the Beaconsfield road, and another near Chalfont Park on the road from Denham. Both of these roads exhibit the salient characteristic of nearly all Roman roads—namely, almost absolute straightness; and near the latter road some discoveries, made some years ago during the enlarging of Chalfont Park cricket ground, point to the existence of a Roman villa there. These Cold Harbours were places where a traveller, in days when there were no inns and no hospitable monastery conveniently near, was "harboured cold," that is, he found the shelter of a roof over his head and nothing more. It is suggested that such places, occurring as they do on lines of ancient thoroughfares, were the ruins of deserted Roman villas, and were used by travellers who carried with them their own bedding and food, as is still done in the khans and caravanserais of Persia and the East generally.

Of the presence of another great conquering race—the Normans—this neighbourhood presents only a few evidences. "Indeed, throughout the country generally the Norman Conquest has left comparatively few traces on the map";² and in this desolate and uninviting neighbourhood of North Middlesex—a district of thick forest and unhealthy swamp—the Normans, naturally enough, did

¹ Taylor, "Words and Places."

² Taylor.

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not care to settle, nor had the arid chalk of the Chilterns any attractions to offer them either. But in the fertile and more inviting Vale of Aylesbury we do find evidences of Norman occupation of the land. All quite close together are Stoke Mandeville, Weston Turville and Drayton (that is, dry town) Beauchamp, the last name in each case being that of a Norman family, as Lacy Green, near Great Hampden, bears that of another. With the mention of Chesham Bois, which is, of course, Chesham Wood, and a Belsize (=Bel siège), that is, beautiful seat, near Flaunden, the list of Norman names in this district comes to an end. But if the evidences of Norman laymen are few, those of the Norman religious are fairly plentiful. There are Abbot's Langley, Aston Abbots, that is, the Abbot's East town, and Monks' Risborough, all of them, be it noted, on the fertile plain-land on the other side of the Chilterns; for the Norman monk had quite as shrewd an eye for what building advertisements call an "eligible site" as had the Norman layman. Near Great Missenden, where stood (also in a smiling valley) a monastery of Black Canons, there is a Monkton Wood and also a Monkton Farm, which with a neighbouring Prestwood, that is, the priest's wood, were no doubt the property of Missenden Abbey. Between Harrow and Wembley there is a Preston or priest-town, doubtless denoting a place with a resident priest, "which, as we learn from Domesday, was a very exceptional occurrence."¹ The various names containing the word *cross*, like Gerrard's Cross, Chandler's Cross, etc., explain themselves. Where they did not mark the meeting of cross-roads, they simply commemorate the site of wayside crosses, which are still so common in the Catholic countries of the Continent.

Speaking generally of English names, with the exception of places which mark the sites of old monasteries and their possessions, their secular character is very marked. "There is only one saint of whom the local memory survived the effacing ordeal of the Saxon Conquest. The venerable memory of St. Alban, the Protomartyr of Britain, has supplanted the name of the Roman City of Verulam, where he suffered,"² but throughout England at large one could probably count the names of places beginning with Saint on the fingers of one hand. The reason is obvious enough. The first Saxon invaders of this country were pagans, and they had got most of their name-giving over before Christianity reached them. The British Celts, on the other hand, who were the possessors of the soil before the Saxons arrived, were Christians—they had become so under the Roman domination. But the Celts were chased by

¹ Taylor, "Names and their Histories."

² Taylor, "Words and Places."

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Saxons into the corners of the country—into Cornwall, where there is consequently a considerable number of saint-names, and into Wales where there are about 500 saint-names with the prefix *llan* which means a church. Our Saxon ancestors were, as has been mentioned, heathens when first they came to this country, and many English names bear witness to the fact. One of the most widely worshipped deities was Thunor, the god of thunder (the words are identical), and his name is preserved in that of Dundridge Farm near Cholesbury. Near Harrow, too, is a somewhat remarkable series of names recalling pagan religious observances. Harrow itself is from the A.-S. word *hearh*, which means a heathen altar, which was very commonly set on the top of a hill. The next Metropolitan station to Harrow, Wembley, may (on the analogy of Wembury in Devonshire) be conjectured to be Woden-ley or Woden's forest-clearing. Woden was the great god of war. And thirdly, just by Harrow lies Roxeth. Roxeth was spelled in A.-S. *Hroces-seath*, and means the spring of the *hroc* or raven—the war-bird which was specially sacred to the war-god Woden.

The numerous Holywells which are scattered all over the country—there is one near Watford—are survivals of another pagan—a Celtic—cult, and, on the conversion of the English they were, so to say, taken over by Christianity, and received the epithet of “holy,” but their so-called miraculous properties were a survival of heathen worship. Of pagan burial rites the suffix *low*, a knoll or funeral barrow, is sometimes an indication, and Hounslow, the hound's barrow, may possibly be the burying place of a favourite hound, or the name may mark the grave of a warrior nicknamed “the hound.”

As the words Abbot's or Monks', joined on to a name, denoted land in possession of some religious order, so in the words Royal, King's, and Prince's, we can easily enough recognize royal manors. Such are Farnham Royal (that is, the royal Fern town), S. of Burnham Beeches, and King's Langley—the King's Long pasture—which was, after the Norman Conquest, allotted by William to his half-brother, Robert of Mortaigne. In the church of King's Langley rests the body of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, the 5th son of Edward III. Duke Edmund's eldest brother, the Black Prince, once had a residence at Prince's Risborough, which is hence so called. The other—the lowest—end of the social scale, in the matter of residences, is preserved in the name Chorleywood. Wood is, of course, obvious in meaning, but the many places called Chorley mark the villages specially set apart for the residence of *ceorls* or churls, who were the lowest class of freemen among the Saxons, and who became under the Normans practically serfs.

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Thus our forbears might allude to a place as a "Chorley," much in the same way as we would speak of a slum, meaning the dwelling-place of the lowest class of the population. There is another account of the name Chorleywood,¹ which many people firmly believe in, and which is mentioned only for the sake of exemplifying what silly rubbish is sometimes hashed up in explanation of local names. This particular explanation has it that King Charles—whether First or Second, nobody knows, and it doesn't much matter—passed through this hamlet and rested in the wood, since which time it has been known as Charley wood!

A similar instance of infantile etymology is to be found in the suggestion that Watford means wet ford. It would seem to have escaped the notice of the author of this ingenious theory that fords commonly *are* wet. Probably Watford means the wade-ford, but there is no early form of the name existent, and therefore it is not possible to pronounce decisively on its derivation.

Most of what has hitherto been said reveals the Saxon as a farmer—and farming *was* his chief occupation—but he was a trader as well. Two words show this—*stable*, as in Dunstable, and the prefix *Chipping*. The A.-S. word *stapul* meant a post, or pillar of wood or stone; a familiar example is Staple Inn in Holborn, which derives its name from the *staple* there set up to mark the site of a wool-market. These staples were very commonly set up in places where "markets were held or where merchandise could be exposed for sale";² and Dunstable, "the market-post on the dun or hill," was an admirable spot to select for traffic and exchange, standing just where the two ancient roads of Icknield Street and Watling Street cross each other. *Chipping* means a market place, from the A.-S. *cyþ*,³ a sale, and we know therefore that markets were held from very early times at Chipping Wycombe and Chipping Barnet. From the word *cyþ*, too, come the familiar names of Cheapside and Eastcheap, which were the old market places of London. Last of all there is one name which should be precious to all who revere the free parliamentary institutions of their country, as it is an evidence that the love of popular self-government was as strong 1,300 years ago in the heart of the Middle Saxon, who wore a coarse woollen tunic and carried a spear, as it is to-day to the Middlesex man who wears a tall black hat and carries an umbrella. Near Mill Hill School, a little to the N.E. of Edgware, stands a small hill called Moat Mount, and Moat Mount was the place where gathered, in open assembly, the *note*, or meeting of the Middlesex Saxon freemen, to settle disputes, to dispense justice, and to make laws.

¹ Cussans.

² Taylor.

³ Pronounce *Chip*.

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NOTES AND QUERIES ON MISCELLANEOUS NAMES.

Shardeloes, query sepulchral mound with shards thrown on it.

Shards, flints and pebbles should be thrown on her.

Hamlet, V, i, 254.

Politics. Burghers' Hill, S. of Wooburn.

Hendon = Poor Hill.

Speen, near Lacy Green = Latin, *spinae*.

Elstree = Heagstre, the *stre* or dwelling of Heag.

Lees Langley, the meadow land of the long meadow.

Neasden, query Neat's den.

Hemel Hempstead, A.-S., (1) Hamelamstede, or (2) Henammstede.

1 = Thrifty Village Station (Heamol-ham-stede).

2 = High Village Station (Hean-ham-stede).

Morehatch, E. of Potter's Bar.

Kenton and Charlton, near Sunbury.

Tuddington, as late as 1610.

Cranford, S. of Southall.

*Rimslippe*¹ for Ruislip. Query this spelling, from the index to a map dated 1610.

Fryern Barnet. Was there a religious establishment here?

Winchmore Hill, East of Barnet, and another near Amersham.

Does *Winch* mean "open ground"?

Northwood, in Elthorne Hundred. Note the frequent use the Anglo-Saxons made of the thorn-tree as a landmark. One of the boundaries of Oxhey manor is given in an eleventh century charter as "at the White Thorn." In Yorkshire alone there are sixteen Thorntons.

Problems for investigation: Little London, Knotty Green, Dutchlands, Egypt, Rayman's Castle, and Bullbeggars.

¹ Ruislip takes its name from a family called Ryeslip, who possessed the manor in the fifteenth century (information from Mr. Shadwell of Northolt, by favour of the Rector of Northolt). In the village is a house known as "Islips," which was formerly Riselipps. There is an Islip (pronounced *Icelip*) near Oxford.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 97.]

XXII.—LUDDENHAM.

1560.

THE parson is not resident. The chancel is in decay. That my Lord of Canterbury is patron.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 45.)

1562. The chancel is in decay, the fault thereof is in the parson, Mr. Thompson, who is not resident.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1569. Rectory in patronage of the Queen.

Rector:—Dom. George Barrett, he is married, does not reside, has also the Rectory of Swalecliff in the Deanery of Westbere where he lives, not a preacher, not a graduate.

Curate:—Dom. Albert Barret, he is not married, has no benefice, not a preacher, and is not a graduate.

Householders, 17.

Communicants, 54.—(Page 35.)

1571. The chancel is in some decay, and that the lofts of the steeple are in decay.

1580. (See under Badlesmere, vol. vii, p. 212.)

1581. That our chancel lacketh mending, but Mr. Barret hath oftentimes promised that it shall be amended, but it is not yet done.—(Fol. 45.)

Our chancel lacketh glazing about some of the windows, and also lacketh paving; and there be seven windows in the chancel, we think them necessary to be kept.—(Fol. 52.)

1583. Elisabeth Castelden for laffing (*sic*) and talking the most part of evening prayer on Christmas Day last past, also the wife of Henry Parker for the like.—(Fol. 104.)

That our church is not yet repaired, the timber is prepared and the boards sawn, only they have not received the money which was cessed upon every man, neither can have it, unless it may please your Worship that we may have help for the obtaining thereof.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1584. We say that Gilbert Parkinson hath absented himself divers times, specially upon Sunday the 7th November, Sunday the 1st December, and upon the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and doth refuse to pay the forfeiture.—(Vol. 1577-84.)

1586. That whereas Catlett, deceased, by his last will gave unto the poor of the parish £3, which hath been demanded of his executrix, now the wife of Mr. Clerke of Faversham, and remaineth unpaid to the use of the poor; and 40/- for the mending of a lane, called Cockeraste lane; and 40/- for the mending of a lane called Master's lane, leading to the same parish, which remaineth unpaid to the great annoyance of the same parish.—(Fol. 83.)

1590. We present Mr. Humphrey Clerke, executor of Mr. Cox's will, whilst he lived executor of the will of Nicholas Catlett, for a legacy of £5, given by the said Nicholas towards the repair of the highway.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 172.)

1592. Robert Back for obstinately refusing to pay 6s. 8d. which he was cessed at to pay towards the repairing of our church, granted by virtue of law.

Edward Payne, churchwarden, for not paying the cess which was demanded of him, being 4/.—(Fol. 28.)

1593. Our minister hath often omitted service on Wednesdays and Fridays, and hath read the Commination but once this year, and that on Ashwednesday.

Our chancel wanteth some shingling for our parson hath not finished the reparation thereof.

We have had little catechising since Easter last.

We have not the Homilies, nor cloth to the pulpit.

None refuse to send their children and servants to be catechised, nor constraineth them. Yet our Minister¹ hath called upon them and waited for them when few or none came.—(Fol. 101.)

1594. Our church, by reason of the late tempest and old decayings, is both within and without sore decayed, for the repairing whereof we have made a general cess over the parish, and have begun and finished a good part of the repairing and provision thereof.

¹ Peter Jackson, Rector 1590, resigned in 1604. Also Vicar of Preston-next-Faversham 1595, until his death, 24th January, 1618, when he was buried in the chancel of Preston Church. He married, 19th October, 1598, at St. George's Church, Canterbury, Thomasine Bixe of Canterbury.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

It hath never been usual to require 12*d.* for every divers absence (from church), for we do not think that any do absent themselves without special cause.

Our minister doth often omit service on Wednesdays and Fridays, and we remember not the Commination to have been read but once this year, and that at Shrovetide only. He is resident but keepeth no hospitality. We think that he doth not particularly every month give warning of coming to church.—(Fol. 112.)

Whereas for the repairing of the ruins within and without our parish church and for other necessary things thereunto required, the churchwardens and inhabitants did equally in conscience and discretion make a general cess over all the lands and possessions holden within our parish, yet always considering that the out-dwellers pertaining to our parish were cessed after a smaller and lower proportion than the inhabitants, yet there be some that do utterly deny any contribution demanded in that respect:—

John Castlocke of Faversham	17/-
Edward Muirfield of Faversham	3-4 <i>d.</i>
Robert Pordage of Ospringe	6/-

(Vol. 1584-91, part ii, fol. 114.)

1603. The last great wind hath hurt both our church and chancel.—(Fol. 53.)

1605. Our minister doth wear the surplice, but is not yet provided of a hood. He doth not usually wear a gown with a standing collar, and in journeying a cloke with sleeves; he will as he saith provide him a hood and a square cap, as soon as he can conveniently.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 135.)

1612. There is no fault or want, but that our minister could not yet conveniently provide his hood, tippet, and cap.—(Fol. 67.)

1615. We say that our minister doth not duly read the divine service, for when he preacheth on the sabbath day we have no service, and sometimes we wait at the church door till eleven of the clock upon the sabbath day, and have no service at all. He doth also at sometimes refuse to bury the dead and church women, and suffereth the clerk to do that.

We do not know whether our minister be allowed a preacher or no.

Our minister doth neglect his due preaching, and doth never read any homily.

Our minister doth not pray for the Queen and the Prince.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

He serveth a cure at Owre a mile from us, whereby our service is neglected.

He doth catechise the youth in the time of Lent, and not at any other time.

Our minister is somewhat given to strong drink, but for his apparel and bodily labour he is not presentable.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 188.)

XXIII.—LINSTEAD.

1560. Our vicar is not resident, but hath left his benefice to a Reader.

Our chancel is at reparation, in default of Mr. Archdeacon.

Our vicar is Prebendary of Ely, and vicar of our parish.

We have no pulpit, which is in default of the whole parish.

Mr. Archdeacon is patron of our benefice.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 41.)

1562. That these whose names do follow come not to the church:

Mistress Rooper, neither her sons nor daughters.

Sir Thomas, the priest.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1566. The place where the altar did stand and part of the chancel is not paved; and that the glass windows in the chancel are not repaired in default of Mr. Archdeacon.

The churchyard walls are not repaired in default of the parish.—(Vol. 1566-7.)

1567. John Wilson for that he will not pay the penalty in not coming to the church, according to the new advertisement lately set forth, who hath been asked.

. . . Saxle the Minstrell for that he will not pay the penalty in not coming to the church according to the new advertisement lately set forth.

Also, for the like Katherine Okenfield wife of John Okenfield, and the wife of William Sporyer.—(Vol. 1566-7.)

1569. (Abp. Parker's Visitation.—See vol. vi. p. 29.)

1569. Rectory:—Appropriator the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Vicarage:—In patronage of same.

Vicar:—Dom-John Ellys, M.A., he is married, does not reside there, has one benefice, he preaches and has license to preach.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

Curate:—William Ellys, who is married, has no benefice, not a preacher, not a graduate.

Householders, 53.

Communicants, 185.—(Page 33.)

1572. The chancel is unglazed and unpaved, and that it lieth very uncomely and unreverently.

There lacketh the Book of Erasmus.—(Vol. 1571-2, fol. 135.)

1574. That the church walls be very much in decay, in the default of William Kennett, and Nicholas Kenworthy, churchwardens, and Arnold Whittock, sidesman, who would not present it being in office.—(Fol. 17.)

1575. We present Henry Borne, for that he denieth to pay to the churchwardens, according as he was cessed, to buy the communion cup with, which is 6*d*.

Also for the like:

William Kennett, 1*s*.

Stephen Amys, 2*d*.

John Okenfield, 8*d*.

Anthony Forward, 8*d*.

Thomas Bushbridge, 8*d*.

—(Vol. 1574-6, fol. 143.)

1578. Our chancel lieth most unreverently for any christian people to come in, in the default of the Archdeacon of Canterbury.—(Fol. 17.)

1579. That there was given to the church 10*s*., and to the poor people of Linsted 10*s*., by the will of William Grangeman, withholden from us by Salamon Newland of Bapchild, and John Norden of Murston.—(Fol. 28.)

Our chancel is unpaved and lieth open.—(Fol. 29.)

1580. Henry Norman a minstrel hath played a sabbath day or twain, and his two partners in Lynsted. Also one being a minstrel upon a sabbath day did play in Linsted, whose name is Timothy Canon.—(Fol. 44.)

Also see under Badlesmere.—(Vol. vii, p. 212.)

1581. We lack a Book of Common Prayer of the largest volume, also a cover of silver for the communion cup, and also the Register Book was not well kept by the last churchwardens.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

Our chancel is unrepaired.—(Fol. 53.)

James Newland, for 10s. given to the use of the church, and 10s. for the use of the poor, by the last will of Wm. Grangeman. (Vol. 1577-84, fol. 67.)

1601. We present these persons whose names are underwritten, for that they neglect to pay their several cesses made for the necessary reparations of the church and ornaments thereunto accustomed and of right belonging:

David Downe, 53s.

Richard Cornish, 8s.—(Fol. 20.)

1605. We have not any recusants that refuseth to come to our church, but only Mary Clarke, wife of Mr. Ralph Clarke, who never comes to church with us.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 138.)

1610. Simon Allen, late of Rodmersham, and now of Linsted, presented by the churchwardens for his cess, 2s. 6d.

1611. We answer, that whether we have such a book of christenings, weddings and burials as in this article is required, we cannot certainly answer; neither is our chest which is for the keeping of the same book and other things as sufficient in all respect, as by this article is required.

On 17 January, 1611-12, Peter Barber appeared in the Court and said: That he doth not well know whether they have such a book as is detected, but there is a sufficient chest for the keeping of the same.—(Fol. 29.)

1613. That Joel Clarke of Linsted on the 27th day of November, 1612, or thereabouts, coming unto Giles King, one of the Apparitors of this Court, being in the house of one Peter Barber, said to King: thou hast played the knave in citing my wife to your Court, but she shall not appear there. And further said that your Court (meaning the King's Majesty's Ecclesiastical Court at Canterbury) is a . . . scurvy court, and there sat a sort of company of pickpockets, and a man shall find as much conscience at Gadds-hill (being a notorious place of robbery) as amongst them. Then the said King going from him, Clarke followed him and abused him, pulling him by the beard, repeating the abovesaid speeches in disgrace of the said Court, and swore by God's heart that if King did him any wrong (meaning if he did procure or cause him to be troubled or sent for), speaking the disgraceful words abovesaid, he would be even with him or revenged of him, or words to that effect.—(Fol. 86.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1614. Richard Cornish for that he keepeth victualling, maintaineth and suffereth drunkenness and other disorders in service and sermon time on the sabbath days and other times, which is very odious in the sight of his honest neighbours.—(Fol. 156.)

1615. We want a flaggon of tin or pewter, which we will provide against the next communion.

That Sir John Roper, Kt., hath not received the communion in our parish these two years; he is a great part of the year attending upon his office at London, we know not whether he do receive there or not.—(Fol. 202.)

1616. Robert Pett for refusing the communion this last Easter, saying our congregation was unholy, and he durst not partake with us; whereupon he hath left our parish and is gone from us, we know not whither.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 235.)

1639. We have recusants at this time residing within our parish:—Thomas Turner, gentleman, and his wife, John Banks, Thomas White, John Oldknowle and his wife, John Bolton, the wife of James Foster, William Appleton, John Foster, Thomas Bolton, John Thornicroft.—(Fol. 10.)

Francis Fotherby, vicar, for not setting up the kitchen of the vicarage there, which by casualty of fire was burnt down.—(Vol. 1639-81, fol. 19.)

1674. Richard Lord, John Collins and Mary his wife, John Todd and Katherine his wife, William Austen and Mary his wife, and George Meriam and his wife are Papists.—(Vol. 1670-93, fol. 30.)

1689. William Wickens, vicar of Linsted, for non-residency on his cure, and for neglecting to bury the dead, and for omitting the prayer for the King and Queen. On the 31st May, 1689, when he appeared in the Court, he said;—That he never did omit the prayer for the King and Queen; and for not residing on the cure and neglecting the burying of the dead, he hath promised that he will take care for the future that there shall be a Curate to reside thereupon.—(Vol. 1675-89, fol. 162.)

XXIV.—NEWNHAM.

1560. They have no Vicar.

Those whose names follow have boys that be shameful swearers and cursers, and they being of lawful age cannot say their Belief:—John Hothe, John Saare.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

John Saare and his wife liveth asunder.

Mr. Henry Cheyney is Patron.—(Vol. 1560-84.)

1562. The chancel is in decay, the Vicar of Doddington receiveth the profits.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1563. That Mr. Henry Cheney being parson and patron, doth withhold a yearly pension of £3 6s. 8d., due to the church, by reason whereof we are not able to maintain a minister.

They have been negligent in coming to church and in receiving of the holy sacrament, and hath levied nothing.

The chancel is not repaired in default of Mr. Cheney.

The churchyard is not well fenced, nor decently kept.—(Vol. 1563-4.)

1569. Abp. Parker's Visitation.—(See vol. vi, p. 31.)

1569. Rectory:—Impropriator, William Lovelace, serjeant-at-law.

Vicarage, vacant because of ruin.

Curate:—Charles Carlick, Vicar of Doddington.

Householders, 24.

Communicants, 60.—(Page 35.)

1571. The chancel is unheled so that it raineth in divers places of the same.

The vicarage house is very ruinous and unrepaired, in thatching, daubing, seling (*sic*), enclosure, and otherwise, and hath been of long time. Mr. Harlick being our late vicar, now vicar of Rainham.—(Vol. 1571-2, fol. 131.)

1574. That our high chancel is in pitiful ruin and decay. Mr. Serjeant Lovelace is our parson.

We lack our paraphrase of Erasmus, the default is for lack of the money that Mr. Parson should bear towards it, for our part of the money is ready and hath been these two or three years.

Richard Elyott doth not come to our parish church, by the space of this half year and more; being requested to come, he saith that he standeth excommunicate, and hath been so this three quarters of a year and more.—(Fol. 24.)

We present our high chancel to be both untiled and unglazed, so that the minister cannot administer the communion for rain and cold. Mr. Serjeant Lovelace is patron.—(Vol. 1574-76, fol. 83.)

1578. The chancel is in great ruin and hath twenty times been presented; the heirs of Serjeant Lovelace are parson.—(Fol. 59.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1580. (See under Badlesmere, vol. vii, p. 212.)

1581. Our chancel is unrepaired, so that the fowls and pigeons defile the same.—(Fol. 46.)

We have not our quarter sermons, and we have not the Litany read on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Our church is at reparations.—(Fol. 55.)

1584. We have no such Book of Common Prayer; neither is our pulpit comely, but we crave favour to reform them, between this and Easter next.—(Vol. 1577-84.)

1607. Our church is sufficiently repaired, the gutter that lieth between the head chancel and the south aisle, belonging as we think to the Manor of Champanye Court, and the floors thereof are not well repaired, neither know we who shall do it. The high chancel is in part paved, and for the rest plain and even, in better manner than it hath been this thirty years.—(Fol. 86.)

The chancel is unreasonably abused with pigeons, for want of stopping under the eaves of the leads; the floor of the chancel is likewise unpaved.—(Fol. 97.)

1608. Our chancel at the upper end is floored with loome (loam) but not paved. Our vicarage-house wanteth reparation as hath been already presented, and direction given for the reparation thereof, but the reparation thereof hath not taken place.—(Fol. 123.)

1609. The upper end of the chancel is unpaved but smooth floored, the south aisle joining to the chancel is unpaved, and our vicarage-house is being repaired.—(Vol. 1601-6, part ii, fol. 169.)

1611. Our chancel is part of it paved, part unpaved, but handsomely leveled and kept. Part of the south floor is unpaved, the glass windows of our church shaken in winter are now in mending, and so is our vicarage-house.—(Fol. 19.)

Thomas Plomer, late churchwarden of our parish, for that he hath and detaineth in his hand, part of a cess made for the reparation of the church, and by him collected when he was churchwarden there, the sum of 32/4*d.*, and refuseth to pay and deliver the same to the churchwarden.—(Fol. 44.)

1612. That our church doth want sufficient and needful reparations in the tiles thereof, for which we crave a time to be assigned by this Court for the repair thereof.—(Fol. 50.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1614. The upper part of the south aisle of the church, belonging to Champney Court is unpaved, and lieth in as undecent manner as the upper part of the high chancel, if not worse.—(Fol. 155.)

1615. As touching our chancel, that part thereof is paved, and part thereof plain earth floor, and the earth broken up with two graves, one widow Ayers the other Mr. Baker, our late Minister, which are not yet covered again. Also part of the south aisle of the church, belonging to Champney Court is likewise unpaved; and as for other things all is in good order.—(Fol. 214.)

That concerning our Minister we cannot present any just default, for he is but newly come unto us. He is and was ordered as he saith both Deacon and Presbiter by dispensation from his Grace the Lord Archbishop, but hath no further licence.

We have a convenient seat for our minister, but no pulpit, and as touching the rest all is in good order.

On the 30 October 1615, when Richard Hoystead appeared in the Court, he said:—"They had a pew very convenient, and decent seat of wainscot, wherein both the minister readeth service and preacheth, and that there hath not been any other pulpit there of long time, but the same hath been thought very sufficient.—(Fol. 214.)

1616. Thomas Winder, butcher, for a blaspheming and swearing fellow, who hath not frequented the church these five Sundays.—(Fol. 245.)

Our Vicarage-house is much ruined, but our Minister will repair it, so soon as the season of the year will permit.—(Fol. 256.)

1617. I, Thomas Mills, vicar of the parish, do present John Hulke churchwarden of the same parish, for that he suffereth great disorders in the ale-houses in the parish in time of divine service on Sundays and holy-days, by divers of the parishioners frequenting thither when they should be at church, and he the churchwarden seeking no names to redress the same.

Also for that there is no key for the minister to the church chest, wherein the surplice and other ornaments are kept, neither is there any Book of Canons in our church, to be read as is required.

Alice Baker the wife of James Baker, butcher, for reviling me and abusing me with many unreverent speeches, as that her neighbours were fools to go a mile to hear Mr. Milles preach, they might as good have staid at home to hear a dog howl.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 265.)



SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1621. William Rodgers upon the fifth day of February last past, being the sabbath day, or upon some other sabbath day within the half year last past, did suffer and permit William Brinsted and Henry Sunherste to be drinking in his house during the time of divine service.—(Vol. 1610-17, part ii, fol. 109.)

1639. I, John Colegate, churchwarden, do present these persons following for refusing to pay their church cesses.

Thomas Maylim the elder, 11-6*d*.

Thomas Maylim the younger, 19/-

Ralph Bachelor, 36-6*d*. —(Fol. 18.)

1664. The churchwardens do present Anthony Lilly, for defrauding the minister of his tithes, by keeping in his possession our vicarage-house, and a little piece of ground belonging to it, being worth 40/- a year, and he will neither pay any rent for it, neither will he leave it.

On 22 July, when Lilly appeared in the Court, he alleged:—That he hath given Mr. Dunbarr, minister of Newnham, for the premises mentioned such satisfaction as he hath accepted, and therefore desireth to be dismissed.—(Vol. 1639-81, fol. 111.)

XXV.—NORTON.

1560. That our parson is not resident.

These men that follow have certain stock in their hands, but they make a yearly account for them:—

Robert Russell of Doddington hath a cow of 2/- a year farm.

John Draper of Norton hath in stock five ewes called mother sheep, 20*d*. by the year.—(Vol. 1560-84, fol. 39.)

1561. Their parson is not resident, and is biding at Woottam.—(Vol. 1561-2, fol. 123.)

1563. The parson is not resident nor keepeth hospitality.

They have no communion cup.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1569. Abp. Parker's Visitation.—(See vol. vi, p. 32.)

1569. Rectory:—In patronage of the Bishop of Rochester.

Rector:—Dom John Apleby, he is married, lives in the City of London, has many benefices, if a preacher or licensed to preach, or if a graduate, we know not.

Householders, 7.

Communicants, 34.—(Page 35.)

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

1580. (See under Badlesmere, vol. vii, p. 212.)

1581. That our book of Common Prayer or Psalter, the first tome of Homilies, our church and churchyard, are in some decay.

Our parsonage house and other houses thereto belonging, is gone to ruin and decay. Mr. Terry, the curate, is farmer of the parsonage.—(Fol. 45.)

[To be continued.]

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL is not itself precisely within the purview of this Magazine, but inasmuch as almost the whole of the County of Surrey was until recently within the Diocese, we feel justified in bringing the appeal for contributions before our readers.

The terrible condition of the Cathedral, and the very serious danger of the collapse of the whole structure, have been brought prominently before the public in the daily press during the last few months. We have received a copy of the appeal by the Dean and Chapter, from which we have taken the following details.

The chief cause of the trouble is the untrustworthy nature of the foundations. Excavations showed that these rest on a rather soft bed of chalky marl, 10 feet 6 inches below the surface. This marly stratum is very thin, and a bar driven through it went into much softer ground below, consisting of peat mixed with gravel, and it was not until a depth of 16 feet was reached that any solid stratum was found. At that depth there is a very hard bed of gravel, which was proved by boring to be at least 6 feet thick, and is probably much thicker.

The original builders of the Cathedral were no doubt deterred from reaching this foundation by the water, which even in exceptionally dry weather stood 4 feet above it, and has been known to rise to 9 or 10 feet. Short of this, no doubt they chose the best foundation they could in building on the marly gravel, but the result has not been successful, and settlements seem to have begun soon after building.

On the south side of the Presbytery the lower gravel bed dips sharply down to 24 feet from surface level, and here there are 14 feet of water to be dealt with. This corner has been successfully underpinned. The whole of the south wall of the Presbytery will

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[Photo by W. T. Green.

Winchester Cathedral.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

have to be underpinned, and the foundations must be carried down to the firm gravel bed.

There are other repairs which are absolutely necessary owing to the decay of the Caen stone, but the failure of the foundations is the most serious matter, as it involves the safety of the whole structure.

It will at once be recognized that such work cannot but be very costly; the estimate up to the present is £30,000. Dr. Furneaux, the Dean, writes as follows:

We have no Fabric Fund; our revenues are greatly reduced; and since the expenses of maintenance remain much the same, the deficiency has to be met out of the incomes of the Dean and Canons. Consequently, in an emergency such as has now arisen, we have no option but to appeal to the Nation for help in securing the safety of what is a national possession—a church which contains the bones of our Saxon kings, and in wealth of historical association and architectural beauty is almost without a rival.

We give another quotation from a distinguished antiquary, “Peter Lombard”:

Except only Westminster Abbey, Winchester Cathedral is richest in historical memories of all our national sanctuaries. Stand before any of these superb and unique chantries that you choose, the effigy within is that of some great benefactor of your kinsfolk in ancient times. . . . There is not a chapel, hardly a bay, in the great Cathedral which is not associated with some great name. Have I not reason when I say that the ruin of this shrine of saints and heroes would be a national disaster?

This comparison with Westminster Abbey is amply justified if we look at a list of Winchester’s illustrious dead.

Contributions, which may be spread over two years, will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Fred Bowker, junior, 17, Southgate Street, Winchester, or by the Dean, who will also forward cards to persons who will undertake to collect for the fund. The Dean will further send a set of lantern slides, with notes, to anyone who is willing to lecture on behalf of the fund.

The two illustrations are from blocks kindly lent by Messrs. Warren and Sons, printers, Winchester, at the request of the Dean.

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 123.]

IN 1382 the Cross seems to have been much damaged, by a tempest or earthquake, or both. Stow duly records the earthquake: "The one-and-twentieth day of May was a great earthquake in England at nine of the clocke, fearing the hearts of many, but in Kent it was most vehement, where it suncke some churches, and threw them downe to the earth. There followed also another earthquake the xxiiij of May in the morning before the sunne rising, but not so terrible as the first." ["Annales," p. 295.]

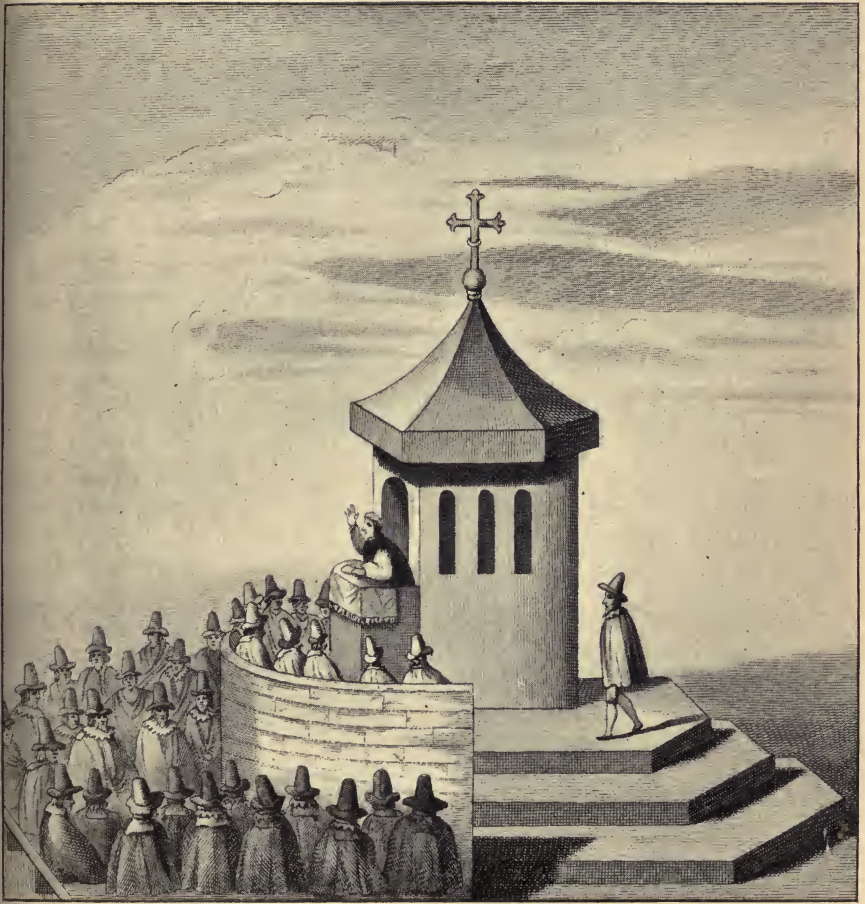
The Cross apparently remained unrestored for some years. However, in 1387, 11 Richard II, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Ely, Bath, Coventry and Lichfield, Llandaff and Bangor, issued letters inviting contributions towards the restoration, and promising an indulgence of forty days to the subscribers.

The following translation of Archbishop Courtenay's Indulgence is given by Dr. Sparrow Simpson;¹ the original is still preserved among the records of the Cathedral:

To all the sons of our Holy Mother the Church under whose notice these present letters shall come, William, by Divine permission Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Legate of the Apostolic See, wishes eternal health in the Lord. We esteem it a service pleasant and acceptable to God whensoever, by the alluring gifts of Indulgences, we stir up the minds of the faithful to a greater readiness in contributing their gifts to such works as concern the honour of the Divine Name. Since, then, the *High Cross* in the greater Churchyard of the Church of London, (where the Word of God is habitually preached, both to Clergy and Laity, being a place very public and well known,) by strong winds and tempests of the air and terrible earthquakes, hath become so frail and injured, that unless some means be quickly taken for its repair and restoration, it will fall utterly into ruin; therefore, by the mercy of the Almighty God, trusting in the merits and prayers of the most Blessed Virgin Mary His Mother, and of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and of all the Saints, We, by these presents, mercifully grant in the Lord to all the servants of Christ throughout our Province of

¹ "Chapters in the History of Old S. Paul's," p. 154; the Latin text is printed by the same author in his "Documents," etc., p. 7.

1842



Paul's Cross.

From a drawing in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge. Reproduced from
Wilkinson's *Londinia*.



THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

Canterbury wheresoever living, truly repenting and confessing their sins, who, for the restoration and repair of the aforesaid Cross shall give, bequeath, or in any manner assign, of the goods committed to them gifts of charity, Forty Days of Indulgence. In testimony whereof we have to this present letter affixed our seal. Given at the Manor of Fulham, in the Diocese of London, on the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand three hundred and eighty seven, and in the sixth year of our translation.

Knight states that considerable sums were raised, but that the Archbishop and the other prelates put the greater part of the money into their own pockets, and that no considerable repairs to the Cross were executed at this time. He gives no authority for either statement.

This sad episcopal scandal is apparently founded on a sermon preached by Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1561. He, too, was appealing for subscriptions in aid of the rebuilding of the spire and roof of the Cathedral, which had been set on fire by lightning and completely burnt. Stow thus records the sermon: "He showed out of the Records of their Church of St. Paul's, and the City, that, in the year 1382, May 21, with a great Earthquake through the Realm, the *Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard was overthrown, in the 6th year of King Richard the Second. He added, to show the Deceits of those Times, and the Guides of the Church then, that, to the Building of the Cross again, William [Courtenay], then Bishop of Canterbury, gathered great sums of money, and enriched himself. But, at length, it seems, as if they mistrusted, the People's Charity grew cooler. For, because Men should be more liberal and willing to give, he, and the rest of the Bishops, granted many Days of Pardon to them that would freely give Money to the Building of that Cross again. Canterbury granted forty Days; London, Ely, Bath, Chichester, Carlisle, Landaff, Bangor, every one forty Days; the Number in all three Hundred and twenty Days. But not one Farthing of Money, saith the Dean, came out of their Purses."

The scandal was an old one, even in Dean Nowell's day, and it looks very like a piece of ultra-protestant malignity, of which there was plenty. There is considerable evidence that the Cross *was* repaired, as will be seen in due course.

To return after this digression. The Bishop of London, in his letter above referred to, speaks of Paul's Cross as "the High Cross standing in the greater churchyard of our Cathedral Church, where the word of God was wont to be preached, as in the most public and eminent part thereof." [*Crux alta in majori cimeterio ecclesie nostrae*

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cathedralis, ubi verbum Dei consuevit populo praedicari, tanquam in loco magis publico et insigni.] Dugdale, "St. Paul's," p. 88.

This description of the Cross as *crux alta* shows that it was of a design quite different from that subsequently adopted on the rebuilding about sixty years later, and it may be doubted whether at this time it was a pulpit cross at all.

Dean Milman, it is true, says that "at an early period a pulpit was erected of wood on a stone base, with a canopy of lead" (p. 163), but obviously he is only describing the later Cross. He goes on to say that "the old Cross and pulpit were supplanted by a more splendid stone cross with a pulpit, erected by John Kemp, and consecrated by the Bishop of London" (*ib.*), which contains two mis-statements; the cross was *not* stone, and was *not* built by John Kemp. Thus we must not attach too much weight to the Dean's description of the earlier cross.

If we now compare the note in 1311 [*ante*, p. 122], with this description by the Archbishop, I think there can be little doubt what the old cross was like. It was evidently a high cross, built of stone, with a platform from which proclamations and sermons were made, the speaker standing *super crucem*. It is even possible to guess that its base was octagonal, and that Bishop Kempe used the old platform upon which he erected his pulpit. Fortunately, a considerable number of crosses of this type remain to us.

Now Archbishop Courtenay, as we have just seen, describes the Cross as being so frail and injured by gales and earthquakes that it was in danger of falling utterly into ruin unless speedily repaired. He must have been an eye-witness of its condition at the time he wrote, just five years after the earthquake. Yet two years after his appeal we find the sermons, the proclamations, and the penances going on as before. Under these circumstances is it likely that the Cross was allowed to remain in its ruined condition? I do not feel the slightest doubt that it was repaired shortly after 1387, and in its original form, for we shall see presently that in 1397, 1419, 1425 and 1430, it is again referred to as the High Cross.

1382, July 13. William, Archbishop of Canterbury, to his beloved son in Christ whosoever is about to preach the Word of God at *St. Paul's Cross* this instant Sunday, greeting, grace and benediction. Whereas we have excommunicated Masters Nicholas Hereford and Philip Reppyngdon, a Canon Regular of the Monastery of Blessed Mary at Leicester, Doctor of Theology, for heresy, we hereby command you that in your sermon you do publicly pronounce them excommunicate.—(Wilkins, "Concilia," vol. iii, p. 165.)

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Fox ("Martyrs," vol. i, 622) prints a sermon that was preached there in 1389: "Whereunto I thought good to annex a certain godly and most fruitful Sermon of like antiquity, preached at *Paul's Cross* much about the same time, which was in the year of our Lord 1388 [*sic*], by a certain learned Clerk, as I find in an old Monument, named R. Wimbeldon," and he gives us a sort of heading to the sermon: "A Sermon no less godly than learned, preached at *Paul's Cross* on the Sunday of Quinquagesima, Anno 1389 [*sic*], by R. Wimbeldon." The sermon is very long, but contains no reference to the Cross where it was delivered; it was not a begging sermon for the repair of the Cross, so far as appears from Fox's report of it. It is at any rate certain that, whatever the actual state of the Cross itself, the name was still used and the sermons and proclamations went on at the spot as before.

1397, December 29. John Goldryng, chandler, by his will of this date, requested to be buried before the *High Cross* in the great churchyard of St. Paul's.—(Sharpe, "Calendar of Wills in the Court of Husting," vol. ii, p. 332.)

1398. The proceedings of the Parliament held in the 11th year [Richard II, 1387-8] were annulled; Papal letters were obtained sanctioning this proceeding, which the Kings caused to be promulgated at the Cross of St. Paul [*ad Crucem Sancti Pauli*] and in other very celebrated places of the realm.—("Walsingham," vol. ii, p. 227.)

1400-1, March 5. John Purvey, chaplain, appeared in the Chapter House of St. Paul's before the Bishops of Bangor and Rochester and others, and there confessed and abjured his heresies; and on the Sunday following at *St. Paul's Cross*, in the presence of the Bishop of London, the Earl of Warwick, and other doctors and clerks, and of the whole people there assembled to hear the sermon, he read his confession and abjuration.—(Wilkins, "Concilia," vol. iii, p. 260.)

1400-1, March 8. Robert Bowelond, priest, Rector of St. Antonine's Church, London, admitted in the Chapter House that he had been guilty of incontinence; and on the Sunday following at *St. Paul's Cross* he made public confession.—(Wilkins, "Concilia," vol. iii, p. 262.)

1410-1, January 20. Thomas [Arundel], Archbishop of Canterbury, to Richard [Clifford], Bishop of London, whereas we under-

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stand that the Vigil of St. Matthias the Apostle [Feb. 24] is not kept in due form if it happen to fall on the Monday or Tuesday before Ash Wednesday,¹ these are to command you to injoin abstinence from flesh on the said Vigil, and to cause the same to be proclaimed at *St. Paul's Cross* and other places throughout your City and Diocese where solemn inhibitions are wont to be made.—(Wilkins, "Concilia," vol. iii, p. 333.)

1413. The works of John Wycliff were solemnly burned at the *Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard, the Archbishop of Canterbury [Arundel] reciting to the people the causes of their burning.—(Wilkins, "Concilia," vol. iii, p. 351.)

1417. "In this yere also, and upon the feestfull day of Ester, fyll [fell] a chaunce in London, whiche, to y^e fere of all good christen men, is necessary to be noted; for upon the hygh & solempne day, by excytynge of the devell, & yll disposicion of ii women, that is to meane the wyfe of the Lorde Straunge & the wife of Sir John Trussel, knyght, suche unkyndnesse fyll atwene theyr ii husbandes y^b eyther wolde have slayne other within the parysshe church of Seynt Dunstanes in the East: in partyng of which persones, dyvers men were hurt and sore wounded, & one named Thomas Petwarden slayne out of hande, whiche was a freeman and fysshemonger of y^e Citie. Than lastly both frayers were taken & brought unto the Countour in the Pultry, & for [because] the sayd Lorde Straunge was demyd culpable of the begynnyng of this fraye, he therefore upon the Sondag folowyng, & for suspendyng of the Church, was denounced accursyd at *Poulis Crosse*, & in all parysshe churches of London: and fynally he was demyd to open penance & dyd it, and made great amendes unto the wyfe of the said Thomas for the deth of her husbande."—(Fabyan, "Chronicle," p. 582.)

Stow gives the following curious details of the penance enjoined: "The xxi of Aprill, the said Archbyshop sate at S. Magnus to enquire of the authors of that disorder, where he found the fault to be in the Lord Strange and his wife, who upon the first of May following, in Pauls Church before the Archbyshoppe, the Maior of London, & other, submitted themselves to penance, which was enjoyned upon them, that immediately all their servants should in their shirts goe before y^e Parson of Saint Dunstons, from Pauls, to Saint Dunstons Church, and the Lord [Strange] bare headed, w^t his Ladie bare footed, Reignold Kenwood, Archdeacon of London,

¹ February 24th was Shrove Tuesday in 1411.

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following them, and at the hallowing of the Church, the Ladie shoulde fill all the vesselles with water, and also offer an ornament of tenne pound, and the Lord Strange shoulde offer a Pixe of five pound.”—(Stow, “Annales,” p. 352.¹)

1417, December 10. Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, writes to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and to the one of them purposing [*proposituro*] to propound the word of God at the *Cross* in the Churchyard of the same; three or four priests, honest men and going about their lawful business, have lately been killed within the ambit of the sanctuary of the said church; the sentence of excommunication is to be pronounced against the malefactors and their accomplices, with bell and candle, at the said *Cross of St. Paul* on Sunday next.—(Wilkins, “Concilia,” vol. iii, p. 388.)

1417. Certain books belonging to Sir John Oldcastle, who is here called *Dux Lollardorum*, were found to be mutilated; the heads of the Saints in some were found to be erased; and also in the Litany the names of all Saints, including the Blessed Virgin, were obliterated. The Abbat of S. Albans, who found the books, sent them to the King, and the King sent them to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order that they might be shown to the citizens in the sermons preached at *St. Paul's Cross*.—(“Walsingham,” vol. ii, p. 326.)

1419, November 8. Richard Walker, chaplain, was accused of necromancy [*sortilegum*]; certain books containing conjurations and figures relating to magic, and a box containing a beryl, artfully suspended in a black skin [*unam pixidem in qua contenti erant unus lapis de birillo, artificialiter in corio nigro suspensus*], three little schedules, and two little images of yellow wax, were produced in evidence against him. He confessed; and on the Friday following, in the presence of the Archbishop and the other Bishops assembled in Convocation, at the *High Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard, John, Bishop of Landaff, expounded the word of God, and showed before all the people the said Richard Walker, chaplain and necromancer, and his books and his box and the instruments aforesaid; the books were hung about Richard's neck, one at his breast, the other at his back, that all the people might behold and see the said characters and figures; and in this guise he, with head bare, went in procession with all the clerks and people along the high way called

¹ The proceedings will also be found in Wilkins' “Concilia,” vol. iii, p. 385.

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"Le Chepe," and then returning to the south side of the Churchyard, the books, etc., were publicly burnt.—(Wilkins, "Concilia," vol. iii, p. 394.)

1420, June 14. This day was a solemn procession and a sermon at *St. Paul's Cross*, where proclamation was made that the Great Seal was going to be broken and a new one made, in which the words *Regens* or *Rector Franciæ* would be added.—("Walsingham," vol. ii, p. 335.)

1425, May 18. William Russell, Warden of the House of Friars Minors within the City of London, was sentenced to renounce certain heresies at the *High Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard, on the Sunday following, between the prayers and the commencement of the sermon, and there publicly to display his revocation written in a paper schedule. The schedule is given at length; it begins: "I, frere William Russell, knowlache that upon the Sonneday next afore Candelmasse Day last passed, mysavised, taught and openly preched to the peple at that time gadered in this same place, that personell dymes [tithes] fallen not under the commaundement of Goddes lawe," etc.—(Wilkins, "Concilia," vol. iii, pp. 438, 439.)

1426. Here follows a certain exhortation for the paying of personal tithes, against the dogmatization of Brother William Russell, made and read by Brother Thomas Wynchelse at the *High Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard, on a certain Sunday at the time of the sermon: "Hit is not out of youre full mynde, as it is to suppose, that in this same place in open sermon Frere William Russell of oure covent of the Frere Menours of this cite, a yere and more passed, preched to the pepill, how that personell dymes fallen not under the precept of Goddes lawe; wherefore, if custom were not into the contrary, it is lefull to Crist's pepull for to dispose hem into pitous use of pore men.

"For the whiche prechyng and doctrine foresayde, the same Frere William was called before my Lord of Canterbury and my Lordis his brethren, in the Convocation of the Clergie at Poules the yere last passed. And how that it be that he submitted hym unto my Lord of Canterbury, and swore to perfourme his penance for his erronye, evyl and untrewed doctrine forsaide, the whiche penance was, to revoke his untrewed doctrine that he preched in this same place. And a fourme of revocation y-write thereof and receyved be him, the day that was assigned hym for to do hit, he, called to do his penance, come not, ayens [against] his othe forsaide. Wherefore lawfull processe i-kept ayens hym, he was acursed

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be my Lord of Canterbury for his contumacie, and by his autorite denounced acursed in open sermon in this same place. . . .

“And forsomuche as the forsaide Frere William Russell stode and continued in his errour, and stode in obstinat defense therof, as he standys in hit yet, after dewe process maad ayenis hym be my Lord of Canterbury, be avys and assent of his brethern in the forsaide Convocation, the forsaide William was declared and demed an open heretyk. And so he was denounced openly for such, in this place and in other places of the Province of Canterbury.”. . .—(Wilkins, “Concilia,” vol. iii, p. 456.)

1427-8, March 21. Here follows the form of revocation of the erroneous doctrine aforesaid, made by Brother William Russell personally, in a public sermon at the *High Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard, March 21st, 1427.

“Worshipful Sirs. Hit is not unknowen to many of yow that be here, and also to menny mo that be hennys [hence], that I, Frere William Russell, late Wardeyn of the Frere Menours dwellyng in this cite of London, taught and openly preched in this same place to the pepul, beyng here at that tyme in grete nombre, that personell tithes fallen not under the commandment of Goddes law . . . And in token that Y, Frere William Russell, wil and desire for to be a childe of the chirche, wityng wel Y have erred in the techynge of the forsaide doctrine, and wull now hertily go therefro and turne ayein to the chirche . . . byfore yow, my Lord of Canterbury, and all my Lordis your brethern, here beyng present, and in presence of you alle, Y swere by thes Holy Evangelies by me bodily touched, that frome this tyme foreward the forsaide conclusion by me teched and preched . . . Y shall never teche, preche, ne obstinatly holde ne defende.”. . .—(Wilkins, “Concilia,” vol. iii, p. 457.)

1428, December 4. Thomas Garenter and Richard Monk, chaplains, confessed their heresies, and were sentenced by the Archbishop of Canterbury to abjure publicly on the Sunday following at the *High Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard; which they did accordingly in the presence of no small multitude of people, the Bishop of Rochester preaching the sermon.—(Wilkins, “Concilia,” vol. iii, pp. 500, 502.)

1429-30, March 9. Certain articles against heretics were solemnly promulgated at the *High Cross* in St. Paul's Churchyard by the Bishop of London, and it was ordered that they be read in all churches four times a year.—(Wilkins, “Concilia,” vol. iii, p. 516.)

1440, August 28. Proclamations made at the *Cross* of the sub-

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mission of Paleologus, Emperour of Constantinople, to the faith of the Romish Church.¹

1441, July 25. "Roger Bolinbrooke, a great Astronomer, with Thomas Southwell, a Chanon of Saint Stephen's Chappell at Westminster, were taken as conspiratours of the King's death; for it was said that the same Roger should labour to consume the King's person by way of Negromancie, and the said Thomas should say Masses in the lodge of Harnessey parke beside London, upon certaine instruments, with the which the said Roger should use his craft of Negromancie, against the faith, and was assenting to the said Roger, in all his workes. And the 5 and twentieth day of July, being Sunday, Roger Bolinbrooke, with all his instruments of Negromancie, that is to say, a chayre paynted, wherein he was wont to sit, upon the 4 corners of which chayre stode foure swords, and upon every sword an image of copper hanging, with many other instruments: hee stode on a high Scaffolde in Paules Churchyard, before the *Crosse*, holding a sworde in his right hand and a scepter in his left, arrayed in a mervellous attire, and after the Sermon was ended by Maister Low, Bishop of Rochester, he abjured all articles longing to the crafte of Negromancie or misowning to the faith, in presence of the Archb. of Canterbury, the Cardinall of Winchester, the Byshop of London, Salisbury, and many other."—(Stow, "Annales," p. 381.)

1441. "Allso in this same yere the Duches of Gloucestre whas arestyd, and put in hold; for sche was suspecte of treson. And a clerk that whas longyng [belonging] to her, wich whas clepyd [named] Roger, wich whas take for sorcery ayenst the Kyng; and he whas put in the Toure of London, and aftyr he whas brought into Poullys, and ther he stood up an hih on a scaffold ayenst *Poullys Crosse* on a Sondag, and ther he whas arrayed in his garmentes, and ther whas hangyd round abowgt him all his instrumentes, wiche were take with him, and so schewed all the pepill. And after he whas brought to forn [before] the lordis, and ther he whas examined, and aftyr brought to the Yeld [Guild] Hall; and ther he whas regned [arraigned] afore the lordys of the Kynges Counsell and to fore all the Jugis of this lond . . . And aftyr Roger the clerk aforne sayd, on the Setterday, that is to say the xvij day of Novembre, whas brought to the Yeld Hall . . . and the clerk was dampned, and the same day whas drawe fro the Toure of London to Tyborn, and ther hongid, hedid, and quartered; and the hed was sett on

¹ This note is taken from Mr. Marsh's book. He gives no reference, and I have been unable to trace it.

1920



Old Pewter: Plate 1.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

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London Brygge, and his one quarter att Hertford, a nother att Oxenford, a nother at York, and the iiii^{te} at Cambryg.”—(Kingsford, “Chronicles of London,” pp. 148, 149.)

1443, February 1. “Item the same yere upon the Candelmasse Evyn befor by a grete tempeste of thundir and lightenyng at aftir none the Steple of Seynt Pawlis Chirche was sette on fire, aboute the medyll of the shafte in the tymbir; whiche was quenched by grete labour, and specially by the grete diligent labour of the morow messe preste of the Bowe in Chepe, which was thought impossible except the grace of God.”—(Kingsford, “Chronicles of London,” pp. 155, 156.)

This note, though it does not mention the Cross, may have, I think, an important bearing on its history, for only a few years afterwards we find it entirely rebuilt after a new design. It may well be that the “grete tempeste” here recorded destroyed or damaged Paul’s Cross as well as the steeple of the Cathedral. At any rate, the nearness of date is remarkable, if it be a mere coincidence.

1445-6, March 15. Sir William Estfeld, Citizen and Mercer, bequeathed certain sums for sermons to be preached at *St. Paul’s Cross* and in the pulpit at the Hospital of St. Mary without Bishops-gate, and also to clerks of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge coming to London to preach the word of God, so that his soul may be had in remembrance by them.—(Sharpe, “Wills in the Court of Husting,” vol. ii, p. 510.)

[To be continued.]

OLD PEWTER.

BY H. M. COOKE.

OF recent years during which the collection of pewter has become a hobby, much has been written about it, and many statements as to its history and manufacture have been made; but with the exception of the records collected by Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A., in his “History of the Pewterers’ Company,” by Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé in “Pewter Plate,” and by the late Mr. Ingleby Wood in “Scottish Pewter Ware and Pewterers,” most of what has been written is purely conjectural. This

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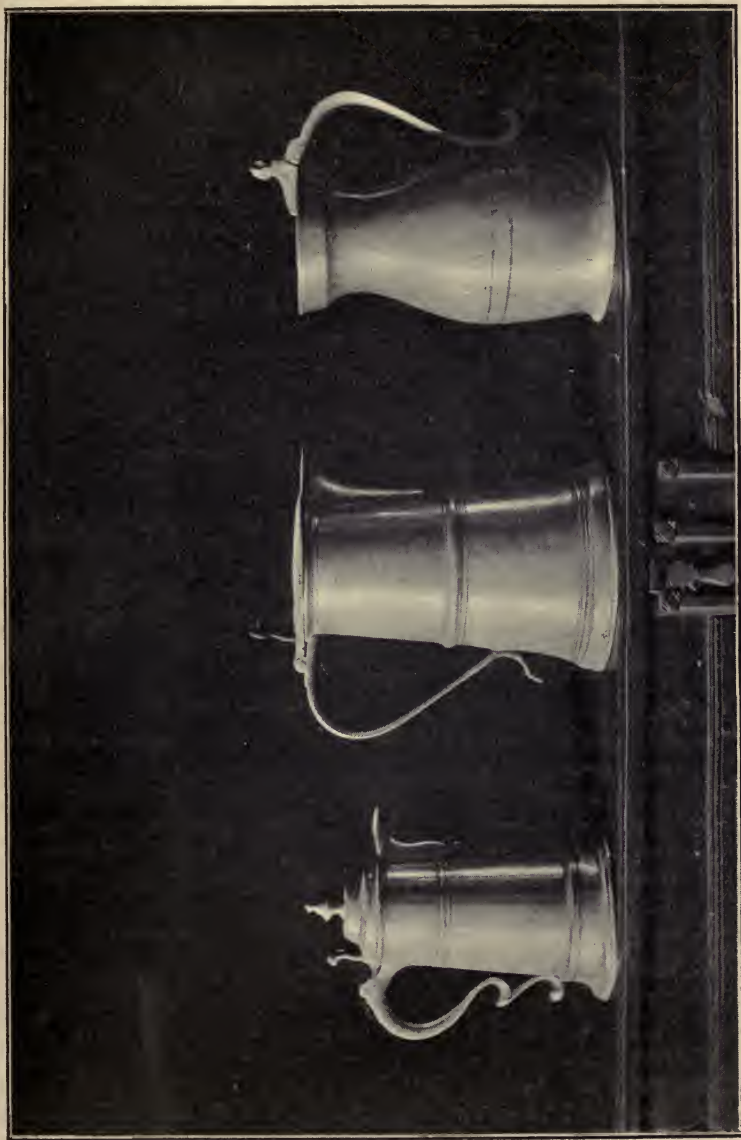
is necessarily so, because the trade, as a craft, is almost non-existent now, and for a long time past its traditions have been lost sight of. Indeed, of the old London Pewterers, there is said to be only one firm still carrying on business.

The first question that is usually put to a collector by the uninitiated is, "what is pewter made of?" Speaking quite broadly, pewter is composed of tin alloyed in varying quantities with antimony and copper; lead, bismuth and zinc being sometimes employed also.

The charm of old pewter ware is due chiefly to its form and colour. The form is almost always dignified and simple, depending on the lines and general proportion of the article rather than on extraneous efforts for its adornment. However much may be said, and doubtless much is to be said, for the elaborate work of François Briot and some other craftsmen like him, pewter does not lend itself to this kind of decoration; and in looking at specimens of their work, one experiences a feeling of disappointment at the want of restraint displayed in decorating a metal which requires no embellishment and owes most of its charm to its natural simplicity.

The variety and constant change of colour, due to the difference of alloys and to atmospheric influence, are always a pleasure to the collector. He finds in a dozen articles made by different pewterers that scarcely two will be of the same hue. The colour in some measure is necessarily dependent on the surface being good, and owing to the rough usage to which old pewter has often been subjected, the surface frequently is found to be worn, and corroded by the action of acids. Oxide, too, when it has formed on the metal, generally leaves an ugly scar. In acquiring specimens in bad condition collectors must be prepared for occasional disappointment in this respect.

It might be well here to compare British with Foreign Pewter. The various German, Dutch and Flemish makes are inferior to and coarser in texture than the British, and even the best of these will never acquire that smoothness after wear, nor assume that mellowness from time, which is so characteristic of old British pewter. This does not apply generally to French metal, however, which, both in material and workmanship, reaches a high standard. Some of the finest specimens in existence are of French manufacture. That the superiority of British over Foreign Pewter is recognized abroad is evident from the number of so-called "antique" specimens offered for sale on the Continent. These are made in Belgium and Holland in large quantities, and are stamped, sometimes cleverly but more often clumsily, with copies of the English Pewterers' marks. The writer bought one of these pieces from a stall



Old Pewter : Plate 2.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

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in the rag market at Bruges a few years ago. It was a palpable "fake," but the cost was trifling, and he purchased it as an interesting specimen of the "faker's" art. Much of this spurious "old" metal is imported, and is on sale in London and elsewhere at the present time.

Although pewter had been in use for some centuries previously, both for ecclesiastical and domestic purposes, it did not come into general domestic use until the seventeenth century. It is rare nowadays to come across anything earlier except in museums. From that date, therefore, it is that a collector's interest, as a collector, generally begins. As a domestic article pewter succeeded wood, and was used almost universally until earthenware became cheap. It then gradually fell into disuse, and much of it probably was destroyed or melted down. Hence the comparative scarcity of old pewter to-day. To the wanton destruction at the time of the Reformation the disappearance of much Church pewter is due, but no doubt in some cases it was laid aside as too base a metal for sacred purposes, and in course of time was destroyed. Some interesting specimens remain recking nothing of fashion or splendour, and these show solid work well done, content to mind its own business.

In France and Belgium at the present time one can still find, hanging on the walls of farmhouses and cottages, pewter holy-water vessels (*bénitiers*), bowls (*écuelles*) and plates; but dealers are buying these up, and soon one will search in vain, even in the more remote districts, for treasures of this sort.

On account of its fusibility pewter was used by Goldsmiths to take castings of certain articles. Benvenuto Cellini is said to have used it for this purpose in connexion with his work.

The Pewterers' Company still exists, and amongst the minor City Companies ranks high in seniority. It can look back upon a history full of interest from a national standpoint, as well as from trade aspects pure and simple. Although for the most part the Guild consisted of those engaged in the manufacture of pewter, it had religious and social objects in view as well. Members were allowed to introduce friends who were not associated with the industry. Like other Guilds, the Pewterers were called upon to bear their responsibility in connexion with State affairs, and to contribute their quota to national expenses. The first Charter was granted to the Company by Edward IV in 1473, and they exercised in those days, and for some time after, a careful and even arbitrary supervision over the members of the craft. The rules which governed it were jealousy guarded, and penalties for infringement were rigidly enforced.

The Company was granted the right of search for false wares

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throughout the country, and the King's officers were enjoined to give them every assistance in pursuing this right.

The official records of the Company are interesting, and collectors are indebted to Mr. Welch, the Librarian of the Guildhall, London, for having carefully transcribed them from the original documents to which he was granted access by the Company. These were published some four years ago. The few quoted here, from Mr. Welch's book, will serve to show the extent of the Company's power over the craft, and the manner in which they exercised it.

1629.—On April 30th Richard Duxell was expelled from the Court of Assistants and the Livery, "having by the instigation of the diuell committed a most notorious and hainous offence against Almighty God, and criminall against the lawes of this kingdom."

On November 19th, the Widow Boulton's man came before the Court with unseemly haire, not besitting an apprentice, which they caused to bee cut off.

1658.—September 23rd. Order entered on the Minutes to be prepared against the next Court for any women that use any uncivill language or wilfully take place of their seniors at the table. There husbands to pay ten shillings.

1668.—On February 25th. Will Jones complained against Towden "for makeing distinction between fyne and double refyne, and y^t his customers as well as others may know hiss fyne by his single touch and his double refyne by his double touch. Mr. Towden answered y^t the reason why he made such distinction was for y^t he gave servants double wages for that which he called double refyned. The Court acquainted him y^t y^e Statute mayd noe other distinction of pewter than fyne and lay, and charged him to desist in his foresaid practice.

1691.—December 17th. No member of the Mistery shall strike any other mark on his ware than his touch or mark, struck upon the plate at the Hall,¹ and the rose and crown stamp, and also the letter X on extraordinary ware. Yet nevertheless any member may add the word *London* to the rose and crown stamp or in his touch.

1698.—August 11th. Ordered that none should strike any other mark on ware than his own proper touch and the rose and crown stamp, that any member may strike his name at length between his touch and the rose and crown also the word *London*. None may strike the letter X except upon extraordinary ware, commonly called "hard mettle ware."

1722.—August 8th. Six ordinary plates of Francis Whittle, bearing the words "superfine hard mettle," were ordered to be broken.

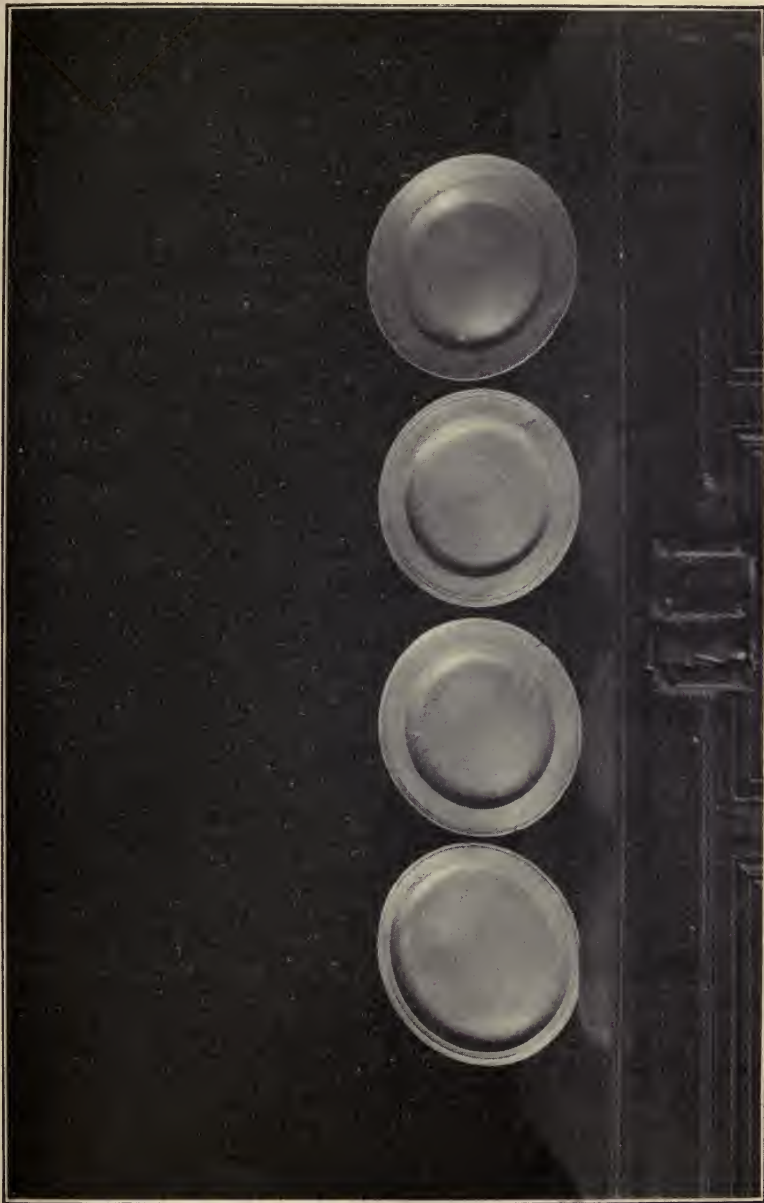
¹ This is explained later.

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Old Pewter: Plate 3.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

196 X



Old Pewter: Plate 4.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

OLD PEWTER.

1728.—Many complaints were received of the bad quality of pewter made at Bristol, but the Company hesitated to exercise their authority by holding a search so far from London.

1741.—September 24th. A Committee reported that nothing could be done to prevent country pewterers from striking "London" and "Made in London" on their ware, without application to Parliament.

From the foregoing extracts it will be seen that the Company were strict on the point of marking. But despite the stringent rules there were many offenders; and as time went on, and the vigilance of the Company was relaxed, the number of offenders increased, until it would seem that makers only obeyed the rules each so far as his individual fancy led him.

There is much yet to be learnt about the marking of pewter, and if only for this reason the subject is fascinating to collectors.

The marks found generally on London pewter are the crowned rose, the maker's name over his trade mark or "touch," the words "London" or "Made in London," and the crowned X.

The rose was the emblem of the Company, and the crowned rose was probably the official mark stamped on goods to be exported.

The crowned X should only be on metal of the best quality. Some specimens have this mark repeated, but there is no evidence to justify the suggestion that this was an indication of any special excellence either of metal or workmanship.

Occasionally the metal also bears the description "superfine" or "superfine hard"; and one maker, Edward Box, stamped some of his ware "No better in London." But, as we see by the records, "puffing" of this sort was against the Company's rules.

The "touches," or trade marks, were punched on metal plates kept for that purpose at the Pewterers' Hall. They were probably started early in the sixteenth century, but only five of these plates are now in existence, the earliest dating from the middle of the seventeenth century. A Register containing a list of the marks was kept, but unfortunately this has not been preserved.

The "touches" were not always punched on the plates in strict chronological order. The earliest were generally small circles with the maker's name or initials; later the name and "touch" were enclosed by palm leaves, and the palm leaves later still gave place to scrolls. These differences in detail may sometimes be a rough guide to the age of an article, when the name or the "touch" or both have become indistinct or obliterated.

Dealers nowadays, to enhance the value of their wares, often point to the small marks in shields of a lion rampant or a leopard's head crowned, and describe articles bearing these as "silver pewter."

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To use no stronger term, this is a misnomer, and collectors should not be prevailed upon to purchase on the strength of such statements. These small marks were not authorized. They are useful in identifying the maker because they often contain his initials, but they indicate no special value in the metal. Except for the infinitesimal quantity that there may be in raw lead, it is safe to assume that pewter contains no silver.

These last remarks are meant to apply only to genuine old pewter, and not to the modern amalgam, which is now being made abroad in large quantities, and sold by jewellers and others as "silver pewter," and under a variety of other fanciful names.

Besides such marks as a lion or leopard's head, the small shields occasionally contain a rose, thistle or harp, and pewter bearing the thistle or harp is often described as Scotch or Irish, because it has these marks. Sometimes the description is correct, but not always. The writer has a plate, made by a London pewterer, bearing among other marks a harp; another, made by a Dublin pewterer, with a thistle; and a third, by a Scotch pewterer, bearing both the rose and thistle.

Up to the present there seems to have been no satisfactory explanation of the crowned or plain initials so often seen on pewter, especially on plates and dishes. The obvious suggestion is that they are the initials of the owner, and in some instances this may have been the case. But why should a private individual have his initials crowned? In the opinion of Mr. Walter Churcher they denote some government inspection at the time when a tax was levied on pewter; and this would appear a more reasonable solution of the question. The initials would be the initials of the Government Inspector possibly, just as G. R., W. R., and V. R., the initials of the sovereign, are found now on measures as a government guarantee of their capacity; or they may have indicated the date of inspection or payment of the tax. An alms dish, which appears in the accompanying illustration, bears the date 1745, and five sets of two initials, each letter crowned. These initials are arranged symmetrically around the date, and it has been suggested that they are the initials of churchwardens or other church functionaries; but, except for the symmetrical arrangement of the letters, there is nothing to favour this suggestion.

The methods of cleaning pewter are as numerous as the methods of dressing a salad, but it is not possible to lay down any rule on the subject; it must depend entirely on the condition of the article. The drastic treatment required for a specimen badly corroded would be unnecessary and probably injurious for an article merely dirty from neglect. In the latter case the old-fashioned and simple method,

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Old Pewter: Plate 5.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

OLD PEWTER.

adopted at inns and elsewhere, of boiling in a weak solution of soda, will usually be quite effectual in removing dirt and surface stains; but when a black oxide has formed and eaten into the metal, this is often so obstinate that it is necessary to treat pieces so affected with hydrochloric acid. It is hardly necessary to say that this should be done very carefully, and if possible out of doors, because of the offensive fumes given off by the acid. As soon as the acid has done its work the pewter should be rinsed in a solution of soda or ammonia.

On no account should scraping be resorted to, however obstinate the oxide may be. The ugly scars left by scraping will be far worse, and they are ineffaceable.

Repairing pewter is always a difficult and dangerous process, and should not be undertaken except with extreme care. Owing to the brittleness of old pewter anything like a blow is risky and frequently results in a crack. A dent or a bulge may sometimes be straightened by a wooden mallet after warming the metal; but unless other damage is a positive eye-sore, repairing is to be avoided. In the matter of repairs, the professional pewterer of to-day has to be watched as carefully as the professional restorer of antique furniture. If left to himself he will probably restore a thing beyond recognition, and throw in an "art" polish to cover blemishes.

A collection should not be scattered, nor should it be too crowded. From a decorative point of view many good collections lose their charm owing to the common fault of crowding. An old dresser, or a set of dull oak shelves, would seem a natural resting place for pewter. Plates and dishes should be so arranged that the rims do not overlap. Small articles may be arranged in front of them, but large articles suspended by hooks are apt to spoil the general effect. The exigences of space often prevent a quite suitable surrounding for a collection, but to some extent this difficulty may be overcome by having a background of plain wall paper.

The writer is loth to close this paper without referring to the loss pewter collectors have sustained by the untimely death in January last of his friend, Mr. Ingleby Wood. An architect by profession, he was an artist in the true sense of the word. To his enthusiasm collectors owe much of the information they now have. His last article on pewter appeared after his death in the "Magazine of Fine Arts," but by collectors he will best be remembered by his "Scottish Pewter Ware and Pewterers," published about two years ago. It was the fruits of long and careful research by an enthusiast, who brought his knowledge of art to bear on a subject in which he was keenly interested.

OLD PEWTER.

NOTES ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 1.

The three sets of tankards on the dresser under the shelves, from left to right, are Scotch, French, and English respectively. The Scotch and French vessels were in use during the last century, but are now becoming obsolete in both countries. The English wine measures are earlier; they are probably late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The thumb-pieces of the first and second are different from those on the fourth and fifth; otherwise the measures are similar in shape. The third largest does not belong to the group; it is Scotch, and is dated 1820.

Basins like that in the centre of the third shelf are becoming somewhat rare, though at one time they were no doubt common enough. What purpose they served originally seems doubtful; but since pewter went out of fashion many of them have found their way out of doors into farmyards and elsewhere, to be used for poultry food and other purposes; and so they have gradually disappeared.

The plate with the scalloped edge, on the shelf above the basin, is French, of eighteenth century manufacture, and bears the arms of the family of Malhortie de Matte.

No. 2.

On the left of this group is a church flagon, probably early nineteenth century; the handle and thumb-piece are curiously shaped.

The tankard in the centre (date, 1750) was in use until a few years ago at an inn on the Brighton Road. The handle and spout are unusually well shaped.

The third tankard, about the same date as the last, made by Ash and Hutton (? of Bristol), was recently discovered with some smaller ones of the same shape in a garret in Somersetshire.

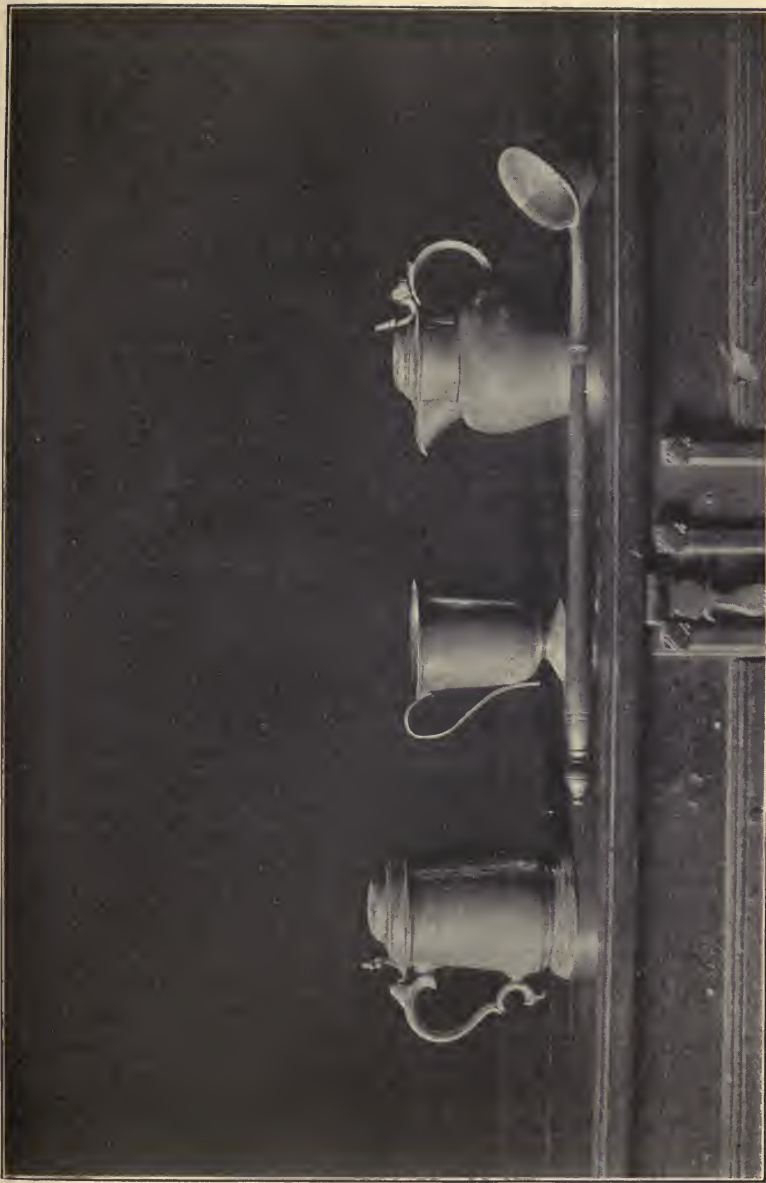
No. 3.

The first of this group is a French soup bowl, dated 1754. Amongst the peasants in Normandy these bowls were often given as wedding presents. Sometimes they are engraved with two hearts joined, and other symbolical designs appropriate to the occasion. The specimen illustrated here has a conventional design.

The tankard in the middle is German (? date).

The paten is considered by a London pewterer to be a very early specimen of Britannia metal work. It came from Somersetshire, and is marked underneath with a fleur-de-lys and the maker's initials.

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Old Pewter: Plate 6.
Photograph by H. J. Glaisher.

“TOM BROWN’S” COUNTRY.

No. 4.

This set of plates shows the gradual transition in the form of the rims from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. The date of the earliest (on the left) is about 1650.

No. 5.

The measures in this group are all French, with the exception of the second and third from the left, which were in use in the Channel Islands.

The large ones were used generally for cider, and the smallest, which is of an earlier period, for wine or brandy. These large cider jugs are frequently described incorrectly as English.

No. 6.

The tankard on the left is a fairly common type of the latter part of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; and the toast and water jug, with a strainer in the spout, is of the same period.

The cup with the handle is probably French. As this paper goes to press it is being submitted to an expert in France for opinion.

The ladle is Flemish, and comparatively modern.

“TOM BROWN’S” COUNTRY.

By H. J. DANIELL.

WE have all heard of “The Hardy Country,” “The Ingoldsby Country,” and “The Dickens Land,” but who has sung the praises of the Tom Brown Country, the great Vale of White Horse, second only in beauty to the Vale of Evesham, and the birthplace of one of England’s greatest kings?

The casual traveller, as he is whirled along in one of the Great Western’s express trains, sees the Vale only as a flat stretch of very ordinary country, backed by the long, lean, rolling Downs, whose bareness is pleasantly relieved by thick copses scattered along the ridges; but let him descend and penetrate this little known land, let him explore these quiet hamlets and peaceful fields, and he will find that the Royal County of Berks, in its western division, can show scenery as good as that of any shire, and villages whose historical interest is second to none.

Let us then detrain at Wantage Road Station, and make our way through the quiet country—not by one of the modern thunderbolts, but by “Shanks, his mare”—and see all that there is to see, quietly and at our ease.

“TOM BROWN’S” COUNTRY.

Here, then, are we, standing in the Market Place of Wantage, a town noted as the birthplace of King Alfred the Great, the odd two miles which separate town and station having been accomplished by means of the Steam Tram, one of those curious modes of conveyance, the terror of all horses, half tram, half train, which came into existence under the last “Tramway Act.”

The old stone cross, erected in 1580 in the middle of the Market Place, whose inscription requested the passer-by to “Praise for the good Earls of Bathe,” has long since vanished, and in its place has sprung up the fine statue of King Alfred, the work of Count Gleichen, which was presented to the town by the late Lord Wantage, then Col. Lloyd Lindsay, V. C., and unveiled in 1877 by our present King, then Prince of Wales.

There are few buildings of any special interest in the town save, perhaps, the church, the old “Bear,” and the Almhouses in Newbury Street, founded in 1680 by Robert Styles of Amsterdam, which possess a passage paved with bones.

No traces now remain of the place where King Alfred first saw the light, in 849. The palace, if palace it could be called, is supposed by Wise and other authorities to have stood on the western side of the town, near the part now called Limborough. The fact that Alfred was himself a native of Wantage is quite sufficient for the inhabitants of that ancient town, who do not trouble their heads as to the whereabouts of his actual roof-tree.

Wantage also claims to have been the birthplace of another celebrity—Bishop Butler (1692-1752) the author of the famous “Analogy.”

Wantage remained a Royal Manor long after Alfred’s time. Domesday Book records that in Wanetinz were four hides that had belonged to Edward the Confessor, and then (1086) formed part of the *Terra Regis* of the Conqueror; these had increased in value from £55 to £61. Peter the Bishop had formerly held two-thirds of the church and the four hides belonging thereto, but these had been seized because they were not the property of the Bishopric. William the Deacon held the remaining one-third of the church, with one hide. The church property had increased in value from £4 5s. to £5 10s.

In the thirteenth century Wantage came to the great family of FitzWarine, the forerunners of the Earls of Bath, who started a market, and did other things which befitted good landlords, and squires of a fair sized town.

In the Civil Wars of the Stuart period Wantage, in common with many other towns throughout the length and breadth of the land, played its part, and although it cannot boast of battles and

“TOM BROWN’S” COUNTRY.

sieges, yet the inhabitants saw much of both armies as they frequently passed through the town. The year 1643 saw the army of King Charles marching through Wantage on the way to Newbury, the King in person being entertained by loyal Sir George Wilmot of Charlton. The next year saw Sir William Waller, the “William the Conqueror” of the Roundhead soldiers, making the town his headquarters during the operations round Abingdon.

The fine Parish Church of Wantage, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, no doubt owes its construction to the generosity of the FitzWarine family, two members of which are commemorated by monuments, Sir William and his wife Amicia by alabaster effigies (1361), Sir Ivo by a very fine brass, dated 1414.

The church in its present condition is largely built in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles of architecture; it is cruciform in plan, with a large square central tower. There are several brasses to former vicars and inhabitants of the town, one, the figure of a priest, being supposed to be the oldest in the county.

In 1351, we are told, an indulgence of one year and forty days was granted to those who went to the Church of St. Mary at Wantage, and gave donations towards the restoration of the fabric. This was a small church which formerly stood in the churchyard of the parish church. The Norman doorway, now built into the Grammar School, is said to have been part of it.

But it is time that Wantage was left behind us. So we set out along the Portway, which, as its name implies, is a Roman Road, and setting our faces to the west, we descend the slight hill, and cross the picturesque trout stream which meanders through the meadows at the foot. Ascending the opposite side of the little valley we get onto a slight spur of the Downs whence a fine view of the Vale of White Horse may be obtained.

On our left we see the two villages of Letcombe Regis and Letcombe Bassett, a couple of typical Berkshire hamlets, with square-towered church, thatched cottages, and pretty stream, making a scene which cannot have changed much from the time when Nicholas de Tamworth had a grant of free warren in the manor, or when the first Goodlake left his lands in Middlesex, in the time of Henry the Eighth, and settled in this spot, leaving behind him a long line of descendants who remained in this quiet coombe until the last century.

On our right is the village of Childrey. Here the great family of Fettiplace held sway. Their old manor house, now much added to, stands near the church. The wing of the house in which Charles the First was entertained in 1644 by the widow of Sir Edmund Fettiplace, with its fine Perpendicular door, still remains.

“TOM BROWN’S” COUNTRY.

The church, hard by, contains many memorials of this once powerful but now extinct family, whose arms of the silver chevrons are found in many Berkshire churches. The curious leaden font has twelve mitred figures round the bowl, each holding staff and Bible. The chancel and south transept are rich with brasses, while in the opposite transept sleeps a so-called “Crusader,” his cross-legged effigy keeping watch and ward over his tomb.

But the next village, Sparsholt, boasts a church which rivals Childrey in point of interest. Brasses galore are here also, with some ancient stained glass and black letter inscription, “*Sancta Katerina.*” Here are the wooden effigies, three in number, belonging to the Achard family, who once owned the manor, and who, we are told, had land in Challow parish, which paid seven marks yearly to support a chaplain. Here, too, is a cross-legged effigy, and an old screen. Excellent accounts of these two churches, with many illustrations, will be found in the “*Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, vol. 11 (new series), by Mr. Charles E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A.¹

Kingston Lisle, the next hamlet on our road, is the proud resting place of the famous “Blowing Stone,” traditionally said to have been “King Alfred’s Bugle Horn,” a means of summoning the countryside in times of danger. It is a brownish Sarsen stone pierced with holes, about three feet high, and of no great appearance. It is still, however, an interesting relic, with its rat-like holes, and curious moaning sound which is heard when the custodian is prevailed upon, for a “consideration” to put mouth to the stone. In the little Church of Kingston are some interesting frescoes, recently discovered.

Now, however, we are approaching the birthplace of “Tom Brown.” The octagon tower of Uffington’s cruciform Early English Church stands out before us, and soon after leaving Kingston Lisle we reach the scattered goose-greens of the village.

This was the native village of “Tom Brown” or “Tom Hughes,” to whose family many memorials and tablets can be seen in the church. The church itself is a fine specimen of Early English work; the tower was once surmounted by a steeple, which was blown down by a “tempas” in 1740. For a description of the village with its church, “veast,”² schools and farms, “Tom Brown’s Schooldays” must be consulted.

Above the village towers the great hill, eight hundred and ninety

¹ The two illustrations of Easter Sepulchres at Sparsholt and Childrey which appear in this number, have been kindly lent by Mr. Keyser.

² The annual feast, which is still kept up at Whitsuntide in some of the villages in the Vale of White Horse.

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Easter Sepulchre, Sparsholt Church, Berkshire.





Easter Sepulchre,
Childrey Church, Berkshire.

RALPH THORESBY IN LONDON.

feet high, on which the galloping White Horse was cut in the chalk, not, as is popularly supposed by the Saxon Alfred, but by far earlier inhabitants of the land, the Britons.

Enough, however, has been said about the White Horse, and Compton Grange and the other "lions" of the neighbourhood by Mr. Hughes in his "Tom Brown." There are still other villages of interest which have not found a place in that work. There is the earthwork called Cherbury Camp, where Alfred, disguised as a minstrel, is supposed to have played and sung to the Danes. There is Shellingford with its rectory house, which dates from the fourteenth century, and its church rebuilt in 1625, the year of the great frost mentioned in "Lorna Doone." There is Stanford-in-the-Vale situated on the site of the Roman Station of Julianum, whose church has a very fine canopied Decorated piscina, and a porch built to commemorate the marriage, in 1472, of Richard the Third with Anne Neville, daughter of the "King Maker," and widow of Prince Edward, only child of Henry the Sixth. Baulking and Goosey, too, are interesting villages with broad goose-greens and tiny churches; while Faringdon, with its memories of the Pye family, recalls the Civil Wars with Cromwell and Hampden and other great leaders of both sides. Further down the Vale is Lyford, and here in 1591 the noted Jesuit, Father Campion, was captured. For a day and a night he baffled his trackers. At last, however, he was dragged forth from the secret closet in which he lay concealed, and was haled away to London to meet his death on the gallows at Tyburn. Chaucer also was connected with the Vale, for he held the manor of Hatford, and in the old ruined church of that village, an effigy is still shown which claims to represent the poet's son.

Thus it will be seen that "Tom Brown's Country" is every whit as interesting as other more famous "Countries," and the antiquary, the scenery-lover, the brass-hunter, and the reader of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" may all find objects of interest in the tract of country which lies at the foot of the Berkshire Downs.

RALPH THORESBY IN LONDON.

BY E. BASIL LUPTON, LL.M.

RALPH THORESBY, the Leeds Antiquary, although known by répute to most well educated Yorkshiremen, is not so much known to the residents in the Home Counties, and some account of him may be interesting, especially as in his day he was a familiar figure among the learned men of the metropolis.

RALPH THORESBY IN LONDON.

He was born at Leeds in 1658, and died in 1725. In 1697 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1715 he published his chief work, entitled "Ducatus Leodiensis," being the topography of Leeds, to which was added "Museum Thoresbyanum," being a catalogue of the collection of curiosities at his house. In 1724 he published "Vicaria Leodiensis," being a history of the Church and Vicars of Leeds.

From the year 1677 until his last illness Thoresby kept a diary; a large portion of this has been preserved, and has been published in full.

The style of the work is decidedly attractive, and as the author was frequently travelling through the country and visiting places of interest and persons of position, the reader is taken back in thought to an age two centuries past in a most agreeable manner.

At the opening of the Diary, Thoresby was dwelling in London, and the first entry is the note of the subject of a sermon which he listened to. This is very characteristic, for throughout the work we find short notes about the sermons almost every Sunday, and very often entries of the fact that he attended public worship on week days.

The coach journeys from London to Leeds at that period occupied four days, the nights being spent at inns on the way. The places in the coaches were not always adequate to the demand; on one occasion Thoresby informs us that on going to the office in London he found that all the seats in the Leeds coaches were booked for the next three weeks.

The following entry, made when he was twenty-five years of age, is a specimen of many similar ones:

1683. March 28. Forenoon at Westminster Hall and Abbey, transcribing some monuments. Spent the afternoon in buying odd things for self and friends.

In 1709 he writes as follows, regarding the services in London churches:

January 8. I was afterwards much affected at prayers in the evening at St. Laurence Church, and in singing, etc., which method is used in many churches at eight of the clock, after the shops are shut, and persons more at leisure.

January 9, Die Dom. To the Cathedral of St. Paul's; by their confused reading (two at the same time, the gospel or lessons), singing prayers and organs, with the continued noise and hurry of persons, that through the novelty of the method . . . it was very

RALPH THORESBY IN LONDON.

unprofitable to me; the Lord pity and pardon! To hear Dr. Burgess, who, though he had some pleasant passages, which profane wits might sport with, yet preached very well. He preached above three hours, yet seemingly without weariness to himself or auditory. Called at Christ Church Hospital; stayed prayers and singing there; was pleased as well as surprised with the vast numbers of orphans there comfortably provided for, and the pious and prudent management thereof.

The following entries show who were his friends:

January 10. Went to Sir Christopher Wren's the unparalleled architect of above fifty churches; his ingenious son, of both his names, has a most noble collection of Greek medals, with ancient busts, inscription, altars, etc., of which he has printed an account, which he presented me with.

January 12. In time to attend the meeting of the Royal Society at Gresham College, where I was courteously received by the Secretary and several acquaintance of old.

January 14. Walked to Bloomsbury Square before eight, that I met with my kind friend Dr. Sloane, now Sir Hans, who showed me some of his admirable collections, and presented me with the Transactions I wanted. Then waited of the learned Dr. Hicks, who was pleased to express himself very favourably of the part of my MS. I had left for his perusal.

January 21. Walked with Mr. Dale to the Tower; was mightily pleased with the new and excellent method the Records are put into, viewed many great curiosities of that nature, and original letters from foreign kings and potentates upon parchment, and paper as old, to the Kings of England, which the obliging Mr. Holms shewed me, who also gave me an autograph of Queen Elizabeth that was his own property; then to view the general armouries; . . . I dined at Mr. Dale's, with the pious and learned Samuel Clark, D.D., the Bishop of Ely's chaplain; and afternoon, perused some curious MSS. in the College library, and transcribed some pedigrees of the gentry in these parts from Sir William Dugdale's last Visitation, anno 1665 and 6.

January 22. Walked to Soho Square to the Bishop of Salisbury's, who entertained me most agreeably with the sight of several valuable curiosities, as the original Magna Charta of King John, supposed to be the very same that he granted to the nobles in the field, it wanting that article about the Church, which in the exemplars afterwards was always inserted first; it has part of the Great Seal also remaining.

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January 23rd. Die Dom. Coached it with the Alderman to St. Clement's without Temple-bar, to hear the Bishop of Sarum [Dr. Burnet], who had a most moving prayer and sermon; he pressed in the conclusion to charity, for educating poor children, who sung a psalm (after the rest was ended), much fine music, then the organs, and there was collected, as I remember, about £25, as I was told by the Bishop himself, with whom I dined according to appointment.

January 24th. Walked with Mr. G. Plaxton to the ingenious Sir Andrew Fountain's, who shewed me several admirable curiosities and antiquities from Ireland, both Roman, Danish, and Irish, of copper and other metals; he has also a noble library, some very rare books, both as to the antiquity of the print, and rarity of the subjects; but, above all, his admirable collection of medals, Greek, Roman, Saxon, and Norman, that, though by the letter to me, when he wrote the dissertation in Dr. Hicks's "Thesaurus," it appears that mine was then the completest nest of any in England; yet by his industry and vast expense (advancing half-a-crown for every Saxon penny that could be got, as the Bishop of Carlisle gave me notice per his letter), he has raised one much superior, both in number and value, of which I hope he will oblige the world with a particular description, it being absolutely the completest that ever I saw relating to the ancient coins and later monies of this nation, he having Philip, as styled King of England after Queen Mary's death, and not only Oliver, but Commonwealth half crown, and one shilling, as well as sixpence, of the milled monies, which was absolutely the first of that kind in this country; he has also some original pictures of learned men, and obliged me with the autographs of some of his foreign correspondents. I afterwards walked to Westminster and in return waited of the Lady Howard, and dined there with his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the premier peer of Great Britain, who shewed me his kinsman the late Cardinal Howard's picture, and subscribed in my Album with his two brothers and cousin; there were three generations at table, the Duke, his mother, and grandmother. In return, visited the famous Dr. N. Grew, at the College of Physicians.

January 25th. To visit Mr. Hare, a herald at that office, who gave me an autograph of Queen Elizabeth . . . Evening received a very kind as well as unexpected visit from the obliging Mr. Le Neve, Norroy King-at-arms, . . . when at the Herald's Office he was extremely civil, came to tender me the perusal of the noble Record of Domesday-book, which is in his keeping in the Exchequer, the fees for which would otherwise surmount my attempts, being a noble for producing the book, and ten groats for every line

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transcribed; he also urged of me to accept of the like deputation as Mr. Hopkinson, which should cost me nothing, and might procure me the sight of arms, inscriptions, etc., in all places north of Trent, without control.

January 26th. Having received an obliging invitation from Mr. Wanley, the librarian, walked to Mr. Harley's (the late Secretary of State), was wonderfully surprised to find so prodigious a number of original charters (some of them before the Norman Advent), bulls, ancient writings, charts, and MSS. of great variety and value, before and after the Reformation; but he is a gentleman of great abilities and curiosity, and spares no charges in purchasing MS. historians, ledger books, and chartularies of abbeys, etc.; there were some of the famous Archbishop Usher's, Sir Henry Spelman's, etc. Afternoon, I attended at Gresham College, where the famous Sir Isaac Newton, the President, was Chairman, who honoured my Album with his subscription.

February 2nd. I took coach with Mr. Roberts and Dr. Pratt (the Duke of Ormond's chaplain) to Sir Andrew Fountain's, who according to appointment conducted us to the Lord High Admiral's [the Earl of Pembroke], who entertained us most agreeably with the view of his noble collection of Greek and Roman medals, much enlarged since I saw it before, and particularly his Excellency has procured a Roman Bos, which weighs five pounds of their monies. It is quadrangular; on the one side has the figure of an ox, the other side is worn like a honey comb with its extreme age.

February 3rd. Walked to Westminster, then passed the Thames to Lambeth to visit Dr. Gibson; the worthy Doctor received me kindly, and promised me his advice about my MS. Topography of this parish, and received my additions to the three Ridings of Yorkshire, for the new Camden, with thanks.

Dr. Edmund Gibson was then Rector of Lambeth. He subsequently became Bishop of Lincoln, and later Bishop of London; he was afterwards offered the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Dr. Gibson was at this time preparing a new edition of his translation of Camden's "Britannia," with additions. The former edition had been published in 1695 in one volume, folio. The new edition appeared in 1722 in two volumes; the contributions from Thoresby and other writers were acknowledged in the prefaces to the two editions.

A considerable portion of Thoresby's time in the Metropolis was spent in interviewing his printers, and he frequently complains that they were very dilatory, a fault which is not unknown even at the present time.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

In 1712 he writes :

June 6th. Walked to Westminster, and by my Lord Archbishop of York's means, got placed so conveniently, that we saw the Queen upon the throne, and many of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in their Parliamentary robes, and came very early to the notice of her Majesty's speech concerning the Peace, which occasioned fires, illuminations, etc., in the City.

In the same year he notes that large numbers of people are accustomed to walk for diversion on Sunday evenings in the summer in St. James's Park, an occupation of which he does not approve.

In July of that year he went with a friend to Hampton Court :

11th. Mr. Boulter brought his chariot from Chelsea; having passed through the City we passed the gravel pits, and had a clear air (whither the consumptive are sent by the physicians) and delicate pleasant country to Acton and Brentford; . . . thence through Thistleworth and Twitnam [Isleworth and Twickenham], a very pleasant road . . . through the park to Hampton Court, a noble palace indeed, fit for the reception of the greatest monarch, especially the new apartments, lately added by King William, who delighted much in the situation.

On their way back they visited Ham House, Petersham and Richmond, and Thoresby saw much to interest and please him.

It has been possible within the limits of this paper to touch upon only a few of the attractive features of the Diary, but anyone interested in the subject is referred to the book itself.

It is probably well known that Sir Hans Sloane's collection formed the nucleus of the present British Museum. Unfortunately Thoresby's own Museum was not preserved in a similar way, but after his death the collection was broken up and dispersed.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

THE Annual Meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society was held at Croydon on 31st March. The Council have decided to issue a general index to the first twenty volumes of the Society's publications. This is a most desirable thing to do, and we wish that other publishing societies would follow suit.

The Council called the attention of Members to the interest and value that a complete collection of all the inscriptions on tomb-

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stones and memorials in the churches and churchyards of the county would have, and invited individual members to assist towards the realization of a scheme to this effect, by forwarding for preservation in the Society's Library transcripts of all the inscriptions in their respective churches and churchyards. Such transcripts should include all the inscriptions to be found in the church or churchyard at the time when they are made. In order, however, to avoid any duplication of labour, Members willing to assist in this project were advised, in the first place, to communicate with the Hon. Secretary before commencing to make their transcript.

This is an excellent suggestion, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out.

ANOTHER Surrey society doing excellent work is the Photographic Survey and Record Society. The Annual Meeting was held in the Public Library at Kingston on 10th March, Viscount Midleton, President, in the chair.

The report of Dr. J. M. Hobson, Hon. Secretary of the Architecture Section, stated that, with few exceptions, the quality of the prints sent in during 1905 had been excellent. A new feature had been the application of direct photography to memorial brasses in their normal position on church floors, so that it would now be possible to proceed with direct photography of all the Surrey brasses.

In the Art and Literature Section the work had been progressing favourably, the number of prints placed in the boxes at the Town Hall, Croydon, being forty-seven against thirty-six last year. A number of photographs had also been received too late to be included in this year's report. The photographs of various interesting documents in the Loseley Collection were now placed in the Town Hall, Croydon, and were available for inspection.

In the Anthropological Section the whole of the photographs taken and recorded, relating to obsolete domestic appliances of Surrey in the Horniman Museum, had been added to the collection. Interesting photographs of discoveries on the site of Bermondsey Abbey, as well as important records of objects excavated at the recently discovered British Camp at Carshalton-on-the-Hill, had been sent in. Amongst interesting pictures was that of the "Scold's Bridle" (1632), kept in the vestry of Walton Parish Church, and a good series of prints of the pit dwellings on Worms Heath.

The prints received into the Geological Section in the past year had been few in number. Two excellent ones worth noting, presented by Messrs. French and Co. of Wallington, consisted of pipes shown in the Thanet sand at Beddington. There was, however,

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much useful work still to be done in photographing the fossils of the chalk and other sections, the survey being poorly represented in this direction.

In the Natural History Section there had been a good increase in the additions compared with the last report, when only thirty-four subjects were recorded. Of the eighty-eight sent in, thirty-two were of insects, mostly lepidoptera; twelve mollusca, a charming series of birds' nests, fourteen in number, and the remainder botanical subjects. Amongst the last-named was a series of the coniferae growing in Kew Gardens, taken by Mr. Baldock; although not in many instances indigenous to the county, they go to form a valuable collection for reference. Still the botanical section of this extensive branch of nature had large gaps to be filled.

The report of the Topographical and Passing Events Section also showed a considerable increase over that of last year. The additions form a most interesting and varied collection of valuable records, consisting mostly of views of distant country—ponds, garden scenes, woods, wells, roads and lanes, streets, villages, parks, and old cottages—the whole embracing a mass of interesting material that, in many instances, might in a few years entirely disappear. Passing events still remained a very desirable addition to the collection if they could get them.

It was stated that the Society now has 1,967 photographs, of which 697 have been received during the past year. Viscount Midleton, in his address, referred to the fast disappearance of some of the wilder fauna. He remembered when black game was very plentiful all over the forest region in the great Weald Valley, and it was not impossible to kill three or four couple of blackcock in a day's walk. He was challenged the other day to say whether he had seen anything in the shape of black game in the last fifteen years, and he afterwards had to confess that since our autumn monœuvres black game had disappeared.

It is most desirable that every county should have such a society as this. Not only is black game disappearing, but old houses, old churches, old customs, and picturesque village costume, are all going rapidly. A large part of this is no doubt inevitable, but we should do all that we can to preserve a record for the benefit of future generations.

Two important discoveries of mammoth remains have recently been made in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne, Kent. While digging in drift sand at Wouldham a workman struck with his spade what he called "a big horn," and on clearing away the sand a twelve-foot tusk of a mammoth was disclosed. It was removed to Rochester,

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where it was pronounced by experts to be the best that has been discovered in the south of England. The second discovery was made on the brickfields of Messrs. Sneed, Dean and Co., where a fragment (about four feet in length) of a full-grown mammoth's tusk and two broken tusks of a young mammoth were found.

HUNSDEN HOUSE, Herts, the seat of the late Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P., is announced for sale. It was the ancient home of the Oldhall Family, and was converted into a royal palace by Henry VIII, who rebuilt the fifteenth-century mansion.

Two more memorial tablets have been fixed by the London County Council since our note last quarter. The first of these is on No. 110, Hallam Street, Portland Place, where Dante Gabriel Rossetti was born. The second is on No. 76, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, where John Constable, the celebrated landscape artist, died.

If King Solomon had lived in the days of "Local Authorities" he might, with great propriety have added another to the four things he found so difficult to understand. A short time ago there was found at—but perhaps we had better suppress the name, and say simply, in one of the home counties—a grave of the late Celtic period, the date of which is given by experts at anything from 450 to 550 A.D. The grave contained two human skeletons, and the bones of some dogs, doubtless buried with their masters to assist them in the happy hunting grounds; there were also sundry bronze brooches and other ornaments characteristic of the period. The "Local Authorities," hearing of the discovery, demanded possession of the bones, and, notwithstanding a protest on the part of the owner of the land where they were found, carried them away. A polished oak coffin was ordered, with brass handles, the bones, both human and canine, were placed therein, and the coffin was solemnly buried in the churchyard with an appropriate service! We should like to know the opinions of these old heathens on this extraordinary performance. Not to mention the dogs.

A SOMEWHAT analogous incident took place several years ago, also in the Home Counties. The story, as we remember it, was to this effect. A packing-case from the continent was opened at a railway station, where it lay unclaimed, and was found to contain a mummy. One of the clerks, being of a waggish turn of mind, wrote to the coroner to the effect that a body had been discovered. And the coroner, in due course, summoned a jury, and held an inquest. A verdict was returned that "a person unknown had died at a date unknown from causes unknown," or something of that sort.

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JOKING apart, we protest strongly against the Christian burial service being read over worshippers of Woden and Thor. The whole affair is a piece of preposterous folly and waste of public money.

THE memorial in St. Paul's to the late Archbishop Temple has now been unveiled. It is a replica of the one placed in Canterbury Cathedral last year. The bronze panel, in high relief, represents the Archbishop kneeling in prayer, with the arms of the See of Canterbury and a processional cross. The Right Hon. J. G. Talbot officiated, and the memorial was formally taken over by the Dean. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends.

THE April number of the "Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal," contains articles on Flemish Brasses in England; the Brass of Robert Honeywood in St. George's Chapel, Windsor (with a full-page illustration); the Saxon Charters of Brightwell, Sotwell and Mackney, Berks; the Churchwarden's Accounts of St. Mary's, Thame; Bisham Abbey; the Advowson of St. Peter's, Wallingford; the Parish of Ruscombe, Berks; and St. Ann's Well and Chapel, Caversham. The Thame churchwarden's accounts contain a very valuable inventory of vestments in the year 1448.

MR. CHARLES SMITH, the editor of the "Faversham Institute Monthly Journal," has recently completed a bibliography of Faversham. This comprises a list of works printed in or relating to Faversham, from Domesday Book in 1086, to Mr. Hussey's "Notes on Faversham Abbey and Parishioners' Wills from 1473 to 1537," which appeared in the "Antiquary" in February last. The compilation, which included guides, newspapers and novels, as well as more solid items, will be most useful to the local antiquary.

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UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES.
IN THE COLLECTION OF P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from p. 135.]

8 April, 1789. Agreement whereby James Garth of Hammersmith, Gent., agrees to grant and Charles Shephard of Carey St., St. Clement Danes, Gent., agrees to accept a 21 years' lease of the former's messuage on the W. side of Carey St., on the premises being put into repair at the cost of said Garth; the said lease to contain like covenants, etc., as in a lease dated 20 October, 1775,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

of the same premises, granted by William Randall to John Worcop and then vested in said Shephard, the fee being in said Garth. Signed by Shephard.

26 March, 1706. Draft agreement whereby Benjamin Rogers, Citizen and Mercer of London, on behalf of Mary Wheatley of Ringwood, co. Southampton, widow, agrees that Wheatley shall grant and John Welles, Citizen and Leather-seller of London, shall accept a 5 years' lease of a messuage in Crowne Court, Old Change, then occupied by William Lovick, ringmaker, at £22 per annum.

February, 1730. Draft agreement whereby Henry Smith of Caversham, co. Oxon, agrees to grant and Arthur Brooke of the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, Gent. (by virtue of power given him by a Vestry of said parish held 28th January last), together with other trustees for said parish, agrees to accept a lease for 21 years, at £36 per annum, of 5 messuages in Holaday Yard in said parish, then occupied by John Hendrick, Richard Taylor, Richard Jones, Widow Smith and Thomas Crane, together with a mason's yard, occupied by William Morris, and a yard or shed, 16 ft. by 10 ft., adjoining to Crane's messuage, the lessees paying all taxes, etc., and both parties binding themselves to each other in a penalty of £100 to perform the agreement.

8 November, 1728. Draft agreement whereby Joseph Ward, Citizen and Turner of London, agrees to assign for 5 guineas, and Richard Stone, Citizen and Long Bowstring Maker of London, agrees to accept the residue of the term of a lease granted by Edward Bearer, Citizen and Barber Surgeon of London, dated 23 December, 1727 (the said residue being 10 years and 4 months), at 40 guineas per annum, of the houses in the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, in which said Ward lives.

EASTON DE EASTON, KENT.—In the time of Edward the Confessor, among the landowners of Kent, was Edward de Easton, in the Lath of Sutton. As is well known, it is a very exceptional thing to find in England a person taking the designation of his land prior to the Norman Conquest. But what is to be remarked—and the reason of this note—is that there is no place specifically named Easton in Kent mentioned in Domesday Book. Along with that of Edward de Easton appear the names of Levenot de Sutton and Oswald de Norton. There was, however, a place called East Sutton, and it has occurred to me that it was the estate held by the aforesaid Edward, and probably included, at the time Domesday was compiled, under the survey of Sutton. People possessed of local lore and intimate with the topography of the neighbourhood of Dover perhaps may be able to throw some light on the question. When the first James ruled the land there was a Sir Edward Easton, Kt., in Kent, and a curious fact, under the circumstances, is that his arms had a charge similar to what is attributed to our Saxon kings, say Edward the Confessor himself, namely, the cross pattée or patonce. The arms of those kings were a cross patonce between martlets. Sir Edward Easton is not credited with the martlets, but other Eastons in Kent and London bore on a cross patonce five martlets. This constituting only an heraldic "difference," they were presumably of the same stock as Sir Edward, or he of theirs. If on any old tombstone or memorial tablet in church or churchyard in Kent such arms are still to be seen, and the name Eston or Easton, those who know of such would oblige by sending a blazon of the same.

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It is observable that the baptismal names of the above de Sutton, de Norton, and de Easton were Saxon names, and the fact of such a cluster of territorially designed persons (there were others) being found in Kent before the Conquest is a sure indication that Kent felt Norman influences ere yet Duke William swayed his sceptre over the England of Alfred the Great.—WALTER M. GRAHAM-EASTON, Great Russell Mansions, Bloomsbury.

DR. WILLIAM MEAD OF WARE.—In St. Mary's Churchyard at Ware is the tomb of Dr. William Mead, bearing the following inscription: "In memory of William Mead, M.D., who departed this Life the 28th of October, 1652, aged 148 years and 9 months, 3 weeks and 4 days." The Parish Register records the burial on 4th November, 1652, of "George Mead, Doctor of Physick," evidently one and the same person. The Register of Baptisms does not go farther back than 1558, hence no proof of the statement is obtainable from this source. Is it possible to verify the age of this worthy in any other way? If accurate, would not such an extraordinary instance of longevity have received some contemporary notice?—W. B. GERISH, Bishop's Stortford.

[The only way we can suggest is to examine such Chancery and other Depositions at the Record Office as relate to the neighbourhood of Ware. Depositions always give the age of the deponent, and are, in this respect, a particularly valuable class of record.—EDITOR.]

RAAN'S FARM, AMERSHAM.—Can any reader of the HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE give any information about "Raans Farm," near Amersham? It is a fine old red brick house, lying to the right of the branch line of the Metropolitan Railway, which runs from Chalfont Road Station to Chesham.

It is said to be "haunted," and one window being overgrown with ivy suggests a disused room. Vague stories are current in the neighbourhood, but so far I have not been able to obtain any definite account of the place.—C. EASTCOTE.

SHOREDITCH.—If any reader possesses books, prints, or knowledge bearing on the history of Shoreditch he will oblige by communicating with "St. Leonards," care of HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE.

I SHALL be greatly obliged if any reader will inform me where I can obtain a book which deals with the parts of Kent known as Kemsing, Seal, and Ightham. Being a great lover of this part of the county, I should very much like to know something of its past history. I have several guide books on this county, but they do not deal at any length with these districts.—CHARLES M. MARTIN, "Woodville," Perth Road, Beckenham.

[An excellent account of Ightham Moat will be found in vol. xxvii of "Archaeologia Cantiana."—EDITOR.]

REPLIES.

SINCE residing in the neighbourhood of Muswell Hill several of my friends have shown me specimens of clay tobacco-pipe bowls, not similar to any in use now. They are thought to be of the Commonwealth period. I enclose one for inspection. It would be interesting to know if any of your readers can state whether these pipes are commonly found in this country; and if so do they indicate the general use of tobacco by the people at the period they are thought to date from.—W. DENNE.

[The pipe sent by Mr. Denne is one of a type commonly attributed to the latter part of the seventeenth century. They are found in large numbers and very widely distributed. The smoking of tobacco seems to have spread very rapidly after its first introduction.—EDITOR.]

WASHINGTON AND PURLEIGH.—What is the truth about George Washington's descent from Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh in Essex? I have heard the matter hotly debated on both sides. Can you give us some *facts*? This question will probably interest many of your readers besides myself.—ANGLO-AMERICAN.

ISAAC AS A CHRISTIAN NAME.—Some little time ago I saw it stated in a London daily paper that the surnames Hick, Higgs, Hickson, Higson, Higgins, Higginson, and so on, were derived from the Christian name of Isaac. I should like to know if Isaac was at any time in England such a common name as to account for the frequency of the surnames said to be derived from it. Whatever the meaning, I take it that my name belongs to the same class.—ALFRED J. HICKMAN.

REPLIES.

KINGSATE STREET, HOLBORN (vol. viii, p. 64).—Your correspondent, "Enquirer," calls attention to the "curious coincidence that the modern Kingsway should appear in the same neighbourhood where was formerly the ancient Kingsgate Street." It may interest your correspondent to know that the short street lately called Little Queen Street, but which now actually forms part of the northern end of Kingsway, was at one time known as "Kingsgate." It would thus seem that this portion of the new street has reverted almost to its old name. The name "Kingsgate" appears on a map of Lincoln's Inn Fields made in 1657, and the street now called Great Queen Street is, in the same map, marked "Queens Streete Gate." A photograph of this map is given in "The Records of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. The Black Books, vol. ii. 1898." And the original is, I believe, in the Lincoln's Inn Library.—C. M. PHILLIPS.

SCAIFE FAMILY (p. 136).—Arthur Scaife died 1793, and not 1766 as stated.—A. G.

REPLIES.

EASTER SEPULCHRE (vii, 314).—As I do not see any reply to Mrs. Sanders' query on this subject, I send the following extract from Mr. George Clinch's useful book on "Old English Churches":

The Easter Sepulchre, a structure in which, during the Middle Ages, it was customary to deposit a pyx containing the consecrated Host, together with the crucifix from the high altar. This ceremony, which was intended to symbolize the burial of our Lord's body in the sepulchre, took place on Good Friday at the hour of vespers. With ceremonious reverence the pyx and crucifix were placed in the sepulchre, and candles were burnt and a watch was kept night and day before it until early on Easter Day, when the clergy proceeded to the sepulchre, removed the crucifix and Host, and bore them to the altar again. The bells then rang out, and the service began with the singing of an antiphon, "Christ is risen from the dead," etc. The most usual form of the Easter Sepulchre as now existing is that of a recess in the north wall of the chancel, sometimes adorned with carving. . . . Easter Sepulchres were not to be found in all churches, as that privilege was not extended universally, but there is no doubt that they were very numerous, and in churches which did not possess a sepulchre in stone, it was customary to build a temporary structure of wood; but naturally there are no existing remains of the latter kind, and our sources of information as to their form are very scanty. Not infrequently the Easter Sepulchre was combined with an actual tomb, and the pictures of the Resurrection of our Lord found on certain monumental brasses are regarded as indications that they once formed parts of a high tomb which was formerly so used. In some cases, however, the brass has been subsequently placed on the floor level. There are numerous instances in old wills of persons requesting that their tombs might be used for the purpose of the Easter Sepulchre.

Mr. Clinch figures the well-known example at Bosham near Chichester. I share Mr. Clinch's doubts as to the external recess at Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, (also figured), being an Easter Sepulchre at all.—ARCHITECT.

[We are able to give our readers views of two very beautiful Easter Sepulchres, the blocks of which have been kindly lent by Mr. Charles E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., of Aldermaston. They are at Sparsholt and Childrey respectively.—EDITOR.]

DERIVATION OF GRAVESEND.—Permit me to protest against the derivation of this name suggested by Mr. Jonas on page 12. It is absolutely impossible. *Gravis* (not *graves*, which is the nominative plural) is, it is true, sometimes used in the sense of 'important' as applied to a place; thus Livy speaks of *gravem atque opulentam civitatem*. But what can one make of the second syllable—"mam" from *hamulus*, an angle,' says Mr. Jonas. If he is not the victim of a compositor's misprint, I can only say, with Dominic Sampson, Prodigious! *Hamulus* does not mean an angle, but a little fish hook, which hardly seems appropriate. No, Sir, 'mam from *hamulus*' will not do. Why drag in Velasquez, I mean Latin, at all? The word is good honest Saxon, whether we take it in the form of Gravesham or Gravesend. Graves-end might well mean the boundary of the jurisdiction of the *gerefa*, grave or reeve, and Lambard merely translates this into Latin when he calls it *Limes praetorius*. The praetor was a civic officer, and the word is used in Latin documents as the

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equivalent of the Saxon *Burgh-gerefa*, or Borough Reeve. Graves-ham would be the reeve's village or hamlet, or, at an early date, more probably the reeve's house.—PHILOLOGUS.

ALMSDISH AT GREAT YELDHAM.—The almsdish mentioned by Mr. Geare is probably one of the brass dishes, usually called rose-water dishes, of which a large number have come into this country in recent years. The bulk of them, at any rate, show no indication of their having been made for other than secular purposes. They nearly all have inscriptions of the "gibberish" style mentioned in the query. But while few, if any, can be identified with any known language, or make any sense, it is somewhat remarkable that for the most part the same sequence of letters is repeated several times. One in the writer's possession has *REQVERDA SPERANTSA*, repeated four times.—EDITOR.

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THE DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN EVELYN. Edited by William Bray, F.S.A. New edition, with a Life of the Author, edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.; four volumes. Bickers and Son, 1906. 10s. 6d. net per volume, in sets only. Vol. i, pp. cxxxiii-299; vol. ii, pp. 482.

John Evelyn died on the 27th of February, 1706, and it was a fitting memorial of his bi-centenary to publish a new edition of his Diary. The publishers were well advised in their choice of an editor, for Mr. Wheatley has not only the knowledge of the history, and events of the seventeenth century, but also a keen appreciation of the manners and customs and the spirit of the period. Mr. Wheatley has also had the advantage of editing Pepys's Diary, and he gives us the following admirable summing up of the difference between the two Diarists: "Evelyn remains the stately man in his writing, while Pepys unveiled his inmost soul with his pen, and has been rewarded by being egregiously misjudged by the many as a sort of meddling busybody. Evelyn was a man of deep feelings, but he always wrote with a sense of dignity. In his charming 'Life of Mrs. Godolphin' he expresses his feelings without reserve, and has left us a perfect picture of a beautiful character found in a most unlikely place—the Court of Charles II." The printed versions of the Diary, as is well known, contain merely a selection from the original MS., made by William Bray and first published in 1818. The present owner of the MS. refuses to allow it to be printed in its entirety, or even to allow it to be consulted for the purpose of verifying what has already been printed. It is difficult to understand the attitude of this gentleman, and his persistent refusal is much to be regretted.

Mr. Wheatley's Memorial Preface and Life of the Author are in every way excellent; they add greatly to the value of this edition.

Most people who take any interest in history or letters are familiar with the Diary, and quotations could easily be multiplied. Here is an early entry which reads strangely in these days of controversy as to "provided" and "non-provided" schools: "1624. I was not initiated into any rudiments till neere four yeares of age, and then one Frier taught us at the church porch of Wotton." The first volume comes down to the end of 1648, and is mostly concerned with

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Evelyn's foreign travels. The illustrations include a reproduction of Worldiges' engraving of Nanteuil's portrait executed in 1650: "June 13th. I sate to the famous sculptor Nanteuil, who was afterwards made a knight by the French King for his art. He engrav'd my picture in copper, at a future time he presented me with my own picture, done all with his pen; an extraordinary curiosity."

Volume ii. covers the period from 1649 to 1685. Evelyn did not witness the execution of Charles I: "The villanie of the rebels proceeding now so far as to trie, condemne and murder our excellent King on the 30th of this month [January, 1649], struck me with such horror that I kept the day of his martyrdom a fast, and would not be present at that execrable wickednesse, receiving the sad account of it from my Brother George and Mr. Owen, who came to visite me this afternoone, and recounted all the circumstances." Soon afterwards he left England for Paris, and did not return permanently until February 1652, his wife joining him shortly afterwards. An item of considerable interest is noted on July 11th, 1654: "After dinner I visited that miracle of a youth Mr. Christopher Wren, nephew to y^e Bishop of Ely"; twelve years later Evelyn and Wren were surveying Old St. Paul's with a view to its restoration: "1666, August 27th. I went to St. Paule's Church, where with Dr. Wren . . . and several expert workmen, we went about to survey the generall decays of that ancient and venerable church, and to set downe in writing the particulars of what was fit to be don, with the charge thereof, giving our opinion from article to article."

After the Restoration Evelyn was in high favour at Court, and thenceforward until his death was in constant employment in the public service. We get first-hand accounts of various events and ceremonies. The coronation of Charles II is very minutely described. In 1662 he was one of the Commissioners "for reforming the buildings, wayes, streetes, and incumbrances, and regulating the hackney coaches in the City of London", and also one of the Commissioners of charitable uses appointed for the purpose of inquiring how the revenues of Gresham College had been disposed of, and why the salaries of the professors were not improved. In 1664 he was appointed on the Commission to take care of such sick and wounded and prisoners of war as might be expected on account of the war just declared with Holland, a post that gave him no little trouble. In connexion with this we shrewdly suspect that Evelyn had a considerable hand in the foundation of Chelsea Hospital. In his first journey on the Continent in 1641 he had noted a similar institution at The Hague. Referring to the various hospitals and charities in that city, he writes, "But none did I so much admire as an Hospital for their lame and decrepid souldiers, it being for state, order and accommodations, one of the worthiest things that the world can shew of that nature." When therefore we read, under date 14th September, 1681, "Din'd with Sir Stephen Fox, who proposed to me y^e purchasing of Chelsey Colledge, which his Ma^{ty} had some time since given to our Society [the Royal Society], and would now purchase it againe to build an hospital or infirmary for souldiers there, in which he desired my assistance as one of the Council of the R[oyal] Society," we are strongly tempted to believe that the suggestion had originated with Evelyn himself, although he is too modest to say so. Evelyn bravely remained in London during the Plague, in charge of his sick, wounded, and prisoners, for which in January, 1666, he was publicly thanked by the King and the Duke of York. The popular tradition that Chelsea Hospital is due to Nell Gwyn is without foundation. Greenwich Hospital, moreover, is really due to Evelyn: "1666, February 8th.—I had another gracious reception by his Ma^{ty}, who call'd me into his bed-chamber to lay before and describe to him my project of an Infirmarie, w^{ch} I read to him,

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who with greate approbation recommended it to his R. Highnesse" [James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral].

His account of the Great Fire, a moving and graphic story, is well known. Volume ii brings the Diary down to 30th September, 1685.

A MANUAL OF COSTUME, AS ILLUSTRATED BY MONUMENTAL BRASSES. By Herbert Druitt. The Delamore Press; pp. 384, 110 illustrations; 10s. 6d. net.

Second notice.

Much has been written on Brasses since Cotman's work on the Brasses of Norfolk appeared in 1819, but so far as we are aware there is no bibliography on the subject. Mr. Druitt promises us one, for which all antiquaries will be grateful.

The Introduction gives a careful and clear account of brasses in general, their probable origin, cost, distribution, leading characteristics at different dates, and so on, with some useful information about the so-called "palimpsests." We do not agree with his strong objections to the modern practice of fixing brasses on church walls. On the contrary, it seems to us to be far the best way of preserving them. If they remain on the floor, they get damaged by being walked upon; if they are covered with matting, the unavoidable dust and grit converts the covering into something akin to sandpaper; while if they have a leaden cover, as we have seen on one occasion, a galvanic action is set up with most disastrous effects. The suggestion that they should be railed round, strikes us as highly impracticable.

Chapter I is devoted to Brasses showing ecclesiastical costume, where we get a clear description of the different items of clerical attire, and Chapter II deals with Academical Costume.

Chapter III, Military Costume, is probably the one that will be found most generally interesting, and here also the author is at his best; with its admirable series of illustrations, it forms an excellent text-book of armour down to the seventeenth century.

Chapter IV treats of Civilian Costume in the same minute and careful style.

The Chapter on Legal Costume was much wanted. Foss, "Judges," gives many details from documents and illuminations, and Serjeant Pulling, "The Order of the Coif," deals with the subject, but this latter work must be used with caution. It is therefore most instructive to have the evidence afforded by Brasses collated with what is already in print.

A Chapter on Female Costume, with a note on the effigies of children, completes the text.

We must point out that for illustration purposes the reproductions from rubbings are much superior to those from direct photographs. The latter in most cases, however good the negative, do not give the detail with the crisp clearness of a rubbing. At the risk of seeming ungrateful for this excellent manual, we must therefore express a regret that so many direct photographs have been used.

NOTES ON THE EARLIER HISTORY OF BARTON-ON-HUMBER; by Robert Brown, junior, F.S.A.; vol. i., to the end of the Norman Period, A.D. 1154. Elliot Stock; pp. ix, 133.

Barton, like many another town, has suffered from the success of a neighbour; as Hull has advanced, so has Barton decayed, until to-day the casual visitor would hardly guess at its former importance. Its history, however, is long and

REVIEWS.

interesting, and the old town is to be congratulated on having found so careful and competent an historian as Mr. Brown. The author has made the most of the somewhat scanty materials that exist for this early period; we do not always agree with his conclusions, but we must respect the thorough way in which he has collected evidence. When an author begins by stating his desire "to distinguish clearly between what we know, what we have every reason to believe, and what is merely based upon speculation, more or less probable," and when we find that he acts up to this excellent dictum, we shall expect to find also that he has produced good work. And we shall not be disappointed in this history of Barton. Mr. Brown has given us a valuable addition to the ever-growing volume of sound local histories. The chief point on which we join issue with the author is the derivation and meaning of place names. In this he seems to follow, somewhat blindly, Mr. Streatfield, who appears to be a somewhat dangerous guide. The evidence adduced in support of Barton having been a Roman station is of the slenderest description, and we disagree with Mr. Brown's conclusions. He falls into the common Domesday trap of the *carucate* and the *caruce*, both abbreviated as *car'*. (p. 67), and he translates *vivarium* as park, instead of fishpond; while he reads into the common word *nuncupata* (p. 100), a volume of meaning which takes one's breath away. But all the same the book is a good one, and we look forward with interest to the succeeding volumes. The account of the Battle of Brunanburh, and its much disputed locality, is the best and clearest we have seen, and is very convincing. The extremely interesting church of St. Peter is well described and illustrated, and the various maps and plans are excellent.

NEOLITHIC MAN IN NORTH-EAST SURREY. By Walter Johnson and William Wright. With a Chapter on Flint, by B. C. Polkinghorne, B.Sc., F.C.S. Numerous Illustrations and Maps. Elliot Stock; pp. 200. Cheaper re-issue, 3s. 6d. net.

We are pleased to see that a new issue of this work has been called for; it shows that the number of the public who take an intelligent interest in the study of our prehistoric ancestors is increasing. The area dealt with extends from the Thames on the north to Boxhill and Godstone on the south, and the authors seem to have worked their district very thoroughly. The map shows very clearly British trackways, Roman roads, camps, barrows, hut circles, pile dwellings, and Roman remains. These, in the neighbourhood of south London and other towns, are fast disappearing, and many of them have already been destroyed; the book is therefore particularly useful in placing on record all known sites of antiquarian interest of the Roman period and earlier. The authors have studied the authorities well, as shown by the numerous notes. Indeed, we would impress on all wishing to take up this fascinating study the necessity for copious reading; and this work would make a good first text-book. Mr. Polkinghorne's Chapter on Flint is a valuable addition to the book, and will repay careful study. There is a good index. We would recommend the authors to edit the Chapter on the "Pleasures of Flinting" in the most drastic way. Flippancy is out of place in a scientific work, and to refer to neolithic man as "Mr. Neo" (p. 173), merely produces a feeling of irritation.

THE RISE AND FALL OF READING ABBEY; by Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D. Elliot Stock; pp. 119; numerous illustrations and plan; 2s. 6d. net.

This is a popular description and guide, based on the author's larger work. It is just what such a guide ought to be, clear, accurate, concise, and not too

REVIEWS.

technical. The account of monastic life is very readable. The author is inclined to be a little too polemical, and here and there bangs the Protestant big drum in a way that seems rather out of place. By the way, it is misleading to refer to the last Abbat as "Hugh Cook Faringdon," as though he had two Christian names. He is sometimes called by one and sometimes by the other name, but never, we believe, by both, as Dr. Hurry does; and he appears at times as "Faringdon alias Cooke." Dr. Gasquet considers that his name was really Cooke, because he used the arms of that family, and this seems to be conclusive. A capital little book.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE BEDFORDSHIRE CHURCHES; by Grace Isherwood; with Illustrations drawn by Kitty Isherwood from rubbings by the Authoress. Elliot Stock; pp. 68; 3s. 6d.

This is a useful manual, and these ladies have set an example that we should like to see followed in other counties. The parishes are arranged alphabetically, and a list of brasses, fragments, and indents, with a considerable number of explanatory notes on persons and families referred to. Many of the inscriptions are given in full, and here more careful editing is to be desired. The author is rather confused in her terminology; the small dagger worn by knights should be called a "misericorde," not a "miserere"; "tassels fastened by small buckles to the cuirass," and "mail-skirts below skirts of laces," are probably misprints. The heraldry, too, is decidedly weak. The drawings by Miss or Mrs. Kitty Isherwood are clever, but we should have preferred reproductions from the rubbings themselves. It is a pity that a really useful book should be marred by careless editing. We hope to see a second and better edition. It is well worth it.

PEEPS INTO THE PAST, or Bygone City Life, Traditions, Customs and Festivals, by F. E. Tyler. Stockwell; pp. 136; illustrations; 3s. 6d. net.

Here we have a number of London matters treated in a bright and chatty way, and eminently readable. It is "fine, confused feedin'," too, for we are taken through the centuries and back again in somewhat breathless fashion. Perhaps the best chapter is that giving a historical sketch of the commerce of the Thames, but those on Sir Christopher Wren, the Gordon Riots, and "Bart's," are also very good. The book is nowhere dull, and can be recommended to all those who regret the passing of old institutions, and take an interest in the study of bygone manners and customs. Copies may be obtained from the author, 36, Hutton St., E.C., price 3s. 10d., post free.

SOME ANTIQUITIES OF MIDDLESEX, in British, Roman, and Saxon times. With maps and illustrations. By Montagu Sharpe. Second edition. Brentford Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd. Pp. 79. 4s.

We heartily welcome a second edition of Mr. Sharpe's book. The evidence for these early times is of two kinds, topographical features, whether natural or artificial, and documentary, the latter being scanty and at times confusing. The author deals with these in the only rational way, which, however, is not always followed; he takes his topography first, and written evidence, be it Caesar or Dion Cassius, chronicle or charter, has to fit in with this somehow or other. Authorities may differ as to the meaning of a written document,

REVIEWS.

but you cannot argue away a ford or a track. Proceeding on these lines, Mr. Sharpe gives us a lucid account of the aspect of Middlesex prior to the Roman invasion, of the movements of the Roman and British armies, of the various camps and battles, of the later Saxon and Danish settlements, and of the evidence of Domesday and the manorial system. The reader is greatly helped by the admirable maps and plans, which are plentifully supplied to him. One of the most valuable points established is the question of the ford by which Caesar crossed the Thames in B.C. 54. Until comparatively lately, most historians have followed Camden and placed the crossing at Cowey Stakes, near Walton. This must, we think, be now finally abandoned. The facts, as marshalled by Mr. Sharpe, are so clearly in favour of Brentford, that the case does not appear to us to admit of further argument. Incidentally, Mr. Sharpe has something to say on Dene Holes; he is of opinion that they were dug with the object of obtaining chalk for agricultural purposes. The book is a valuable contribution to the early history of Middlesex, and will well repay careful study.

THE CLARE MARKET REVIEW. The Student's Magazine of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Vol. I. No. 3. 6*d.* net.

There is one article in this magazine that will interest all lovers of old London. Mr. S. E. Moffat's paper on "London Fraternities in the Fourteenth Century." The distinction between the purely trade guilds and those which were primarily religious is very puzzling, because there is no hard and fast line of demarcation. The trade or craft guilds had most of them a religious aspect; while the bulk of the members of the religious fraternities seem to have been craftsmen of some kind or other, although they had no connexion with any particular trade. With the practice of obtaining charters of incorporation for the craft guilds, which began towards the end of the fourteenth century, sprung up a curious jealousy and suspicion of the religious fraternities. It is, perhaps, due to this that the craft guilds inaugurated the system of founding guild chantries, and paying priests to sing masses and obits for deceased members, and perform other services. A curious result of this mixture of the secular and religious appears in a rule against gambling: "If any of the fraternity be found playing at unbefitting games, clothed in the livery, he is to pay for the first offence 1*lb.* of wax, for the second 2*lb.* of wax, and after the third offence, if he will not mend his ways, he is to be ousted from the fraternity for ever." The wax, of course, was for candles to burn in the chantry. By the way, we doubt the suggested interpretation of "blader" as a "cornmonger"; is it not more likely to have been a "blade-smith," *i.e.*, a cutler who made sword blades? A most interesting paper.

Books received too late for review in this number:

THE ORIGIN OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE. By the late Thomas William Shore. Elliot Stock.

A HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE. By the Rev. Edward Conybeare. Elliot Stock.

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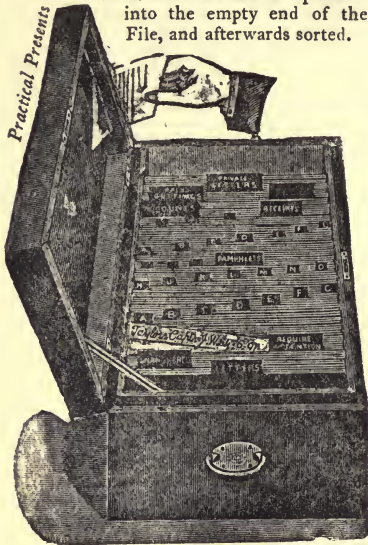
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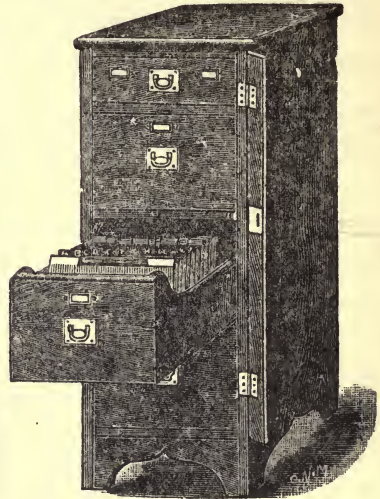


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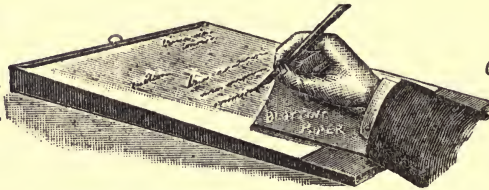
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WILLINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

BY CONSTANCE ISHERWOOD.

THERE are many places of real antiquarian interest around Bedford, and one of these, the village of Willington, on the banks of the river Ouse, is well worth a visit. The ancient church, the manor house, the home of the Gostwick family, and the lovely old dove house and stables, possess an interest all their own, on account of their beauty and antiquity. The stonework of the exterior of the Church of St. Lawrence clearly shows which is the oldest part, and the embattled tower with its massive buttresses and angle turret are undoubtedly early Perpendicular. An embraured parapet adds to the dignity of the fine old church, which is seen at its best when viewed from the eastern end, owing to the unusual breadth of the chancel to which was added the private chapel of the Gostwick family. The porch, with the exception of the battlements, is quite as old as the tower, and possesses several quaint and interesting features. The square-headed windows, with three lights open to the sky, form one of them, while the arched doorway with its interlaced chevrons carved in the stonework, its arched mouldings terminating in a Tudor rose and a Catherine wheel, and the niche above (evidently intended originally for the Patron Saint), is unique.

The interior of the porch deserves careful attention, as the ancient woodwork of the roof is curiously carved with fluted ribs and a Tudor rose in the centre. The spaces over the inner and outer doorways are ornamented with some delicately carved oak of great age and much worn, with the design of a rose in the centre, extending its petals the entire length of the panel.

On either side of the porch is a stone seat, on which many a village worthy must have rested during past centuries. The view from the porch is a pretty one, with the old park of the Gostwicks though but a remnant of the timber that formed its glory in past days now remains. The fine avenue that led to the Manor House from the high road, though almost obliterated, is still traceable.

On entering the church one notices the quaint old iron hinges, latch and key-hole scutcheon that have fortunately been preserved.

Resting against the western wall of the tower is a coped stone coffin lid, that probably covered the mortal remains of the founder

WILLINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

of the earlier church that existed on the site of the present building. The lid is supported by a clustered shaft and part of one of the capitals of the thirteenth-century church. Here is also a fine collection of ancient bell-clappers, very massive and weighty. The tower, which was closed for many years, was opened during the vicariate of the present Vicar, who himself presented the sixth bell, bearing this inscription—"Ad majorem Dei Gloriam, D.D. Augustus Orlebar, Vicarius, 1885."

The nave is Perpendicular, and is separated from the north aisle by an arcade of three arches, springing from clustered columns with moulded octagonal capitals. The windows are also Perpendicular, filled for the most part with tinted glass, powdered with wheat ears, grapes, the sacred monogram and fleur-de-lys. The chancel, which is separated from the nave by a pointed arch springing from octagonal pilasters, contains many features of real interest. The brightly tinted tiles that add a note of vivid colour to the whole, are copies of the thirteenth-century tiles that existed here in days gone by, a few of which are still to be seen round the base of the altar tomb of Sir John Gostwick, each having the design of two roses tinted a rich orange. The elaborate carving of the choir stalls, pulpit and reading desk, was designed by the famous architect, Sir William Cubitt, under whose direction this church was restored in 1875 at a cost of £3,000. The choir stalls are ornamented with quatrefoils and cusps, with finials in the shape of large Tudor roses, and the pulpit is much decorated with "Tabernacle-work" and crockets. Just above the reading-desk is a little stone bracket, intended to support the hour-glass with which the preacher used to time his lengthy discourses, that sometimes, and not infrequently, lasted for two hours and a half! The hour-glass has gone, but the top of the stand, of bent ironwork, terminating in a fleur-de-lys, and dating from the time of Oliver Cromwell, still remains. The lectern bears a precious burden, the first edition of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures, with the date 1611. This valuable book, which had become dilapidated in the course of time, has recently been carefully repaired. The two quaint windows on the south side of the chancel, with their tiny transoms, are both Perpendicular, and similar in character to the east window, which is very beautiful. This contains a fine representation of the Resurrection, which was inserted during the vicariate of the present Vicar. The shafts in the jambs are the remains of an earlier window, and these are clustered, with fluted capitals. The huge corbels that support the shafts are grotesque and very curious.

One of them resembles a large face, with an immense mouth, from which proceed two tailed creatures. It is thought that this is



Interior of Willington Church.





The Gostwick Chapel, Willington Church.

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symbolical of the passage, "out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing." The other represents two creatures, both having human heads and the bodies of animals in the act of wrestling. The age of these corbels is not known, but they are both ancient.

The piscina, which is in an excellent state of preservation, is also Perpendicular.

High up on the wall is fixed a helmet, which probably belonged to Sir William Gostwick, Baronet, who rests in the Gostwick Chapel. The reredos is beautiful, as the exquisite needlework on a ground of olive green, the work of Mrs. Orlebar, is framed with lovely carved oak in a chaste and delicate design of leaves, flowers, grapes and wheat. This fine Jacobean carving, at one period, formed part of the altar rails. The crimson plush panels of the altar, with the decorative design of white Annunciation lilies and a cross in the centre, are also the handiwork of the wife of the Vicar.

Beneath the altar is a slab of white stone, marked with five tiny crosses. This is a survival of Pre-Reformation days, and is evidently an old altar slab; the crosses are emblematic of the five wounds in the Body of Christ. This slab was discovered some years ago in another part of the church, but was removed and placed in its present position. The chancel is separated from the chapel of the Gostwick family by two arches. Under the one nearest the altar is an altar tomb, on three sides of which are painted the arms of Sir John Gostwick, who was Master of the Horse to King Henry VIII, having on the chief three horses' heads coupé, which were an allusion to his office, and were substituted for the three golden stars of the Gostwick coat of arms.

On the pier above is a quaint inscription in Latin, which tells us that "This Sir John Gostwyck, erected this work, if, therefore, pious offerings are of any avail, grant, O Father, that he may enjoy an everlasting futurity. 1541." The "work" alluded to evidently refers to the chapel, and not to his tomb, which was erected by his son. In the centre of the chapel is a marble altar tomb, on which rests the recumbent effigy of Sir William Gostwick, one of the first to be created a baronet by King James I. The effigy is of alabaster, life size, in full armour, and painted red and yellow. The hands are folded on the breast in an attitude of prayer, but the fore-fingers, thumbs and little fingers, have been broken off. The alabaster mattress of "basket weave" is very interesting, and seems to give one the idea that Sir William was a man of action. Carved in high relief round the base of the tomb are the emblems of mortality, the skull and cross bones, the hour glass, Time's scythe, and a Bible.

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The inscription runs: "Here lieth the bodie of Sir William Gostwick, Baronett, who had to wyfe Jane Owen, the daughter of Henrie Owen, Esquire, by whom he had issue seaven sonnes and fowre daughters. He (with a most Christian resolution, and assured hope of a Joyful Resurrection) departed this lyfe the 19th of September, 1615, in the fiftieth yeare of his age. The Ladie Jane Gostwick, his widdowe, to performe her last dutie and love to the Sacred memorie of her deare husband at her own cost and charges, caused this Monument to be erected." On the other side it says,

"Ask who lyeth here and doe not weepe.
He is not dead, He doth but sleepe.
This stony register is for his bones,
His fame is more perpetuall than theis stones.
And his owne goodness with himself being gone,
Shall live when earthly monuments are none."

Against the north wall is another altar tomb of white stone, with the indent of a brass, now lost, on one side of which are painted the Gostwick arms. Fortunately, however, records have been preserved, and these tell us that the tomb is that of Robert Gostwick, Esq., who died in 1315. High up, projecting from the wall above, is a stone bracket supporting a helmet and crest, of immense weight. Inscribed on a brass plate are these words: "The Helmet of Sir John Gostwick of Willington, Master of the Horse of King Henry VIII, Worn by him at the Field of the Cloth of Gold Tournament, A.D. 1520. This bracket was erected by his descendant, Lieu^t Colonel W^m Gostwick, 1st A. and S. Highlanders, A.D. 1902." Above this, supported by an iron bracket, is another helmet, surmounted by a crest. This probably belonged to Robert Gostwick. Another relic of the Field of the Cloth of Gold is a curious old vestment, much tattered and torn, suspended over the arch of the chapel. This is a tabard, was embroidered with the coat of arms of the knight, and worn over his armour.

On the north wall of the chapel is a marble mural monument representing Sir Edward Gostwick and his lady, who was the daughter of Sir John Wentworth, Bart., of Gosfield, Essex, kneeling at a Prie Dieu. Sir Edward is clad in armour, with his right hand upon his heart, while his lady is attired in flowing robes, with her hands clasped. Both figures are somewhat plump and broad, but the faces are remarkably good. Below, in high relief, are represented five daughters and three sons, all of whom, with but one exception, are kneeling. The exception is a baby in a cradle, which is enveloped in a pall, with an anchor, for Hope, suspended above. The eldest son was deaf and dumb, and he came into the



The Dove-Cote, Willington Manor House.



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estate when eleven years of age. (He afterwards married Mary, daughter of Sir William Lytton, knight, of Knebworth, Herts.) The inscription is unique, a part of it being in the form of a chronogramme: "In Obitum Dni Edwardi Gostwyk, Equitis et Baroneti.

Chronogramme EDVarDV^s Gostwyk DefVnCtVs
est 20^o Die Septembris, Ann. Dom.
M.D.C.XXX. Aetat. 42.

In Obitum selectissimae D^{nae}. Chronogramme
A.D. properatqVe vIro conJVncTere
VXor aMato 6^o Die JVIII. Ann. Dom.
M.D.CXXXIII. Aetat. 42,"

which being translated is this: "The Chronogramme on the death of Edward Gostwyk, Knight and Baronet. Edward Gostwyk died on the 20th day of September, 1630, aged 42. The Chronogramme on the death of the most charming Lady. The wife hastens to join her dear husband on the 6th day of July, in the year 1633. Aged 42."

The Gostwick family tree has been carefully copied out, and is suspended on the wall. The first of this family was William de Gostwyke, 1209. Then we learn that Sir John Gostwick married Margaret, daughter of Sir John, afterwards Lord St. John of Bletsoe, who afterwards married Francis, second Earl of Bedford. Sir John, who was Master of the Horse to Cardinal Wolsey, as well as to the King, bought the manor, June 12th, 1529, from Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, through Cardinal Wolsey, Treasurer of the First Fruits and Tenths of the Spirituality. Sir John died April 15th, 1544. It also appears that Henry VIII held a Council at Willington on October 21st, 1541. This was the year in which the Gostwick chapel was built.

The list of vicars is a long and interesting one, commencing with "Nicholas de Wileton; Patron, the Priory of Newenham (Bedford), 1209," and ending with "Augustus Orlebar, M.A., A.D. 1858: Patron, the Duke of Bedford."

The roof of the chancel and the chapel is very fine. Built of chestnut wood, it is enriched with bosses, some of which have quaint faces in their centres, and the pendent posts terminate in bosses, in the centre of which is a little niche containing a tiny representation of Our Lord, the Virgin and Child, and the Apostles.

The entrance to the rood loft is in a perfect state of preservation, the stone steps being but little worn. Above the inner arch is carved a head in the stonework, which is supposed to represent King Charles I, the Martyr King.

Leaving the fine old church, we turn our attention to the Manor

WILLINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

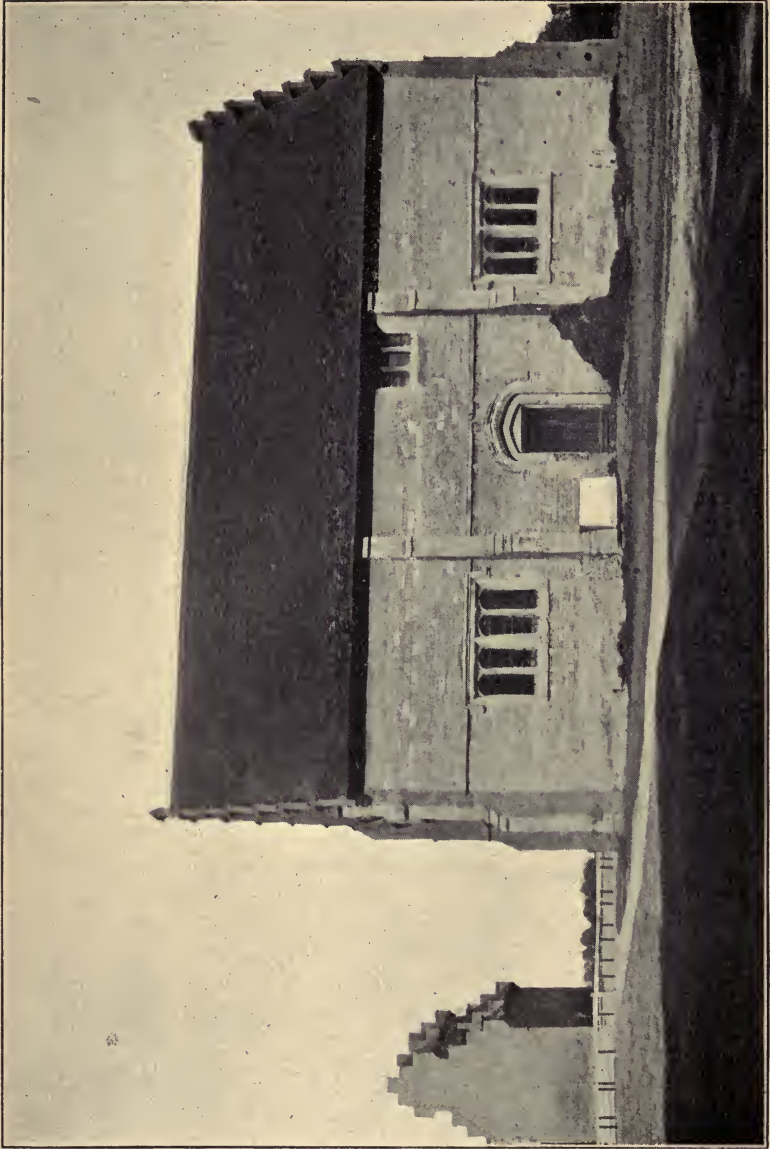
House, that is but a bowshot from it, and, though but a shadow of its former self, possesses many features of interest.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries King Henry VIII gave the ancient Priory of the Austin Canons at Newenham, Bedford, and that of the Grey Friars, to Sir John Gostwick, who conveyed the stones of the Priory to Willington, by river, and used them to build the beautiful and picturesque *Columbarium* or Dove House (which will be referred to later), and also to build up the walls of his manor house and those of the churchyard.

The old garden wall, separating the churchyard from the Manor House, with its narrow bricks cemented together by thick layers of mortar, shows quite plainly where a former doorway stood, through which the family resident at the manor house used to pass on their way to Church.

The exterior of the house is curiously plain and undecorative, but the interior is interesting enough to please the most exacting antiquary. In one corner of the drawing room (which was a brewhouse in days gone by), is a wonderful cupboard, that was removed from the kitchen, and dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. The old hatch in the dining room was originally a small window that had long been blocked up, and was only discovered within recent years. The room now used as a study, was many years ago found to contain a large number of bones. It had been bricked up, and this gruesome "find" was brought to light by the observant eyes of someone who noticed a number of wasps continually passing in and out of an aperture in the wall. This led to part of the wall being taken down, and the subsequent disclosure, the meaning of which is unknown to this day. A rare bit of oak moulding is to be found in a cupboard leading out of this room. Part of the huge chimney stack protrudes into the hall, but the "ingle nook" in the adjacent reception room is bricked up. The oak cross-beams have a peculiar old-world charm, while the low-pitched doorways and the doors themselves, some of which are finely fluted, or studded with nails, with long iron hinges, dating from the thirteenth century, or with eight panels, exquisitely finished, dating from the fourteenth century, are all of extreme antiquarian value, and it is a matter for congratulation that they have been so well preserved. The high-pitched, arched ceilings of two of the upper rooms are remarkable, as is also the woodwork of the floor, which is curiously "spliced" in places. There is no secret room, but there is an attic to which there is no visible means of entry, no ladder, stair, door, or window leading into it. What does it contain? That is indeed a mystery!

The Manor of Willington was originally parcel of the Barony



The Stables, Willington Manor House.





The Room over the Stables, Willington Manor House.

WILLINGTON CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

of Bedford, which belonged for nearly 150 years to the family of Beauchamp. By the marriage of Maud de Beauchamp with a member of the Mowbray family (Earls and Dukes of Norfolk), the manor passed into this family. Leland speaks of the house as the "old Manor-place." From the Mowbrays the manor passed by inheritance to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at Bosworth-field. On his attainder it was granted, in 1485, to John, Earl of Oxford, but it evidently reverted to the Howards, as Leland, who visited this county not long afterwards, says, "Mr. Gostewik beyng borne in Willington, bouthe this lordship of the Duke of Northfolk, now lyving, and hath made a sumptuous new building of brike and tymbre *a fundamentis*, in it, with a conduct [conduit] of water derivid in leade pipes." The manor was purchased by Sir John Gostwick from Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in 1529; and it was secured to his son William by an Act of Parliament passed in 1541. As this was the same year that the King visited Willington, it is highly probable that this was the business which brought him here. William Gostwick was created a Baronet in 1612, and died in 1615; and the manor remained with Gostwick family for over a century, when Sir William Gostwick, who represented the County of Bedford in Parliament during a great part of the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, so impoverished his estate by frequent election contests, that this manor, among others, was sold, in 1731, to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. The manor remained in the Marlborough family but a brief period, and was sold to the Duke of Bedford in 1774. The Bedford family retained the manor for over a century, and then it was sold, and subsequently passed into the possession of W. D. C. Knox, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor.

In a meadow, at the rear of the church, are two picturesque buildings. One is the stables, and the other is the columbarium. The stables have thick massive walls, supported by strong buttresses, and the roof, toned a rich, glowing brown by the hand of Time, has a "stepped" gable at either end, that greatly adds to the beauty of the building. The stonework at the corners has been carved in the form of grotesque gargoyles, and the square-headed windows are as well finished as if they formed part of a lordly mansion. The interior is very spacious, and must have presented a fine sight in the days of Sir John Gostwick, when the stalls were furnished with their full complement of well-fed horses. Aloft were the grooms' chambers, and very comfortable they must have been in those days, as the fireplace (which protrudes from the wall on the outside), is sufficiently spacious to admit of a widespread diffusion of warmth and comfort.

PETER THE WILD BOY.

A valuable inscription is to be seen engraved on the mantelpiece, by the hand of one whose "Pilgrim's book has travelled sea and land"—"John Bunyan. 1650." It is interesting to note that this year was a memorable one for the Immortal Dreamer, as his little blind daughter Mary was born in the early part of the summer, and so fond was he of his cherished child, that he once said of her "she lay nearer my heart than all I had besides."

The western window, with its huge stone mullions, commands a fine view of the country surrounding Bedford, including Rising-hoe, a Danish earthwork. (There are some Danish earthworks in Willington, in a place called the "warren," the remains of a Danish "water-burg," that once gave shelter to a squadron of their ships, while their fighting men, with their brynjas and battle-axes, crossed over the river to attack Bedford.)

Within a bowshot of the stables is the columbarium or dove house, of magnificent proportions, built of the blocks of stone brought from Newenham Priory, with a fine "stepped-gable" at either end, and one in the centre. The interior is marvellously interesting, the walls being lined with real "pigeon-holes," hundreds of them, wherein the doves make their nests. A partition of great thickness, also lined with "pigeon holes," divides the interior, which therefore has two entrances, with fluted stone jambs, and arched mouldings. In days long gone by, this rare old building was used as a parish prison, but nowadays it is inhabited solely by its feathered denizens, who fly in and out the livelong day.

PETER THE WILD BOY.

By PERCY MUNDY.

THE chance visitor to the small village of Northchurch, in Hertfordshire, should he happen to notice a rude tombstone immediately in front of the church porch, must inevitably be struck by the curious inscription carved thereon. The lettering, though somewhat indistinct, reads as follows:

PETER
the Wild Boy
1785

If there be no local person present the discoverer is probably none the wiser for this legend, unless, perchance, his attention is also



“Peter the Wild Boy.”

From an old print.



PETER THE WILD BOY.

attracted to a mural brass, within the church, which is placed on the south wall of the nave, close to the font. From this source something of the strange history of the Wild Boy may be gleaned, and his likeness studied, in the incised portrait of a benevolent-looking old man. As a matter of fact, Peter was one of those strange beings whose existence is a puzzle to scientists and of whom it is difficult to decide whether they are examples of man totally undeveloped and ignorant, or the product of civilization, so malformed in brain as to resemble more the animal than the human type. The inscription on the brass tablet runs thus:

“To the Memory of Peter, known as the Wild Boy, having been found wild in the forest of Hertswold near Hanover in the year 1725. He then appeared to be about 12 years old. In the following year he was brought to England by the order of the late Queen Caroline, and the ablest masters were provided for him. But proving himself incapable of speaking, or of receiving any instruction, a comfortable provision was made for him at a farm in this parish, where he continued to the end of his inoffensive life. He died on the 22nd of February, 1785, supposed to be aged 72.”

From an account in the Parish Register of Northchurch may be added certain particulars, written by the hand of the head master of the Free School, Berkhamsted, who “had daily opportunity of seeing him” (the Wild Boy), and who “had resided about thirty years in the neighbourhood.” From this contemporary account it appears that Peter was first discovered in the year 1725, when King George I was hunting in the woods near Hamelin, a fortified town in the electorate of Hanover. Here, it was conjectured, he had subsisted for some considerable time on the bark of trees and on such berries as were obtainable. The remains of a shirt collar about his neck proved that at some time or another he had been under human care. Hamelin—to quote the schoolmaster—was a town where criminals were confined to work upon the fortifications, and it was thought possible that the Wild Boy might be the issue of one of these criminals, and had either wandered into the woods and could not find his way back, or had been purposely abandoned. Although brought to England and given every advantage of an educational kind, the boy could never be taught to utter a syllable. After awhile, when the masters had failed in all their endeavours, he was entrusted to the care of Mrs. Tichbourne, one of the Queen’s Bedchamber women, who received a handsome pension for his maintenance. It was whilst under her protection that the Wild Boy first became acquainted with Northchurch and the Hertfordshire country which was to become his ultimate home. Mrs. Tich-

PETER THE WILD BOY.

bourne, it appears, was wont to stay for the summer at the house of Mr. James Fenn, a yeoman farmer, of Axters End, in the parish of Northchurch. After having paid several visits there, Peter was finally given over to the care of Mr. Fenn, and a pension of £35 per annum was allowed by Government for his support. At the death of this farmer, Peter was transferred to another farm in the neighbourhood, known as Broadway Farm, and here he remained with the successive tenants for many years. From the details given by the schoolmaster, we find that Peter was "well made, middle-sized, and his face shewed no sign of want of intelligence." He was in no way deformed, with the single exception that the fingers of his left hand were united by a web up to the middle joints. He had an intense love of music, we are told, and would dance and caper about until exhausted whenever any musical instrument was played in his hearing. The schoolmaster strenuously denies the statements that "he could climb like a squirrel," and that "he ran about on all fours."

Peter's obituary notice appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine," under date 22nd February, 1785 (vol. xxi, p. 522), and in a previous volume is to be found an account of his escape from his friends in Hertfordshire, when he wandered as far afield as Norwich, and was there placed in the Bridewell as a sturdy vagrant who refused to work. Whilst confined there a terrible fire broke out in the city, consuming the place of his imprisonment. Peter, however, it is said, showed no appreciation of danger, and remained to the last an interested spectator only, until forcibly rescued from perishing, himself, in the flames. After this Peter was provided with a leathern collar, which is now preserved in the possession of Earl Brownlow, at Ashridge Park, near Berkhamsted. It bears on a brass plate the inscription: "Peter the Wild Man from Hanover. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Fenn at Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, shall be paid for their trouble."

Lord Monboddo visited Peter on several occasions whilst in the vicinity of Broadway Farm, and studied him from a scientific point of view. He also makes use of his history to support an hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal, without the use of fire, raiment, and even speech." Lord Monboddo describes Peter as of "low stature, not exceeding five feet three inches," and informs us that his attempts at language "never got beyond the articulation of his own name and that of his benefactor King George." In the London "Evening Post," under date January, 1767, appeared the following paragraph:

It is said that the wild man known by the name of Peter, who was lately brought from Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, for their

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Grave of "Peter the Wild Boy," Northchurch, Herts.

DOVE-COTES.

Majesty's inspection, is to be married to a remarkably Tall Woman who makes a Shew of herself, in order to see what Sort of a Progeny such a Union will produce. To encourage the Match, it is said a handsome Portion will be given to the Woman, and the Children will be provided for.—It's a Pity that a Wild Woman can't be procured, as she would be a more suitable wife for such a husband.

No further record of the matter is forthcoming. As Peter was five feet three inches in height, such an experiment does not appear of great interest. The writer of the above notice would appear to have imagined that Peter was a dwarf in stature, otherwise the point of the matter is lost. Needless to say no marriage appears to have taken place, and as far as is known Peter was never exhibited in any public manner.

DOVE-COTES.

By MILDRED BERKELEY.

WHEN the "Biographia Britannica" was coming out in 1788, Cowper wrote of it that it was

A fresh attempt to give a deathless lot
To names ignoble, born to be forgot.

A record of insignificant lives may be thought uninteresting, though, doubtless, there are many whom it is good to remember, even if they are not epoch-making; but a complete record of places and landmarks cannot but be wise.

What light is thrown upon many important questions of the national life of past centuries, the mode of living, and the social condition of the times by looking up matters of apparent worthlessness and littleness. Innumerable sources of information have been opened up by the study of old customs, quaint ceremonies, the condition of the homes, and how our ancestors lived, their laws and punishments, their literature and superstitions, their agriculture and horticulture, their religion and amusements; and accurate research in any single department, even of obscure topics, can provide data of importance to the historian. It is extraordinary how soon the delver after the curious on some subject selected for investigation becomes like a trout in a stream, snapping up queer little morsels as they drift past out of the miscellaneous maze through which he has to make his way.

DOVE-COTES.

There are many busy brains at work amongst the bygone centuries, and no soil now, one may say, has unbroken ground, but the old pigeon-houses, or *Columbaria*, is a field not so much trodden and worked as others. So far two counties have been thoroughly investigated, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and a complete list of existing and demolished dove-cotes made by Mr. Alfred Watkins, of Hereford, and by the writer.

Why should it be thought worth while to chronicle pigeon-houses?

Because for centuries they were so numerous, and hedged round with so many instructive laws, that their importance is thus assured. In the growth of Feudalism they grew, in the rise of the yeoman class they flourish, they give an insight into the worth of these places as a means of subsistence. There was no book or treatise on husbandry that did not lay down the rules for the building of these *Columbaria*, and give instruction as to the maintenance of their inhabitants and the good use to which they might be put.

In the various styles of the existing dove-cotes, we have an object lesson in the architecture of the country. The massive, round ones, all stone, introduced by the Normans, then similar ones built of brick, then square ones, timber framed, filled with wattle and daub, these followed by square houses, brick and timber, diversified with hexagon or octagon shapes, dating from 1100 to 1800.

The *Columbarium* occupied a great position in other countries long before the first dove-cote was erected in England; in Turkey, Persia, Morocco, China, France, Spain, and Italy. In the three first-named lands the monarchs had officers called Keepers of the Pigeons. Tavernier, in his "Persian Travels," mentions that there were 10,000 pigeon-houses in Ispahan alone, and that every man could build one on his own land, except a Christian. He adds, "Some of the vulgar sort will turn Mahometans to have that liberty."

In Morier's "Second Journey," published in 1800, there is a curious account of the reason for the enormous number of pigeons in Persia. He says the pigeon-houses are erected at a distance from habitations for the sole purpose of collecting manure. They are large, round towers, broader at the bottom than the top, and crowned by conical spiracles, through which the pigeons descend to the thousands of holes; the outside is ornamental and painted. The pigeon is not eaten by the Persians; they are kept for the manure which is applied to the rearing of melons; the nobles pride themselves in excelling in this fruit, and many keep 10,000 of these birds. In the time of scarcity this food was the most rapidly raised,



Dove-Cote, Richard's Castle, Herefordshire.

DOVE-COTES.

and hence the reason, it is said, that when the King of Syria besieged Samaria and there was a great famine, the "fourth part of a cob of dove's dung sold for five pieces of silver" (2 Kings, vii, 25).

The "Encyclopædia Biblica" upsets this theory; the writer declares it should be "pods of the carib tree," and that the "ass's head," also mentioned in that verse as fetching a high price, means, more probably, a "homer of lentils." We could imagine, however, that the head of an ass would be just as likely to command a high price during a siege as a homer of lentils.

Varro, the great Roman authority on husbandry, who died 23 B.C., mentions how pigeons were a considerable source of revenue, and that in Rome and Florence their dove-cotes were like monster bee-hives, holding 5,000 birds. From very early days pigeons were in great request as messengers, and conferred important benefits. Anacreon has immortalized them in his "Odes" as the bearers of epistles. Pliny notices how they kept up communication at the siege of Medina. Sir John Mandeville, in the reigns of our Edward II and III, notices the value of the culveries in China for the transmission of letters on important occasions.

Down to 1789 the privilege of building dove-cotes belonged to the nobles alone in France. Each *Maison Seigneuriale* had one, and it was by millions that the pigeons could be counted. We know that the swarms of hungry birds which issued from the *Columbiers* of the aristocracy and fed on the crops of the helpless peasant, formed one of the causes that promoted the French Revolution. I quote a passage relating to this from the "Cambridge Modern History" (Chapter II), which relates how

The peasant chafed more and more under the *corvée seigneuriale*, the claim for a certain amount of unpaid labour, the *banalités* which obliged him to send his corn to the seigneur's mill, his grapes to the seigneur's wine press, his flour to the seigneur's oven, the *droit de colombier*, or right of the seigneur to keep an indefinite number of pigeons, which found their food in the cornfields, and the *droit de chasse*, which reserved every kind of game within the manor for the seigneur's amusement. Such manorial right inflicted on the peasant a loss out of all proportion to the gain of the lord.

The pigeon-houses in France were larger than those in England. M. Viollet-le-Duc describes them as whitened so that the birds could see them afar. Now, though used no longer, they are frequently well preserved (there are many existing in Brittany); they are mainly round in structure, with a domed roof, and an opening at the top for the birds.

DOVE-COTES.

It is fairly certain that it is the Norman Conqueror who first introduced the dove-cote into England. Evidently our oldest specimens, the circular stone ones, if they do not date always from the Norman Conquest, are direct descendants of the Norman pattern.

Dove-cotes are sometimes found in castles, not detached, but as an integral part of the keep, so as to be more useful in case of siege. Examples of these are very rare. There is one in Rochester on the inner face of the north wall, one also in the keep of Conisborough Castle,¹ and three in the peninsula of Gower.

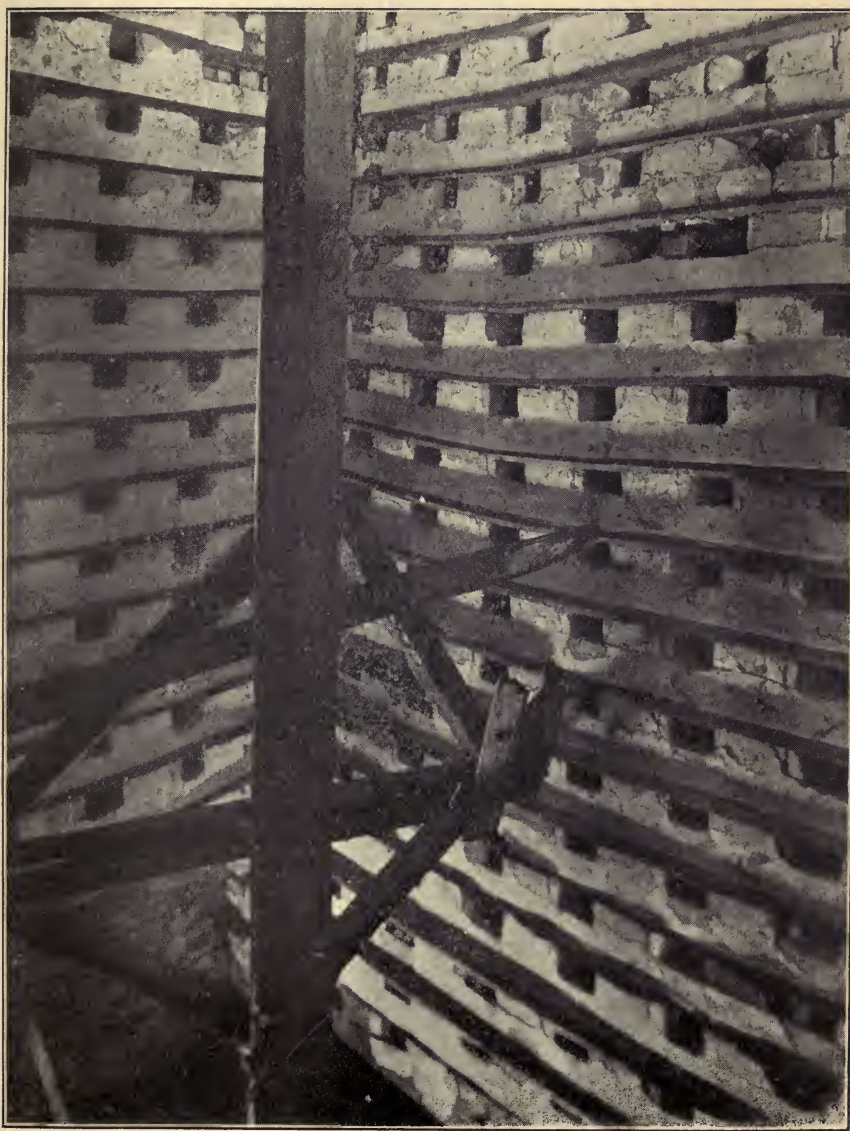
A very good example of the early circular dove-cote is at Church Farm, Garway, Herefordshire; it was built by the Knights Hospitallers, successors to the Knights Templars. An inscription on the tympanum over the doorway can still be deciphered. It reads thus: "In the year 1320 brother Richard built this Columbarium." Some of these circular ones are of huge dimensions. There is one in Worcestershire measuring 83 feet in circumference, at South Littleton, near Evesham. There are no windows and no lanterns, the birds entering under the eaves. The revolving ladder is a great feature of these round dove-cotes; they are seldom found complete, for, when other uses were found for the building, the ladder was generally in the way and was destroyed or mutilated.

These ladders were called "potences"; they consisted of a stout upright post, with two pivots, one of which worked in a socket in the centre of the floor, and the other in the centre of the rafters of the converging roof; the upright post had two or three arms at right-angles to it, which carried ladders at their extremities. A person on the ladder could ascend to any tier of nests he might wish to reach, and could make the "potence" revolve with him. A most ingenious contrivance.

For the benefit of those who have never seen the nesting places (the numbers vary from 300 to 1,000), I will quote the description given by Mr. Watkins in his paper on the Herefordshire pigeon-houses:

The openings are 6 inches square and they reach 14 inches into the substance of the wall. If the cavity were of the same size throughout its depth the bird would not have room to sit upon her scanty nest; it therefore enlarges, right or left, into an L shaped cavity, 10 inches in width. The holes are arranged 20 inches apart, in rows, each row being 10 inches above the one below. An alighting ledge projects underneath each alternate tier of holes. [Sometimes every second or third tier.]

¹ See "Yorkshire Archæological Journal," vol. viii, p. 147.



Interior of Dove-Cote, Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire.

DOVE-COTES.

The largest dove-cote in England was one that up to a century ago stood at Lewes, belonging to the Priory of St. Pancras. It was cruciform in shape, and equalled in magnitude a parish church; it measured 92 feet from east to west, and contained 4,000 nesting holes. It is not known if a census was taken of dove-cotes in 1651, but Samuel Hartlib, the friend of Milton, maintains that there were 26,000 in England at the time he wrote his "Legacie or an Enlargement of the Discourse on Husbandry." Allowing 300 pairs to each cote, 4 bushels of corn yearly consumed by each pair would make 15 millions of bushels annually.

The bulk of existing pigeon-houses were built in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; they are square, with stone or brick walls, or in some cases half-timbered. Herefordshire has 74 existing dove-cotes, including 11 circular ones.

Worcestershire has 93, including 12 circular ones. Within living memory 34 besides have been demolished in Herefordshire, or fallen into decay, and about 22 in the sister county.

It was not uncommon in early days for church towers to serve as dove-cotes, the incumbents of livings profiting thereby; they are rarely to be met with now, but a very early example is noted by Mr. George Marshall in Sarnesfield Church, built about 1200. The walls are 3 feet thick, and the 100 holes are constructed just below the belfry stage in the thickness of the wall. There is one near Marlborough, one near Tenby, one near Aspatria, and three in Worcestershire. A curious entry, worth recording, concerning the dove-cote in Littleton Church tower, near Evesham, is to be found in the Churchwardens' Accounts:

LITTLETON CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

Itm. that in the syxte yere of the Reygn of Kynge Edwarde the vjth [1552-3] all ow^r churche books of Latten were taken away and caryed to Worcet^r, and then we had all ow^r services in Englysh. And in the fyrst yere of ow^r soveraygn lady Mary ow^r quene and all ow^r bookes gone that showld serve ow^r churche. All the hole paryssh a greyd wyth S^r Humfry Acton, then ow^r vicar, (and for hys gentylnes), and be cawse ow^r churche had but lyttyll money in store, and lacked mony thyngs in ow^r churche, we were all content that the seyde vicar should have all the profett of the pyggens that use the stepall of ow^r churche, for all the tyme that he shalbe Vicar here, fynding his books. This a grement was made a pon Wenysday in the Wytson wycke, the fyrst yere of the Reygn of ow^r Soueraygn lorde Phyllype ou^r Kyng, and the second yere of ow^r Soueraygen lady Mary our quene [1555].
(Signed by the parishioners.)

THE WILL OF THOMAS HARRIOTT.

Giraldus Cambrensis, the Welsh historian and great ecclesiastic, 1170, tells of a dove-cote on the Church of St. David at Llanfaer in Breconshire, upon which he hangs a very instructive story. A reprobate boy of the place, attempting to rob it, had his hand fixed in the hole into which he had thrust it, whence, notwithstanding the prayers of his friends, it was only liberated on the third day. The miracle resulted in the youth's reformation, who, growing up,

Took to good ways
For the rest of his days,
And never more scoffed at religion;
And later in life
Took a pub and a wife,
And set up the Sign of the Pigeon.

It is a curious fact that many pigeon-houses are known to have existed in Cambridge, but there is no information of any at Oxford. Chancellor Ferguson notes that from the collegiate histories he gathers that one existed at every college except Clare Hall and Sidney Sussex. At King's Hall the dove-cote was built in 1414; at King's College, in 1449; at Queen's College, in 1547, a note tells us that 13 feet of glass for the windows were paid for then. At Trinity Hall the pigeon-house was still in use in 1730.

[To be continued.]

THE WILL OF THOMAS HARRIOTT, MATHEMATICIAN AND ASTRONOMER (1560-1621).

BY HENRY R. PLOMER.

THE hitherto published annals of Sion House, Middlesex, make no mention of it as the temporary residence in the early part of the seventeenth century of Thomas Harriott, the mathematician and astronomer. His latest biographer, Miss A. M. Clerke, states that he went to live there, in 1607, upon the invitation of the Earl of Northumberland, who seems to have been a nobleman in more than title, one who delighted in the society of learned men, and who, in the midst of his own trouble and misfortune, could stretch out both his hand and purse to those in need of them. Harriott had been introduced to the Earl by Sir Walter Raleigh, and was one of those whom the Earl invited to his lodg-



Dove-Cote, Hawford, near Worcester.

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ings in the Tower, into which he had been thrown on suspicion of having had a share in the Gunpowder plot. But in all the biographies of Thomas Harriott there has been wanting that "touch of nature" which makes the whole world kin. His correspondence is almost wholly scientific and technical, and so far as was known, until recently, he left no will. This document has now been found by Mr. Walford amongst the archives of the Archdeaconry of London, and, with his permission, it is now made known for the first time. Apart from its mention of Sion House, it is a singularly valuable document, rectifying several errors into which his biographers have fallen, throwing fresh light upon his studies, and making known for the first time the names of those who assisted him in his astronomical observations, one of whom must certainly rank as the earliest maker of telescopic lenses in this country. As a form of introduction, a few biographical notes may not be out of place.

Thomas Harriott was born at Oxford in 1560, but nothing seems to be known of his parentage. He entered St. Mary's Hall, and graduated B.A. in 1580. How or when he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Raleigh is also unknown, but he is next heard of as mathematical tutor to Sir Walter, by whom he was sent out to Virginia as a surveyor, with Sir Richard Grenville's expedition, in 1585. On his return he published "A Brief and True Report of the new-found land of Virginia," a work which attracted considerable notice. Harriott appears to have spent the remainder of his days in making astronomical experiments, for which, no doubt, the situation of Sion House and its grounds was most favourable.

At the time of the making of this will, on the 29th June, 1621, the astronomer was staying at the house of a friend in London, Thomas Buckner, mercer, of the parish of St. Christopher le Stocks, now occupied by the Bank of England and adjacent buildings. From the reference to certain damages which he had done, it may be surmised that he had been there some time. His health had long been weak, and it is possible that he had come up from Sion House in order to be nearer his physician. This will disposes at once of two errors into which his biographers have fallen. Miss Clerke was evidently under the impression that he died at Isleworth, for she says that "his body was removed with much ceremony to St. Christopher's Church in London," whereas he died in London, in the parish of St. Christopher le Stocks, and was buried by his own desire in the parish church there. The second error is that he was a rationalist. The expression of his religious belief, in this will, is definite and orthodox. But the passages in it which will be read with the greatest interest are those which deal with his mathe-

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matical instruments and papers. It was not until the discovery of his papers at Petworth House, in 1784, by Baron von Zach, that Harriott was known to have been an astronomer, and Miss Clerke tells us that he applied the telescope to celestial purposes almost simultaneously with Galileo. No doubt it is to telescopes that he is referring when he speaks of "perspective trunckes wherewith I use especially to see Venus horned like the Moone and the Spotts in the Sonne." How much of his knowledge of these instruments was gained from Galileo, and how much was the result of his own experiments, we shall probably never know. It may even be that the two men were working on parallel lines; but it seems clear that Harriott owed much of the success of his experiments to his very able servant Christopher Tooke, who was evidently a skilled optician. In one clause of the will the testator bequeaths him several "perspective truncks, and glasses of his own making." He also left him his "spectacle maker's tooles for grinding glasses," two furnaces, and the sum of one hundred pounds.

Some very interesting notes will be found in this will about Harriott's manuscripts. There is, in the first place, mention of a box of papers lying upon the table in the library at Sion, containing about five quires, which were written as studies by the "last Lord Harrington," and copied out of some of the testator's mathematical papers. Further on we read of certain written copies lent to him by Thomas Allen, M.A., of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, which he desires his executors to return without delay. He directs Nathaniel Torporley (another of the Earl of Northumberland's protégés), a skilled mathematician, to be the overseer of his manuscripts, and to select from them such as he should think fit to publish, and if he is in any doubt, he is to appeal first to Mr. Warner and Mr. Hughes, attendants on the Earl of Northumberland, and secondly to his executors, Thomas Aylesbury and John Protheroe. As soon as Torporley has finished with the papers, they are to be returned to the executors, and placed in the Earl's library under lock and key, until he should require them again.

Nathaniel Torporley does not seem to have executed this commission. Miss Clerke tells us that "*Artis Analyticae Praxis ad Aequationes Algebraicas resolvendas*," which was published after Harriott's death, was the work of Walter Warner, who undertook it at the instigation of Sir Thomas Aylesbury. The papers used in its compilation may be amongst those bequeathed by Lord Egremont to the British Museum. Another collection of Harriott's papers is in the Harleian collection. There is no doubt that the testator had many printed books. Amongst his creditors he names the famous bookseller John Bill, and he further desires that such

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books shall be sold, and the sum realized shall be used for charitable purposes, or by his executors, any surplus to be handed to Sir Thomas Bodley's Library in Oxford. He also directs that certain papers concerning "Irish accompts," which concerned persons who were long since dead, should be destroyed. This would seem to furnish a clue to his acquaintance with Raleigh.

WILL OF THOMAS HARRIOTT.

(Archdeaconry of London, vol. vi, fo. 71.)

In the name of God Amen the nyne and twentieth day of June in the yeare of our Lord God 1621 And in the yeares of the raigne of our Sovereign Lord James by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King defender of the faith etc. (that is to say) of England ffrance and Ireland the nyneteenth And of Scotland the fower and fiftyeth. I Thomas Harriott of Syon in the Countie of Midd. Gentleman being troubled in my body wth infirmities but of perfect minde and memory laud and prayse be given to Almighty God for ye same, doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following (viz.) First & principallie I commit my soule into the hands of Almighty God my maker and of his sonne Jesus Christ my Redeemer of whose merrittes by his grace wrought in me by the holy Ghost I doubt not but that I am made partaker to th'end that I may enioy the kingdome of heaven prepared for the elect. Item my will is that if Idye in London that my body be interred in the same parish Church of the house where I lye the w^{ch} I commit to the discrecion of my Executors hereafter named Except taking the advise and direction of the Right honorable my very good Lord the Earle of Northumberland if it be his pleasure to have me buried at Elseworth¹ in the County of Mid. And if it be the pleasure of God that I dye at Syon I doe ordaine that my buriall be at the said church of Elseworth without question Item I will and bequeath unto the aforesaid Earle one wooden box full or neere full of drawne mapps standing now at the Northeast window of that roome w^{ch} is called the parlor at my house in Syon And if it pleaseth his Lord^p to have any other Mappes or Chartes drawn by hand or printed or any bookes or other thing that I have I desire my Executors that he may have them according to his pleasure at reasonable rates except my mathematicall papers in any other sorte then is hereafter mentioned Excepting also some other things given away in Legacyes heareafter also specified Item I bequeath unto the Right honorable S^r Robert Sydney knight Vicount Lisle one box of papers being now

¹ Isleworth.

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uppon the table in my librarie at Syon conteyning five Quiers of Paper more or lesse w^{ch} were written by the last Lord Harrington and copied out of some of my mathematicall papers for his instruccion. Alsoe I doe acknowledge that I have two newe great globes w^{ch} have covers of Leather the w^{ch} I borrowed of the said Lord Lisle And my will is that they be restored unto him againe Item I give unto John Protheroe of Hawkesbrooke in the Countie of Carmarthen Esquire one fforname wth his appurtenaunce out of the North Clossett of my librarie at Syon Item I give unto Nathaniell Thorperley of Salwarpe in the Countie of Worcester Clark one other fforname wth his appurtenaunce out of the same clossett Item I give unto my servant Christopher Tooke one other fforname wth his appurtenaunce out of the same clossett Also I give to him an other fforname out of the South closset of my said librarie Item I give and bequeath unto Mistress Buckner wife unto Thomas Buckner Mercer at whose house being in St. Christophers parish I now lye and heereafter nominated one of my executors the some of ffifteene Pounds towards the reparacions of some damages that I have made or for other uses as she shall thincke convenient Item I give unto Mr John Buckner their eldest sonne the some of ffive pounds Item I give and bequeath unto my Cozen Thomas Yates my sister's sonne ffifty pounds towards the paym^t of his debts and not otherwise but if his debts doe fall out to be less then ffifty Pounds then the residue to remaine to himselfe Item to John Harriott late servaunte to Mr Doleman of Shaw neere Newberry in Barksheire and being the sonne of my uncle John Harriott but now married and dwelling in Churchpeene about a mile westward from the said Shawe I doe give and bequeath ffifty pounds. Item I give and bequeath unto Christopher Tooke my foresaid servant one hundred pounds Item I give and bequeath unto my servant John Sheller ffive pounds more than the fforty shillings w^{ch} I have of his in custodye (being money) given unto him at several tymes by my frends w^{ch} in all is Seaven pounds to be imployed for his use according to the discrecion of my executors for the placing of him with another master Item I give and bequeath Joane my servaunte five pounds more than her wages Item I give and bequeath unto my servaunte Jane w^{ch} serveth under the said Jone fforty shillings more than her wages w^{ch} wages is twenty shillings by yeare Item I give and bequeath to my ancient servant Christopher Kellett a limning paynter dwelling neere Petty ffrance in Westminster ffive pounds Item to my ancient servaunte Joane wife to Paule Chapman dwelling in Braynford end I bequeath fforty shillings Item I give unto the aforesaid Earl of Northumberland my two perspective trunckes wherewth I use especiallie to see Venus horned like the

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Moone and the Spotts in the Sonne the glasses of which trunckes I desire to have removed into two other of the fayrest trunckes by my said servante Christopher Tooke Item I bequeath unto every one of my Executors hereafterwards to be named one perspective truncke a peece of the best glasses and the fayrest trunckes as my said servante can best fitt to their liking Item I give unto my said servante Christopher Tooke the residue of my cases of perspective trounckes wth the other glasses of his owne making fitted for perspective trounckes (Excepting two great long trounckes consisting of many parts w^{ch} I give unto the said Earle of Northumberland to remain in his librarie for such uses as they may be put unto Also I bequeath the dishes of iron called by the Spectacle Markers tooles to grind spectacles and other perspective glasses for trounckes unto my aforesaid servaunte Christopher Tooke. Item concerning my debts I doe acknowledge that at this present I doe owe moneys unto Monsier Mayernes a Potycarye more to Mr Wheatley a Pottycary dwelling neare the Stockes at the Eastend of Cheapside Item to my brewer dwelling at Braynford end Item to Mr John Bill Stacioner for Bookes The some of the debts to all fower before mencioned I think and iudge not to be much more or lesse than fforty pounds Item I doe acknowledge to owe unto Mr Christopher Ingram Keeper of the house of Syon for the aforesaid Earl of Northumberland Three thousand six hundred of Billetts w^{ch} I desire to be repayed unto him Item I doe acknowledge that I have some written coppys to the number of twelve or foureteene (more or less) lent unto me by Thomas Allen of Gloster Hall in Oxford M^r of Arts unto whom I desire my executors hereafter named to restore them safely according to the noate that he shall deliver of them (I doubting whether I have any true noate of them my selfe) Item I make constitute and ordaine these fower following my Executors Namely the aforesaid S^r Robert Sidney Knight Vicount Lisle (if his Lo^{pp} may take so much paynes in my behalfe) Alsoe John Protheroe of Hawkesbrooke in the County of Carmarthen Esquire Alsoe Thomas Alesbury of Westminster Esquire Lastly Thomas Buckner Mercer dwelling in St. Xpofers parish in London not far from the Royall Exchange unto w^{ch} Executors I give full power and authority to use their owne discrecions in paying their chardges in my behalf out of the rest of my goods And if my bookes and other goods doe in value come to more than I have afore supposed ffirst I desire them to bestow soe much upon the poore not exceeding twenty pounds as they shall think convenient some parte whereof I give unto the poore of the Hospitall in Christs Church in London some parte unto the said parish of St. Xpofers where I now lye and some part w^{ch} I would have the greater unto

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the poore of the parish of Isleworth neare Syon in the Countie of Midd. Secondlie out of the said residue of my goods my will is that the said Executors take some part thereof for their owne uses according to their discrecions Lastlie my will and desire is that they bestow the value of the rest upon S^r Thomas Bodleys Library in Oxford or imploy it to such charitable and pious uses as they shall think best Item my will and desire is that Robert Hughes gentlemen and nowe attendant upon the aforesaid Earle of Northumberland for matters of learning be an overseer at the prizing of my bookes and some other things as my Executors and he shall agree unto Item I ordaine and constitute the aforesaid Nathaniell Thorperley first to be overseer of my Mathematicall writings to be received of my Executors to peruse and order and to separe the Cheife of them from my waste papers to the end that after he doth understand them he may make use in peninge such doctrine that belongs unto them for publique uses as it shall be thought convenient by my Executors and himself And if it happen that some manner of Notacions or writings of the said papers shall not be understood by him then my desire is that it will please him to conferr wth Mr Warner or Mr Hughes Attendants on the aforesaid Earle concerning the aforesaid doubts and if he be not resolved by either of them that then he conferr with the aforesaid John Protheroe Esquier or the aforesaid Thomas Alesbury Esquier (I hoping that some or other of the aforesaid fower last nominated can resolve him) And when he hath had the use of the said papers so long as my Executors and hee have agreed for the use aforesaid That then he deliver them again unto my Executors to be put into a convenient trouncke with a lock and key and to be placed in my Lord of Northumberlands Library and the key thereof to be delivered into his Lord^{pp} hands And if at any tyme after my Executors or the aforesaid Nathaniell Thorperley shall again desire the use of some or all of the said Mathematicall papers that then it will please the said Earle to let any of the aforesaid to have them for their use so long as shalbe thought convenient and afterwards to be restored again unto the trouncke in the aforesaid Earle's librarie Secondley my will and desire is that the said Nathaniell Thorperley be also overseer of other written bookes and papers as my Executors and he shall think convenient Item whereas I have divers waste papers (of w^{ch} some are in a canvas bagge) of my Accompts to S^r Walter Rawley for all which I have discharges or acquitances lying in some boxes or other my desire is that they may be all burnte Also there is another Canvas bagge of papers concerning Irish accompts (the persons whom they concern are dead many years since in the raigne of Queen Elizabeth) w^{ch} I

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desire also may be burnte as likewise many Idle papers and cancelled deeds which are good for noe use Item I revoake all former wills by me heretofore made save onlie this my presente last will and testament w^{ch} I will shalbe in all things effectuallie and trulie performed according to the tenor and true meaning of the same In witness whereof I the aforesaid Thomas Harriott have to this my present last will and testament put my hand and seale yeroon the day and yeare first above written—Tho: Harriott. Sealed published and delivered by the within named Thomas Harriott for and as his last will and testament the day and yeares wthin written in the presence of us Immanuel Bowre Will fflutter scrivener Tho: Alford serv^t to the said scrivener.

Proved 16th July 1621 by Thomas Alesbury and Thomas Buckner.

MOOR PARK AND ITS PAST.

BY W. H. WADHAM POWELL.

IT must have been noticed by those who have travelled in Normandy, that, when visiting the old Norman towns, it seemed as if one were not only reading, but also actually realizing in a remarkable degree chapter after chapter of our early English history.

Rouen, for instance, reminds one of Duke William and his successors, and in its Cathedral was deposited the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion; while in the same edifice may be seen the tomb of the Empress Maude, who, as Countess of Anjou, gave Henry Plantagenet to the throne of England. Tancarville has given its name to the Earldom of Tankerville, and has reminiscences also in it of the English families of Montmorency and Harcourt. Falaise brings to one's recollection the name of Salisbury, and of the valiant Talbot who held rule there in the days of our Henry V and Henry VI:

The warlike Talbot, for his acts
So much applauded through the realm of France;

And still more, perhaps, in yet earlier times of William the Conqueror, and of his mother the fair Arlette, the tanner's daughter, whose "feet whiter than the snow and the lilies," as the old poet Benoit tells us, captured the heart of William's father Robert le Magnifique; while pre-eminently among these memories of the

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past, Bayeux is still eloquent of Queen Matilda, and the broidered story of the Conquest, which was in the same year as the famous Comet, afterwards called Halley's Comet, appeared, as is so quaintly represented on the tapestry at Bayeux.

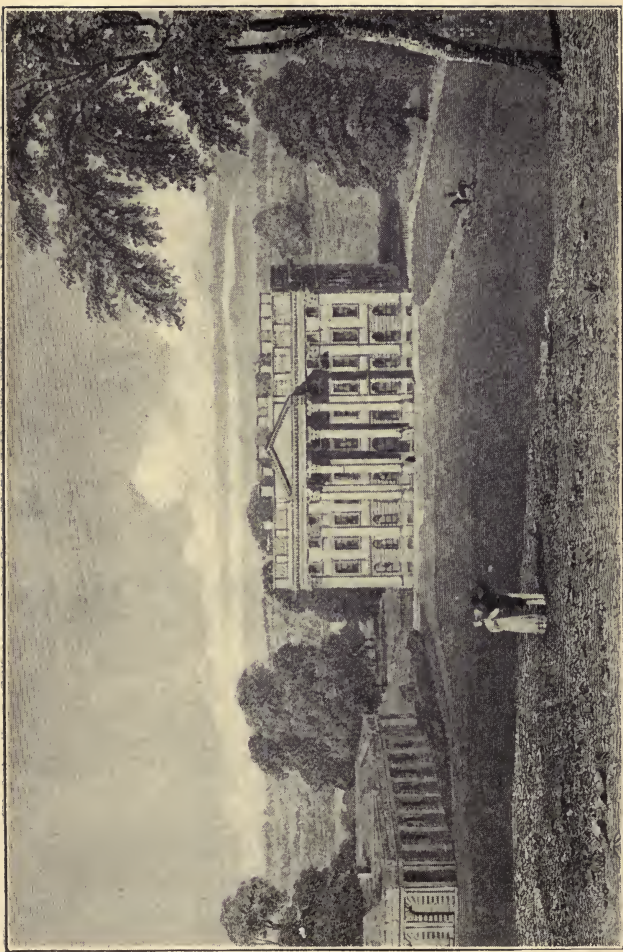
And if this be true of these old Norman towns, how much more so is it of the old parks and mansions, those "Haunts of Ancient Peace"—of our own land, which still read to us chapters out of the same fascinating history of the past. These seignorial lands have been in the possession, most of them, at some time or other, of those whose names are written on the long roll of British worthies, and who, as warriors, statesmen, nobles, and ecclesiastics, have left behind them memories intimately associated with their places of abode; and among these Moor Park may well be said to have occupied a distinguished and somewhat remarkable position, as will be fully exemplified when the story of this "Manor of the Moor" comes to be revealed chapter by chapter, as one possessor of it after another occupies the stage, and then leaves it to his successor.

Let us then now begin at the beginning, and note that Moor Park is situated in the County of Hertfordshire, and in the Hundred of Cashio, a name which at once takes us back to those early times when Cassivelaunus, King of the Cassians, and the most powerful of the British Kings at the time when Julius Caesar invaded the country, is supposed to have occupied the domain then, and still, called Cassiobury, now the seat of the Earls of Essex; and often, no doubt, this British chieftain must have driven his scythe-armed chariots along the Valley of the Colne, the river which skirts the marsh lands and meadows, which were afterwards known as the Manor of the Moor. With this district also is associated the Cymbeline of Shakespeare's Play, and it may be remembered, *en passant*, that it was this beautiful romance which is said to have solaced with its charms the last days of the late Lord Tennyson—to which the Poet Swinburne alludes in those wonderfully powerful and stately lines:

So,—when Night for his eyes grew bright,
His proud head pillow'd on Shakespeare's breast,
Hand in hand with him soon to stand,
Where shine the glories that death loves best,
Passed the light of his face from sight,
And sank sublimely to radiant rest.

Lying among the Chiltern Hills, near Wendover, about fifteen miles north of Moor Park, is the hill called Cymbeline's Mount, which is of course so named from the hero of the Play, whose historical existence, by the way, is well vouched for by his coins,

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Moor Park, Hertfordshire: West Front.

From an old print.

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many of which are still in existence; and one of his sons, Caractacus, was the leader of the native tribes of Wessex against the invasion of the country, then known as Britian, under the Roman General Aulus Plautius, about A.D. 43.

Leaving, however, these somewhat misty records of the past, and coming to a later period, it appears that probably the earliest historical records of Moor Park date from the time when the Manor of the Moor belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans, and was afterwards granted, in the year 1457, to Sir Ralph Boteler, or Botteler, Lord of Sudeley in Gloucestershire, whose name is said to have been derived from one of his ancestors, whose office it was to attend the King of England at his coronation, and as Chief Butler to present him with his first cup of wine after the ceremony.

For this Manor, Sir Ralph paid the yearly sum of one penny, which in those times would be deemed an ordinary quit rent for the property. This Sir Ralph Botteler had also granted to him the adjacent Manor of Batchworth, now known as Batchworth Heath, where was afterwards built the handsome archway which forms the entrance at the present time to the park from the Heath, and which will be described further on.

The more important historical interest, however, of the occupation of Moor Park dates from the time when it became a portion of the domains of George Nevile, third brother of the great Earl of Warwick, that

Setter up, and plucker down of Kings,

as Shakespeare calls him, who, after having been wounded unto death at the Battle of Barnet, which took place about ten miles from the Park, is made to exclaim :

For who liv'd King, but I could dig his grave,
And who dar'd smile, when Warwick bent his brow ?

It was to this George Nevile, one of the most illustrious and important characters of the period, who was made Bishop of Exeter in 1455, Chancellor of England in 1460, and in 1466 Archbishop of York, that Henry VI granted a license to enclose 600 acres of pasture and other land in Rickmansworth and Watford for a Park, and also "to embattle the site of the Manor of the Moor."

The history of this famous statesman, warrior, and prelate would be that of the period of the Wars of the Roses, and cannot be attempted here, and it is more to the purpose on the present occasion to know that the Archbishop spent much of his time at the Moor, and Lord Lytton, in "The Last of the Barons," gives a vivid picture of the state of society and of affairs such as would

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probably prevail at the Moor in the time of this great ecclesiastical potentate.

Every office (he writes) that pomp could desire for a King's Court was to be found in the household of this magnificent prelate. Minister of the Horse and Hounds, Chamberlain, Treasurer, Pursuivant, Herald, Seneschal, Captain of the Body Guard, etc., all enviously sought for, and proudly held by gentlemen of the first blood and birth. His mansion was at once a Court for middle age, a school for youth, an asylum for age; and thither, as to a Medici, fled the Letters and the Arts. For himself, no such thing as principle existed, and conscience itself lay dead. He would have made at a latter period, an admirable Jesuit, and in his own time, a brilliant Pope.

The picture thus given seems rather extravagantly drawn, but the view Lord Lytton takes of the ecclesiastical character was probably one based on experience, though hardly complimentary to the Roman Hierarchy. The end of it all, however, came at last. In 1472, the Archbishop was arrested for treason, when at Moor Park, and sent as a prisoner to Calais, which was at that time in the hands of the English. The King then took possession of all his plate, valued at £20,000, a very large sum in those days, and of all his other valuables, and among these was the Archiepiscopal Mitre, which was of great value on account of the gems with which it was ornamented, and so it is not improbable that the Moor Park jewels may be among those which now adorn the Crown of England.¹

Upon the disgrace of Nevile, the Manor of the Moor reverted

¹ "George Nevil, Archbishop of Yorke, being at Winsor with King Edward on hunting, the K. promised the Archbi. to come to the More, (a place in Hartfordshire, which the Archbishop had purchased and builded commodiously), there to hunt & make merrie with him; whereuppon the Archbishoppe, taking his leave of the King, went home to his manor of the More, and there made greate provision for the King, and sent for much plate that he had hid at the time of Barnet and Tewkesbury fields, and besids this, borrowed much of his friends, and purveyed for the King for two or three daies meate, drinke and lodging, as royally as hee could: but the day before the King had promised to have come to the More, the King sodainly sent for the Archbishop to come to Windsor, where he was arested of treason, that he should helpe the Earle of Oxford, and so sent to Caleis, and to Hames, where hee continued long after prisoner: all which time the King kept the Archbishoprick in his owne hands. In this meane while, Sir William Par, knight, & Sir Thomas Vaughan, Esquire, and other, were sent to the More to ceaze all his goods for the King, which came there to the summe of 20,000*l.*, and all other Lordshippes and lands that the said Archbishop had within England, and all his stuffe and riches. King Edward at this time brake the Bishops miter, that had many rich stones, and made thereof a crowne for himselfe."—(Stow, "Annales," p. 426.)

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to the Crown, where it remained until the reign of Henry VII, who granted it to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who had married Margaret, a sister of the Archbishop. This grant was probably made by way of return for the Earl's exertions on the King's behalf, for it was to the Earl of Oxford that Henry VII was mainly indebted for the throne. He derived his title from a time "when the families of Howard and Seymour were still obscure, when the Nevilles and Percies enjoyed only a provincial celebrity, and when even the great name of Plantagenet had not yet been heard in England," as Lord Macauley eloquently reminds us.

The next owner, after the reversion to the Crown, is that illustrious churchman and statesman who figures so prominently in the history of this period, Cardinal Wolsey. He was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor. In 1515 he obtained the great object of his ambition, the Cardinal's Hat, and shortly afterwards was made *Legatus a latere*. He held also the Deaneries of York and Hereford, and it is needless to add that his revenues from Church preferments were enormous. These large sums he expended with a munificence which was more than regal. His residences were palaces, such as Hampton Court, for instance, and his domestic establishment was that of a Sovereign. He is said to have had 800 servants, among whom were noblemen, knights, and squires.

The circumstances which gave rise to Wolsey's share in the projected divorce of Queen Katherine, seem to have been to a great extent the cause of his fall; but the Pope's inhibition in the autumn of 1529 of further proceedings in this affair, in England, was the final signal for that event, and he was shortly after arrested for high treason, and died broken-hearted at the Abbey of Leicester, on the 30th of March, 1530.

"I shall fall," as Shakespeare makes him exclaim, with the prescience of despair,

I shall fall . . .
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more.

During his tenancy of the Moor, the Cardinal rebuilt and considerably enlarged the house as left by Archbishop Nevile, which was a third of a mile north-east of the present mansion, and furnished in the most sumptuous fashion known at that period.

There are several letters preserved in the Record Office, dated from "The More," in 1524-1529, and in one of these the Cardinal expresses a hope that the King "will be merry at my poore house

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of the More," an affectation of modesty that reminds one of the lines of Byron

And the devil did grin,
For his favourite sin
Is the Pride which apes Humility.

and also of those which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Queen Katherine with reference to the Cardinal :

You are meek and humble mouthed,
You sign your place and calling in full seeming,
With meekness and humility; but your heart
Is crammed with arrogancy, spleen and pride.

After the Cardinal's death an inventory was taken of his "rich household stuffe," which document is now preserved at the Record Office, endorsed, "the original booke, as it seems, kept by his own officers," upon the first page of which Sir Simond D'Ewes has written: "I believe it may have been one of those books which, at his fall, A.D. 1529, an: 21 Henry VIII, were placed upon tables, and contained a perfect inventory of all his moveable goods."

This document and another, to which reference will be made directly, may be in fact those very inventories which Shakespeare refers to when he puts into the mouth of Henry VIII the lines :

An Inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household, which
I find at such proud rate that it outspeaks
Possession of a subject.

And again when he makes Wolsey himself exclaim :

There, take an inventory of all I have,
To the last penny,—'tis the King's; my robe,
And my integrity to Heaven, is all
I dare now call mine own.

This inventory, however, appears to refer chiefly to the Cardinal's "household stuff" at Hampton Court, and at "York Place," afterwards known as Whitehall.

There is another inventory, however, which refers exclusively to Moor Park, and as its contents afford a very practical illustration of the style in which the great Cardinal lived there, so far as the "household stuffes" are concerned, it may be interesting to reproduce here a few of the entries contained in it. This document, which is No. 1419 of the Harleian MSS., commences as follows:

The seconde parte of the Inventory of our late Sovereigne Lord, King Henry the eight, conteyning his Guarde robes, Household stuffe and other Implements made by vertue of a

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commission under the greate seale of England having date at Westm^{ro} the xiiij daye of Septemb^{ro} in the firste yere of the rayne of our Sovereigne Lord King Edward the sixte, directed to the Lord Seynt John, great Mast^{ro} of the King's household, president of the Counseil and Keeper of the greate Seale, the Lord Russell, Keeper of the privey Seale, the Earle of Warwicke, and to S^r Walter Mildemay, knight, or to three or twoo of theym.

The More.—The Guarderobe at the Man^r of the More, in the countie of Hertff., in the charge of Richard Hobbes.

Hangynges.—Commencing with “One pece of Arras of Charlemagne.” Some of the picces had “A border of the late Cardinalle's Armes.”

Window peces of Tapestrye.—Commencing with “One pece of Judith and Olofernes,” and ending with “One poste pece of Susanna, havinge a border of the late Cardinalle's armes.”

Clothes of Estate.—Commencing with “One clothe of Estate of Crimson Velvet bound with blacke Buckram and fringed with red silke.”

Carpettes.—Commencing with “One Table carpet of Crewell of blewe, redd, and yellowe collers.” There were 31 altogether, including foot and table carpets.

Bedsteades.—Of which there were nine.

Sparvers.—These were the canopies at the top of the bedsteads and the hangings attached.

Qyltes.

Cusshyons.—Some of these were made of “blewe clothe, of golde and blewe velvet, figured with flowers of golde,” and seven were of “crimson satten.”

Cheires.—Many of these are described as “low-backed,” and one was of “wallnutte having a lowe back of grene velvet, the seate fringed with redd, blewe, and yellow silke.” Some of them had the late Cardinal's Arms on the back.

Beddes of Downe.—Mattresses, “counterpoyntes of verdoures,” that is, tapestry.

Fustyans.—Of which there were six pairs.

Blankettes.—Only three of these are mentioned, made of “Irishe frise.”

Pillows.—17 of “downe.”

Clothejackes.

Sheetes.—There were made of “hollande” and of “fyne hollande,” of which altogether there were 14 pairs and one sheet.

Canvas.

Sundry Parcells.—Among which were “iij chamber pottes, beyng veye sore broken and brused, every potte beinge of iij pintes the pece.”

Andirons.—“Several pair.” An old “paire of Regalles

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broken in peces," and "two paires of old Virginalles." Two standards of Flaunders.

Aulter Clothes.—There were four of these, one of white damask and black velvet, embroidered with "Lyones," another of crimson velvet and cloth of gold, embroidered with the "picture of Christe." There was also a "billet bourde," covered with green cloth.

There were also 125 pieces of arras and tapestry, embroidered with subjects from sacred and profane history, such as the history of Moses, of Hercules, Solomon, and Charlemagne.

These then, we may fairly assume, were the identical bedsteads and beds, carpets and cushions, arras and tapestries, which were at the Manor House of the Moor when Henry VIII was a visitor there.

And here it may be noted that King Henry seems to have paid at least two visits to the Moor, the first of which was with Katherine of Aragon, the first of the Katherine series of Queens, and the second, accompanied by Katherine Howard, the second of that series. Here also the King signed the Treaty with the first Francis of France, which for that reason bears the name of the "Treaty of the More," and which gives, as one may say, a sort of diplomatic atmosphere to the place, in addition to the various other illustrious memories which still hover as a distant light over the precincts of Moor Park.

After the fall of Wolsey, and his deprivation of Moor Park and the other manors and properties which he held, John, first Baron Russell, was appointed Ranger of the Moor, and in a letter from Chorley Wood, close by, dated May 1st, 1535, he writes as to the necessity of taking steps for the preservation of the fish in the fish-pond, and also as to the park palings, which were in a state of decay, and allowed the deer to escape, very much as would be the case at the present day under similar circumstances; and this episode in the history of the park forms a curious contrast to the previous records of royal visits and regal magnificence there.

At the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1558, Francis, the second Earl of Bedford, who, under the reign of the Roman Catholic Mary, had been obliged to flee for his life to Geneva, returned to England, and was thereupon re-instated to the office of Ranger of the Park, and in the eighteenth year of her reign, the Manor was granted to him and his heirs, at the annual rent of £120, and now again became notable in another phase of the history of England.

This nobleman, who was made one of the Queen's Privy Council, played a conspicuous part in the political history of the period,

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which, however, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon further on the present occasion. On his death in 1585, he was succeeded as owner of the Moor by Edward Russell, who, in 1594, was made Lord Deputy of Ireland, and upon the accession of James I to the throne in 1603, was created a peer by the title of Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton. He died in 1613, and at his death the Manor again came into the possession of the Crown. In 1614 it was granted to Anne Hollington and Edward Woodward, Esq., in trust for Edward, third Earl of Bedford, with remainder to Lucy his Countess; and she it was who, at an enormous cost, laid out the gardens which were so much admired by Sir William Temple, who writes of them:

The perfectest figure of a garden I ever saw, either at home or abroad, was that of Moor Park in Hertfordshire, when I knew it about thirty years ago.

And again, after giving a detailed description of the plan and arrangement of these gardens, as he knew them, the walls and terraces, descents, parterres, wildernesses, grottos, fountains, statues, and so forth, he says:

This was Moor Park when I was acquainted with it, and the sweetest place I think that I have seen in my life, either before or since, at home or abroad. The figure of it may serve for a pattern to the best gardens of our manner, and that are most proper for our country and climate.

These gardens have long since disappeared. It seems that they were adjacent to the house, as it then stood, and it is probable that the present Watford Lodge is on or near the site of the lower garden of Sir William Temple's time. The Countess sold the estate in 1625 to William, Earl of Pembroke, whose mother was the sister of Sir Philip Sydney, and so it passed away from the Bedford family, who are now, it may be remembered, the owners of extensive possessions in, and near, the neighbouring village of Chenies.

Hitherto the Manor and the park had been one property, but in 1631 the Earl of Pembroke sold the former to Sir Charles Harbord, Knight, and the park and mansion to Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, who died there in 1639, and was buried in Rickmansworth Church, where a few years after the Countess was also laid. Their eldest son, Henry, second Earl of Monmouth, who was an author of repute, is also buried in the same church.

In 1652 this Henry sold the estate to Sir Richard Franklyn, who some years later also bought the Manor.

In 1663 Sir Richard Franklyn conveyed the estate, but not the

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Manor, to James Butler, twelfth Earl and first Duke of Ormond, a descendant of the Botelers, who have been mentioned before as owners of Moor Park; whereupon his eldest son, Lord Ossory, took his title from this place, and was summoned to Parliament in 1666 as Lord Butler of Moor Park. This title is also now, we believe, claimed by Lord Cowper, on the ground of the reversal of the attainder, in 1715, of James, Duke of Ormond, grandson of the first Duke.

The Duke of Ormond, after a short tenancy, sold the park to James Fitzroy, created Duke of Monmouth, who was the first of the illegitimate sons of Charles II, his mother being Lucy Walters; and in 1673 the Duke built a mansion on the site of the present building, which was probably in much the same style of architecture as that of the beautiful red brick Manor House of Chenies.

Upon the failure of the Monmouth Conspiracy in 1685, the Duke was executed, and Moor Park became forfeited to the Crown, but it was restored in 1686 to the widowed duchess, who, on again obtaining possession of the park, pollarded, according to tradition, many of the fine oak trees on the western side, so that they should not be used for the purpose of building ships for the Royal Navy—by way of retaliation, it is said, for the execution of her husband.

That many of the fine old oaks on the rising ground to the west of the mansion have been so treated, probably some 200 years ago, may be easily verified by a visit to the park; but the cause of it seems to be uncertain.

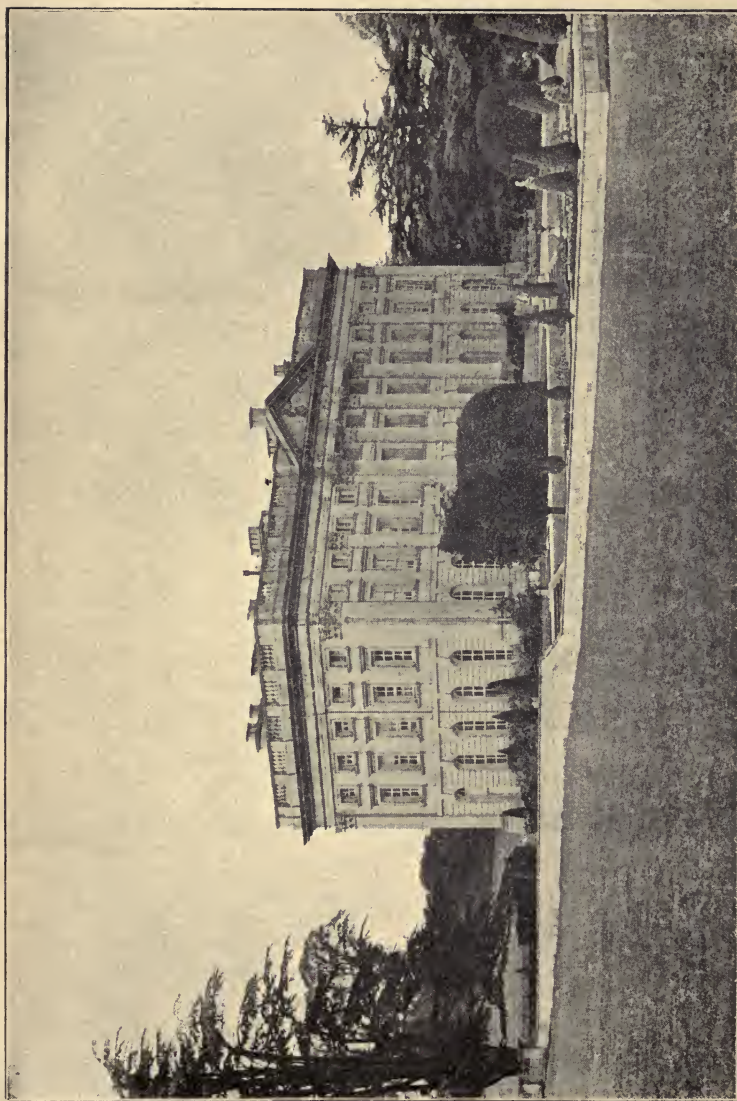
At all events the Duchess was not altogether unconsolable, for she married Charles, Lord Cornwallis, in 1688, and in 1720 she sold Moor Park to Mr. Styles.

With this event we now leave the early and more mediaeval history of Moor Park behind us, and the modern history of the park and mansion may be said to date from this period. Hitherto warriors, ecclesiastics, statesmen, and politicians have occupied the scene, but we shall now have to deal with another class of England's worthies, as the proprietors of the property, up to the time of the present possessors.

Mr. Styles, who, as we have just mentioned, bought Moor Park in 1720, was one of the fortunate few who not only made, but also succeeded in retaining, a large fortune out of the scheme known as the South Sea Bubble, and this he is said to have done by acting on the advice of the Sub-Governor of the Company, who was also Mr. Styles's brother-in-law, and selling the interest which he had in the Company before the final crash came.

Mr. Styles may be said to have rebuilt the mansion, which was considered one of the finest examples of brick architecture in Eng-

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Moor Park, Hertfordshire: East Front.

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land at that period. These old brick walls he cased with Portland stone, and to these he added the lofty and imposing Corinthian columns which now form the western front of the present building. These columns are about fifty feet in height. He also added two imposing wings, which were connected with the mansion by colonnades of the Tuscan order, in which were placed a chapel and sundry offices, and it will be at once seen from the engraving of the mansion which is given in the "Vitruvius Britannicus," vol. v, what a dignity and grace this fine sweep of columns on either side added to the main building. The design for the rebuilding of the mansion was made by the Italian architect, Giacomo Leoni, who worked under the superintendence of Sir James Thornhill.

Under his direction, also, another Italian, a celebrated painter, decorated the interior of the entrance hall of the mansion with four large paintings, and Sir James supplied the decorations for the large reception room. The cost of the new works, and of the alterations which were made by Mr. Styles, is said to have exceeded £150,000, a sum which, in those days of cheaper labour, represented a good deal more than it does now.

Conspicuous among the alterations which were also made in the adjacent grounds, was the cutting made through the rising land in the rear and at the side of the mansion, which opened up a view of a somewhat extensive character through the charming wooded country of the valley of the Colne, having the tower of Watford Church as a point of view in the far distance in one direction.

It is to this work that Pope refers in the fourth of his "Moral Essays," where he writes:

Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
You'll wish your hill or shelter'd seat again.

And a note to these lines (edition of 1751) explains that this was done in Hertfordshire

By a wealthy citizen at the expense of about £5,000, by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his house and parterre, which were before advined and defended by beautiful woods.

Time, however, has changed all this; it has covered the "dead plain," which must always, in fact, have been more a figure of speech than a reality, with other beautiful woods, and has deprived the north wind of any unpleasant effects it may ever have had upon the mansion.

Mr. Styles died at Moor Park in 1739, and was "buried in

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linen" in the chapel which he had built there. The coffin of Mr. Styles, and also that of his wife, were found in 1871, still remaining where they had been laid, though the chapel itself has been removed, and it is said that the late Lord Ebury satisfied himself by personal inspection that these coffins were still there.

After Mr. Styles's death the estate was administered by the Court of Chancery for many years, and was at length sold in 1754 to George, Lord Anson, of Soberton, who took his title from the hamlet of that name in a remote corner of Hampshire, in the midst of what was then the great Hampshire Forest. Lord Anson's name still remains as that of one of the most celebrated navigators and "sea captains" of that period; and the account of his adventurous voyage round the world in 1740-1744, has been translated into most European languages.

With regard to the alterations which Lord Anson made at Moor Park, and which cost him, it is said, £80,000, it may be remarked that they consisted practically in undoing a great deal of what his predecessor had done. Lord Anson seems to have placed himself in the hands of the celebrated Launcelot Brown, better known as "Capability Brown," who had a great reputation for laying out ornamental grounds and gardens. Among other alterations, he laid out the twenty-five acres known as the Old Pleasure Grounds on the southern and eastern side of the mansion, and erected there a sort of classical building consisting of four Ionic columns supporting a pediment which was called "the Temple of the Winds"; and it was upon this Temple of the Winds that Dr. Johnson wrote a somewhat cutting Latin epigram, after a visit he paid to Moor Park when Lord Anson was the owner. Lord Anson also planted trees on the side of the mansion in the direction looking towards Bushey and Stanmore, and the distant high land known as Clay Hill.

It was Lord Anson also who has made the name of Moor Park known from an horticultural point of view by growing there the fruit he named "the Moor Park Apricot," and the vegetable called "the Moor Park Lettuce"; and it may be mentioned also that Lord Anson has earned for his memory a sort of gastronomic renown by the introduction of the turtle into this country for soup, and for other culinary purposes. Lord Anson died at the Moor in 1762, and the next owner was Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse in Stirlingshire, who, in 1763, purchased the estate of Lord Anson's brother. Sir Lawrence also held for a short time the Manor of Watford, which he bought of Francis Egerton, the third Duke of Bridgewater, which he conveyed, 27th May, 1787, to the Right Honourable William Anne Holles Capel, fourth Earl of Essex. This branch of the

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family of Dundas carries with it a genealogy of great antiquity, and its members have been distinguished by their eminent positions in the public history of their native country.

On his purchase of Moor Park, Sir Lawrence at once set to work to complete the decoration of the interior of the mansion, the walls of which he hung with valuable tapestry, and he had the ceiling of the central gallery decorated by Cipriani, who, about this period, was doing a good deal of similar work in and about London. He also placed in the drawing-room the magnificent chimney-piece of white marble and lapis lazuli, supported by two full-length figures, the cornice of which consisted of a group of finely sculptured dancing girls of white marble, which stand out in charming relief from the azure background of the lapis lazuli; and it was in this drawing-room that, following on the long succession of royalty who have been visitors at Moor Park, Sir Lawrence sumptuously entertained George II, when, as Prince of Wales, he went there.

In the "Vitruvius Britannicus," vol. v, there are three plates of Moor Park Mansion, dated 1771, at which date it was in the possession of Sir Lawrence Dundas.

The first plate is a plan of the semicircular colonnade on each side of the front of the mansion, with a block of buildings at each end, forming altogether two wings, and having nineteen columns on each side, which were erected by Mr. Styles. The dimensions of some of the rooms are also given, and are as follows: the hall, 40 feet square, the salon, 40 feet by 22 feet, the library, 21 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, and the dining-room, 20 feet 6 inches by 28 feet 6 inches. The second plate consists of a plan of the west front, showing the two colonnades and the buildings with which they terminated. The third plate is that of the east front, looking towards Harrow. Sir James Thornhill is stated to have been the architect of the portions of the building shown on these plans.

On Sir Lawrence Dundas's death in 1781, Moor Park descended to his only son, Sir Thomas Danvers Dundas, who was afterwards raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Dundas of Aske. He held the property in 1785, but he removed the tapestries, when he left it, from Moor Park to Zetland House in Arlington Street, where they are still preserved. Sir J. W. Ramsden of Bulstrode, in Buckinghamshire, whose mother was the Honourable Isabella Dundas, has in his possession silver salt cellars from Moor Park which have come down as heirlooms from Lord Anson, who gave them to Sir Lawrence Dundas. The next possessor of the estate was Thomas Bates Rous, Esquire, a director of the old East India Company. This gentleman's tenure of the property was of a somewhat disastrous character, for he demolished the handsome colon-

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naded wings which gave such a charming character to the western façade of the mansion, and in many other ways also he undid much of the good work of his predecessors.

He died in 1799, leaving the estate to his wife, who sold it in 1801 to Robert Williams, Esquire, who had started in life as a cabinet-maker; a bedstead, made by him, and ordered of his master by Sir L. Dundas, is said to have been included in the valuation for the purchase of the estate by Mr. Williams. He also was employed in making the furniture for the cabins of East Indiamen. He did not, however, rest contented with this sort of work, and he soon became a shipbuilder on his own account, and ultimately, also, the sole proprietor of fourteen of these magnificent vessels, each of which was in those days, worth a moderate fortune.

Mr. Williams made several alterations in the mansion and extended the area of the park, and he also laid out the gardens of the quaint old thatched-roof cottage, which still does duty as a sort of lodge to the entrance to the park from Rickmansworth.

It was while the estate was in his hands that J. G. Strutt published his valuable work entitled "*Sylva Britannica*," which he dedicated to the Duke of Bedford, and the name of Robert Williams, Esquire, M.P., of Moor Park, appears in the list of subscribers for a copy on India paper.

In this work there is a print of the fine lime tree which then stood in the avenue of these trees bounding the north-western limits of the park for more than three-quarters of a mile. They are, even now, all fine trees, but none of them has ever equalled this one in the luxuriance of its growth and the size of its enormous branches, some of which were almost as large as the parent trunk, and had the appearance of separate trees grouped round it. The circumference of the parent tree was 23 feet 3 inches, and the branches covered 360 feet in circumference. It was nearly 100 feet in height, and contained 875 feet of good timber.

Mr. Williams died in 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who, following in his father's footsteps, became M.P. for Dorchester; in May, 1828, he sold Moor Park and removed to his other family property in Dorsetshire.

A record of the mansion as it was while in his possession is left to us by the engraving, dated 1820, in Clutterbuck's "*History of Hertfordshire*," drawn and etched by E. Blow, which is taken from the west front, and shows very clearly the lofty and handsome disengaged columns supporting the entablature.

Many of the farms on the Moor Park estate passed into other hands in 1825 and 1828; and in 1838, the estate, then consisting of the house and park and about 1,500 acres of adjoining land, was

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purchased by Robert, second Earl Grosvenor, afterwards created Marquis of Westminster, who died in 1845.

The Marquis made considerable alterations in the property. He again enlarged the area of the formal gardens which lay round the house, and built the north terrace, with its handsome broad promenade. He also altered the entrance to the park, which up to that time had been in use at the approach from Batchworth Heath, and built the present entrance there, with the low lodges on either side which serve as a residence for the lodge-keeper. This fine entrance consists of a lofty stone archway, now weathered to a fine gray tint, with an entablature supported by two columns of the Ionic order, the whole composition standing out strongly and picturesquely against the skyline, with a clump of fir and beech trees beyond it as a background in one direction, and the somewhat wild-looking expanse of Batchworth Heath on the other. Beyond, towards the south-east, across a well-wooded country, rises the hill of Harrow and the high land about Bushey and Stanmore, the former elevation crowned by the church and churchyard of Harrow; where, on a flat tombstone in the latter, Lord Byron, as a Harrow boy, was wont to sit and gaze in pensive mood upon the wide-spreading prospect beneath him, which embraced Moor Park and its immediate neighbourhood, until darkness arose over the fair landscape. And it may have been, that even then those brooding thoughts arose, which afterwards found expression in the lines in his "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," commencing

O night,
And storm and darkness, ye are wondrous strong;
Yet lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a dark eye in woman.

After the death of the Marquis of Westminster's widow, Moor Park passed into the hands of their third son, the Honourable Robert Grosvenor, who in 1857 was created Baron Ebury. In 1866 Lord Ebury purchased the Manor of the Moor from the Right Honourable Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt. And thus, in the fullness of time, it has come to pass that the Manor and the Park have again become vested in the hands of the same owner, after a separation of over two centuries.

The purchase of Moor Park by the illustrious family of Grosvenor may be said to have brought the past history of this estate to a conclusion, and it does not fall within the purpose of this paper to pursue the subject to a later date.

We have now traced the long line of succession of some of the most remarkable men of their time who have been owners of the

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Moor, and we have seen, as has been already pointed out, that warriors and statesmen, ecclesiastics and merchant princes, have all in their day contributed to make the name of the Moor a name of renown in many a chapter of their country's history. As has also been noticed, it has given its name to a treaty with France and to an English barony, and it is all these and many other illustrious memories of the past which make Moor Park so interesting a feature in the historical annals of the land; and we may perhaps recall to mind, as a closing word on the subject, the well-known and appropriate Virgilian line—

Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.

STAR CHAMBER CASES, No. I.

NEWMAN *v.* CLERKE.

(*Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VII, No. 1.*)

Michaelmas Term, 18 Henry VII, 1502.

MOOST lamentably shewith and complayneth unto yo^r Highnes yo^r pouer widowe, Johane late the wyf of Stephen Newman, decessed, how y^t in the xvth yere of your Reigne [1499-1500] her sayd husband and she dwelled in the paroch of Saint Giles w^tout Criplegate, and upon Saint Katheren even in the same yere [Nov. 24, 1499], Richard Brond, being than oon of yo^r Sherieffs in London, upon an evil informacion, w^t his officiers came to the house of youre said suppliaunt about ix of y^e clokk in the nyght, surmising that her husband schuld kepe mysrule w^t th'occupying of iiij or v beddes of single women, and ther entred into the said hous, and fund therin but oon bed for hym, his wife & child. The said Sherief, seeing he coud not make his entre lafull, called for the keyes of dyvers chestes & coeffers, and had them delivered, and serched ith same chestes & coeffers, and found in [one] coffer xxs. in pens in a bladder, xvjs. viij*d.* in grotes, & in the tyll of the same coffer oone coigned Roiall of silver & gilt, ijs. iiij*d.* in half pens, j payr of Beedes of white Awmber gauded w^t silver & gilt, j hope [? hoop=ring] of gold, and a maser. Which money and juellx [jewels] he left there, and bare noe thing away, but causid her said husband to goe w^t him hom to his place, and ther kept hym in ward all that nyght, and left oone of his officiers the same nyght to kepe his hous, namid William Conow [?]. And on the morow she went to the said Shiref to know why her husband was soe entreated, and spake w^t

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the Shiref, and he bade her goe home to her house, and bringe to him all such juellx and money as he left in her hous over nyght, and than her housbond shuld be delivered. And according to his desire she brought him the said juellx and monney; and besides that, gave him xls. unknowing to her housbond, and than he w^t his Felow, James Welford, the other Shiref, and shortly they were agreed, and did set at libertie the said Stephen. Youre saide besecher, seeing this extorcion, oppression & untrue dealing, asked the said James Welford and the said Richard Brond why they shuld have the said juellx & money. They answered, "We receyue this juells & money to please such persons as yo^r housbond hath offended." Than she seyde, "Yf my housbond be a Felon, lett him have the law." The said Shireffes, displeasid w^t her wordes, seid if she made eny more clayme of the said juellx & money, they wold kepe her in prison for ever. And for dred of yair malitious wordes she durst speke noo more to theym. And w^tin a litle whils after, the said Shireffes caused her to be arrested, and brought to ward to the Countre [Counter] in Bredstret, and there kept her in prison certain daies, and than sent for her home to the place of the said James Welford, and had her into his comptyng hous, and compelled her to swere upon a booke that she shuld never complayn nor shew to noo person how they had dealt w^t her, or ells she shuld to prison agayn, and for feare yerof she made an othe after their myndes; and soe was set at libertie. Also w^tin iij daies afre her husband was set at libertie. The said Shireffes of yeyr subtill & crafty myndes and insatiable couetousnesse, to make their unlawfull demeano^r to be good, came agayne to her house, about x of the clokk in the nyght, w^t theyr officers, and there entred the same house, and sought every corner therin, and found noe body there but only her, her child & servaunt; and, in the most rigorouse, dispitfull & cruell wise, did put out her, her child and servaunt, of the said hous, from her goodes & stuff; and wold not souffre her to have eny part of her rayment or eny parcell of her stuff of houshold. But they ryvefilled [? rifled], spoyled, scarboyled and made havokk of her said goodes, & w^tout eny matier or cause reasounable to her shewed: which goodes and juellx & monie, Rayment & stuf of houshold, amounted to the summe of *L.li.* and above, as by an inventorie therupon made it apereth more plainly. And afre she was this wrongfully putt out of hous from her goodes, she was in great hertes sorow & hevinessse, as divers gentilmen & other her neyghbours can testifie. . . . And w^tin a litle tyme afre, she happened sodenly to mete w^t her sonne, called Richard Buntynge, which of pitie & kyndnesse toke her lvs. [?] *iiijd.* in Royalls of gold, for to releve her. And as she was going towards Paules Wharf and soo to West-

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minster to bye her new stuff, the said Shireffes espied her, and sent ij of theyr officers afre her. And as she was going thugh Old Fysshstret towardses the said Shireffes, she toke out of her purs the said lvs. iij*d.*, and wrapped it togeder and threw it sodenly to oone Clerc, a fysshmonger, standing at his shoppe, to th'entent y^t the said Shireffes nor theyr officers shuld not take her monney from her, as they did before tyme. And the said Clerc incontintently folowed the said Shireffes and handed [?] the said purs w^t money. And then the said Shireffes commaunded his officers to bringe her to the Countre in Bredstret, where she contynued in great payne, and there was delivered of a ded child, to the jeopardie and perill of her lief. And of theyr further cursed, wykked & malicious myndes, caused an enquest to be charged for her, upon a feigned suggestion to th'entent to endict her, and the said enquest, afre they had spoken w^t her, they wold not charge yere consciences to passe ayenst her, perceyving she was troubled of malice, for to colo^r the said feigned matier. And soo she was sett at libertie by th'elp of her good maisters & frendes, ayeinst the wille of the said Shireffes and to theyr rebuke. And eftsones the said Shireffes of theyr purpensed malice, detestable wykked & cursed myndes caused her to be attached and brought to Newgate, where she was put amongst theves & lyke to have bene utterly distroyed, to th'entent theyr fals extorcion & robberie shuld not be knowen. And yere she abode in y^t prison a nyght & more. And was reigned [arraigned] at Newgat, at a Sessions, at y^e Barr, and acquitted by open proclamacion before diverse of yo^r Counsail and othre yo^r Juges, than there sittying, to the abhominable shame and rebuke of the said Shireffes, and this [thus] she was by theyr meanes myschevously tormentyd & troubled from prison to prison, of verry pure malice, and all was trouth. It is soo, moost gracious souveraigne lorde, the said late Shireffes had knowlegge by diverse persons, that youre saide Oratrice wold present this piteous bill unto yo^r said Highnesse & Counsail, caused two of her frendes to take up this haynouse matier betuix theym as arbitrours, and soo she is enforced & compelled to take v markes in monney, j maser, j payer of coral bedes, gauded w^t silver & gilt, and a womman's girdle, harnesshed w^t silver parcell gilt, and to seal & delivere theym a general acquitance for the summe of l. li. & more; which, for drede of farther vexacion & enprisonyng, she hath receyued, sealed & delivered, to her great hurt, losse & prejudice, and never like to have other restitution, recompence or amendes, w^tout the favourable assistance of yo^r moost noble & benigne grace be unto her at this tyme graciously shewed in this. And for asmuch as the said Richard Brond is deceased, and Anne his late wyf & executrice is now maryed to oone Thomas Clerc,

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gentilman; Wherfor, & in consideracion of the premisses, it wol please your said Highnesse to call the said Thomas Clerke and Anne his wyf, executrice of the testament of the said Bronde, late her husband, by yo^r moost gracious lettres of Prive Seal to appere before yo^r good grace & and the Lordes of yo^r moost honourable Counsaile at Westminster, to answer to the premisses, and therupon to abide such direction in the same as shal accord w^t reason, justice & conscience, and as the pouere playntyf may haue a better amendes of her goodes soo wrongfully taken from her. This at the Reverence of Jhesu, and in wey of charite. And she shal ever pray to God for yo^r moost royal estate long to endure.

This is the Answer of Thomas Clerke & Anne his wif to the Bill of Complaynt of Johane late the wif of Stephen Newman.

The said Thomas and Anne sayen that the said Bill is slanderous to the said Richard Bronde, nowe dede, & ymagened onely to putt the said Thomas & Anne to vexacion; and for that the said Richard Bronde is not alyve to answer the said allegations in the said Bill, they make surmyses at large, otherwise then ever the said Richard did. And they sayen that the said Anne is but administratrice of the goodes & cattalles of the said Richard Bronde, whiche she hath fully adminystred & ought not to answer to eny offence or trespasse done by the said Richard in his lif, if eny suche were, nor by the law the administratrice is not compellable to make answer for eny suche cause, wherof she prayeth allowaunce; And the avauntage therof to theym savyd, they sayen that the comen voice in the Cite of London was that the said Stephen Newman was a comen recettour of theves, and dyverse felonies were done wherof the said Stephen was hadd in suspencion, wherupon the said Stephen fledde & w^tdrewe hym for the felony so done. Wherupon the said Richard Bronde & Jamys Wilford, then Shireffes of the Citee of London, caused his goodes to be seased, whiche were of moch lesse value then is comprised in the said bill; and after the said Stephen died, orelles by lykelohode he shuld have been putt in execucion for the felonies by him comytted. And then the said Johane mocioned the said Shireffes that the said matier myght be putt in arbitrement of one Richard Potyar & Thomas Clerke of London, Gentilmen, whiche awarded that the said Jamys Wilford, in full recompense and satisfaccion of the said goodes & stufte so by hym & the said Richard Bronde seised, shuld pay & delyver or do to be payd & delyvered unto the said Johane or to hir assignes, on that syde the Fest of Penticost then next folowyng, v marc sterling in redy money, a maser conteynyng a pynt w^t a bond [band] of sylver & gilt, & a payr of Beedes of white ambre gauded w^t sylver & gilt;

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and over that they awarded that the said Johane Newman, immediately upon the receipte of the said v marc, maser & bedes, shuld clerely acquite & discharge aswell the said Jamys Wilford & his executours & the administratours of the goodes of the said Richard Bronde & every of theym; and ferthermore, the said arbitrouns awarded & ordeigned that the said Johane Newman nor none other for her shuld aske, chalenge nor demaunde, nor cause to be asked, chalenged nor demaunded at eny tyme aftre that, of the said Jamys or his executours, or of the executours or the administratours of the goodes of the said Richard Bronde, or of eny of theym, any other recompense, satisfaccion or amendes otherwise then by theym was awarded; whiche v marc the said James Wilford, for hym and the administratours of the said Richard Bronde, payd to the said Johane accordyng to the said awarde, and also delyverd hir the said maser & bedes, accordyng to the same awarde. And therupon the said Johane made a generall acquitaunce to the said Jamys Wilford & to the executours & administratours of the said Richard Bronde, and yeit the said Johane, not being pleased, contrary to hir own acquitaunce, made a newe compleynt ayenst the same Jamys Wilford, and at the request of hir frendes [he] gave hir money to be owt of besynes, vexacion & exclamacion of hir, wherw^t til nowe she haith holden hir contented. [The remainder of the Answer is taken up with specific denials of the allegations in the Bill.]

NOTE.—James Wilford or Welford and Richard Bronde were Sheriffs of London in 1499-1500. There is some doubt whether the name of the latter is Bronde or Brozd. His will was proved in 1501, P.C.C., 4 Blamyr.

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BEDFORDSHIRE, vol. i. Edited by H. ARTHUR DOUBLEDAY and WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A. 1904.

THE chapter on Early Man is in the capable hands of Mr. Worthington G. Smith, F.L.S., F.A.I. The prehistoric remains of the county are numerous and important; some of the earliest discoveries of palaeolithic implements in England were made at Biddenham; while at Caddington, near Luton, Mr. Smith himself made the very memorable discovery of a "palaeolithic floor," that is, of the original land surface where the early men lived and left their implements *in situ*.

There seems reason to believe (Mr. Smith points out) that

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the living places of palaeolithic men were not confined to river banks, but that they often extended their place of habitation to inland lakes, ponds, and swamps, whether on hills or in valleys. It is, however, certain that when they lived on what are now the Caddington Hills in south Bedfordshire the present valleys had not been excavated. What are now hill tops were valleys in palaeolithic times. . . . The men who lived on the palaeolithic floors, chiefly of brick-earth, at Caddington, represented the latest of the palaeolithic races. They were in the same stage of savagery or barbarism as the palaeolithic men who lived in caves and under rock shelters. As the Caddington men had no homes of this kind, they probably made rude shelters or huts of trees and branches. The tools they used were as a rule beautifully made and regular in shape.

These very ancient relics have been found also at Biddenham, Kempston, Cardington, Henlow, Houghton Regis, Bossington, Harrowden, Fenlake, Longford, Eaton Socon, Flitwick, and Luton. Neolithic weapons are spread irregularly all over the county. Bronze implements are rare. A hoard of about sixty socketed celts was found at Wymington, and two bronze spear-heads near Toddington. Traces of prehistoric huts are common in South Bedfordshire.

There is a special chapter on Ancient Earthworks by Mr. A. R. Goddard, B.A., which is accompanied by an excellent series of plans. The most important of these are "Wallud's Bank," near Limbury, "Maiden Bower," near Dunstable, "Caesar's Camp" at Sandy, Bolnhurst, "Church Panel" at Shillington, "Bury Hill" at Thurleigh, and Tottenhoe Castle. Earthworks of various kinds are also noted at Old Warden, Higham Gobion, Arlesey, Tempsford, Willington, Renhold, Bedford, Flitwick, Toddington, Yelden, Tilsworth, Cainhoe, Meppershall, Risinghoe, Eaton Socon, Odell, Sutton, and Bletsoe, besides numerous smaller defended sites.

Two of these are of special interest. At Tempsford there is a small fort, 120 feet by 84 feet within the ramparts, which remain on three sides to a height of 11 or 12 feet above the bottom of the moat. It is known locally as "Gannock's Castle" or "The Gannicks." There is little doubt that this was built by the Danes during the campaign between themselves and Edward the Elder in 921. The Danes, we learn from the Saxon Chronicle, abandoned their head-quarters at Huntingdon, and moved up the river Ouse to Tempsford, where they "wrought a work." It was stormed by the English, with great slaughter of its defenders.

In the series of mounds and ramparts at Meppershall, known as

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“The Hills,” we have the site of one of the castles destroyed by Stephen. This interesting fact is proved by the existence of a charter granted by Stephen, “*apud Maperteshalam in obsidione.*” The siege is not mentioned in any of the chronicles, but it probably happened during the siege of Bedford in 1138.

The Ecclesiastical History is by “Sister Elspeth of the Community of All Saints.” The list of religious houses is as follows:

BENEDICTINE MONKS.—Beaulieu Priory.

BENEDICTINE NUNS.—Elstow Abbey, Markyate Priory.

CISTERCIAN MONKS.—Warden Abbey, Woburn Abbey.

AUSTIN CANONS.—Dunstable Priory, Newnham Priory, Caldwell Priory, Bushmead Priory.

AUSTIN NUNS.—Harrold Priory.

GILBERTINES.—Chicksand Priory.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.—Melchbourne Preceptory.

FRIARIES.—Bedford, Franciscans; Dunstable, Dominicans.

HOSPITALS.—Bedford: St. John, St. Lawrence; Luton: St. Mary Magdalene, St. John the Baptist; Farley; Dunstable: St. Mary Magdalene; Hockliffe: St. John the Baptist; Toddington: St. John the Baptist.

COLLEGES.—Northill.

ALIEN PRIORY.—Grovebury.

The frontispiece is a fine etching of Dunstable Priory, by W. Monk. There is a portrait of John Bunyan, and four plates of seals. The chapter on the Romano-British period had been unavoidably postponed.

ESSEX, vol. i. Edited by H. ARTHUR DOUBLEDAY and WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A. 1903.

The chapter on Early Man is by Mr. George F. Beaumont, F.S.A., and Mr. I. Chalkley Gould. Palaeolithic implements have been found at many places in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden, at Hochesley, Fordham, Dovercourt, St. Osyth, Chelmsford, Loughton, Walthamstow, Barking, Rochford, Orsett, Mucking, and elsewhere.

Neolithic implements have been found at Great Chesterford, Boxted, Great Oakley, Epping, Waltham Abbey, Chigwell, Wanstead, Southchurch, Southminster, Chelmsford, and elsewhere. No neolithic barrows are known to exist, nor are there any examples of pile dwellings of undoubted neolithic date.

The Bronze Age is well represented in the county, chiefly through the finding of various hoards. One of these, found in 1893 on Lord Rookwood's estate at Hatfield Broad Oak, is now in the Colchester

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Museum; another from Shoebury, found in 1891, is in the British Museum. Other hoards have been found at Southchurch, High Roding, Chrishall, Arkesden, Romford, Baddow, Elmdon, Danbury, Grays, Fyfield, Thundersley, Wendon, and Hainault Forest. The question of the date of the interesting lake-dwelling discovered at Braintree is still *sub judice*.

The chapter on Earth Works is by Mr. Chalkley Gould. One of the best camps is that at Loughton in Epping Forest. Amesbury Banks was at one time thought to be Roman, but the excavations undertaken in 1881 by the late General Pitt-Rivers, led him to the conclusion that it was British. The camp at Wallbury, near Great Hallingbury, is of unusual size; it contains about thirty-five acres, and is defended by a double rampart and two ditches. Mr. Gould thinks that it was an *oppidum* of the Trinobantes, made in the later pre-Roman days as a defence against the Catuvellauni, their neighbours on the west. Sir James H. Ramsay, on the other hand, suggests that it is identical with the position of Hasten the Dane, "established" in 894. Among other camps and defensive earthworks may be mentioned Gryme's Dyke, near Colchester, Navestock, Red Hill Camp, near Audley End, and Witham Bury. Of the later castle earthworks those at Canfield, Clavering, Castle Hedingham, Ongar, Pleshey, Rayleigh, and Stansted are the most important.

Mr. Gould devotes a short note to Deneholes, of which seventy-two have been counted within an area of four acres at Hangman's Wood near Grays. Each of these consists of a vertical shaft, from 3 to 4 feet in diameter, carried down from 50 to 100 feet through the Thanet sand into the chalk. At the bottom they branch into chambers of about 20 feet in length. Mr. Gould does not venture on any opinion of his own, but seems somewhat doubtfully to accept the suggestion that they were secret storehouses for grain.

The section on Anglo-Saxon remains is dealt with by Mr. Reginald Smith with his usual microscopic care. There is a beautiful coloured plate by Mr. C. Praetorius of some of the principal objects found.

The remainder of the volume is taken up by Mr. Horace Round's introduction to and text of the Domesday Survey, from which we make the following extract: "Down by the sea also were the salt pans, especially in the north-east of the county, providing by primitive methods a then precious commodity. In a few places, chiefly near the seats of Norman barons, vineyards had been lately planted, while the beehives, of which the Survey so carefully records the number, produced not only honey, and wax for the candles of the time, but also what our forefathers quaintly termed 'that salutary and delicious species of wine called metheglin or mead.' Of trade

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

there was then little or none; not a single market appears in Essex, although they are found on its northern border at Haverhill, Sudbury, and Clare. Colchester, already a town of importance, described apart and at some length at the close of the county survey, was peopled, of course, by 'burgesses,' and there is mention of 'burgesses' at Maldon; but there are few traces of trade at either, even at a later date."

Mr. Hyde's frontispiece, an evening view of Canvey Island, is not quite so happy as usual.

A LIST OF PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A.

THERE are, so far as is at present known, fourteen examples of palimpsest or re-used brasses in the County of Hertford. Three of these may be called workshop wasters, being either spoilt in the engraving or rejected from some fault either in the detail or in the inscription. They occur at St. Alban's Abbey, Braughing, and King's Langley (the Carter inscription). Eight others, Aldenham (2), Barley, Great Berkhamstead, Eastwick, Hertingfordbury, St. Alban's, St. Peter, and Walkern (No. 1), are simply spoil from the destruction of the monastic churches and the chantry chapels. Lastly, three examples, Bayford, King's Langley (No. II) and Walkern (No. II), are composed of Flemish fragments, also spoil from the destruction of the churches and religious houses in the Low Countries. It is interesting to note that at Upminster, Essex, there are portions of the same Flemish brass, from which the Bayford pieces are cut. At Walkern no fewer than three or possibly four different Flemish examples have been cut up to make the Humberstone brass, and the lady at King's Langley is also built up from two examples. In the following descriptions of the brasses, the term *obverse* is used to denote the later or true side of the brass, and the term *reverse* the earlier re-used work.

ALDENHAM.

I.

Obverse. A portion of the inscription to John Long, salter, citizen and alderman of London, 1538, and his wife Dame Margery. The plate in its present mutilated condition measures $12\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. Sir Henry Chauncey, in his "History and Antiquities of



WALKERN, HERTS.
PALIMPSEST REVERSES OF THE HUMBERSTONE BRASS, 1583.
About one-sixth full size.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertfordshire," ed. 1826, vol. ii, p. 371, states that the plate was formerly in the North Aisle, and gives the inscription in full. The missing words are here shown in brackets.

[Here lyeth] buried the body of Johñ [Long salter]
 [citize]n & Alderman of London and [Dame Mar]
 [gery h]is wyfe which Johñ dyed ye [vi day of]
 [July] M^oCCXXViii [whose soul Jesus pardon]

Chauncey erroneously gives the date as 1536.

Reverse. A portion of another inscription in raised black letter of the second half of the fifteenth century. It is in three lines, but defaced in places:

. militis q
 dignissime domine Ele ux'is ei . . .
 animabus propiciet' de

This fragment is now framed and hangs on the vestry wall.

II.

Half a shield, $3 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from the brass to Ralph Stepney, Esq., first lord of the town of Aldenham, and patron of the church, 1544. Framed and hanging in the vestry.

Obverse. The lower portion of a shield showing part of a chequy fess with an owl in base impaling a quartered coat. A perfect shield still remaining in the slab at the west end of the nave shows the arms to have been STEPNEY, (*gu.*) a fess chequy (*or*) and (*az.*) between three owls (*arg.*) impaling Quarterly I and IV (*Arg.*), a lion rampant (*sa.*) CRESSEY, II and III. (*Erm.*), three bars (*gu.*) HUSSEY[?]

Reverse. A portion of a group of sons, circa 1500, in the ordinary dress of the period.

BARLEY.

Obverse. Inscription to Robert Bryckett, 1566. Size of plate $20\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in two pieces respectively measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. Formerly on the nave floor but now hanging on the south wall.

Hic facet Robertus Bryckett gen'osus qui obiit decimo die Junii Anno dñi M^oCCCC^oLXVI^o et etatis sue xlix.

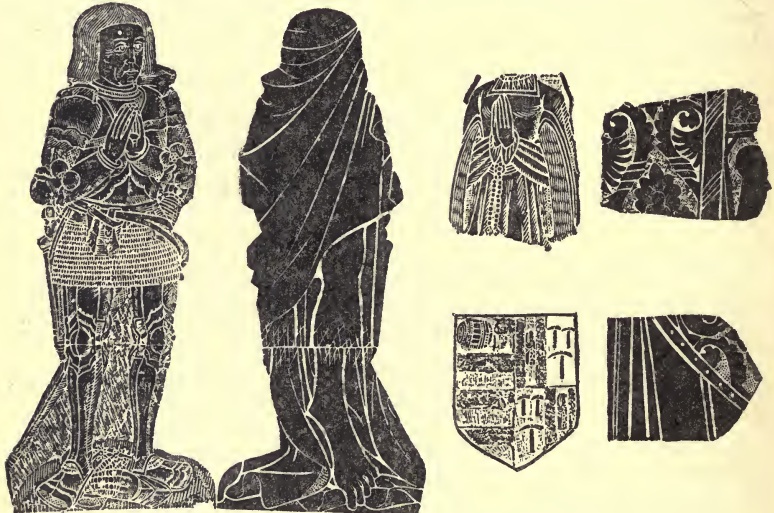
Reverse. Only the larger piece of the inscription is palimpsest, having on its reverse the greater portion of another inscription to Richard Pecok, citizen and armourer, and his wives — and Isabel. Apparently late fifteenth century.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

Orate p' aīa Ricardi Pecok civis & armer
 III^o idus february anno dñi millmo CCC
 te & Isabelle uxoru ei'dē Quorum animabu

BAYFORD.

Obverse. A man in armour, c. 1545, the centre portion of a female figure of similar date, and a shield charged with the arms of Knighton impaling Gascoigne quartering Pigott. Most probably the remains of the brass to John Knighton, Esq., lord of the manor,



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE KNIGHTON BRASS, BAYFORD, HERTS.

About one-eighth full size.

who died in 1545, and of his wife, apparently a member of the family of Gascoigne. The male figure and the shield are now relaid in a recess in the chancel specially constructed to receive the Knighton monuments when the church was rebuilt in 1870. The fragment of the female effigy was not relaid and was in 1900 in the possession of Mr. W. Clinton Baker of Bayfordbury.

The male effigy is 20 inches in height, the fragment of the female effigy 6½ inches, and the shield measures 6¼ × 5 inches. The male effigy is engraved in J. E. Cussans' "History of Hertfordshire," vol. ii (Hundred of Hertford), p. 148.

All existing pieces are palimpsest.

Reverse. The armed figure is made up of two portions of a



KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.
MARGARET CHEYNE, 1578.

About one-fourth full size.



KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.
REVERSE OF FIGURE OF MARGARET CHEYNE.

About one-fourth full size.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

large shrouded figure; the upper, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, shows the folds of the shroud over the body with the bare knee and part of the leg just appearing; the lower, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, shows the foot and a small portion of the leg. The two pieces do not join, a small piece having been cut out. The hatching over the joint is simply a key for the solder. The date appears to be about the middle of the fifteenth century.

The fragment of the lady and the shield are cut out of a large Flemish brass of an abbot or bishop, c. 1480, of which two other larger pieces form the reverses of the figures of Nicholas and Ellen Wayte, 1545, at Upminster, Essex,¹ thus confirming the date of the Knighton brass and also proving the Bayford and Upminster brasses to have come from the same workshop. The fragment of the lady shows a portion of the richly diapered chasuble, part of the stem of the crosier, and the portion of the figure of a Saint on the centre orphrey of the chasuble. The shield also shows a portion of the chasuble with its edge, and portions of the dalmatic or tunic beneath. As is the case at Upminster, these fragments show signs of considerable wear. In three cases only have pieces of the same Flemish brass been found in different churches, viz., at Bayford and Upminster; at Erith, Kent, and Isleworth, Middlesex, portions of a heraldic device, the obverses dating respectively 1574 and 1575; and at Norton Disney, Linc., and West Lavington, Wilts., portions of a long inscription recording the foundation of a mass, the date 1518 appearing on the Disney piece, whilst the name of the church, Westmonstre, is preserved on the Lavington fragment.²

GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD.

Obverse. Six Latin verses from the brass to John Waterhouse, Gent., and his wife Margaret; both died in 1558. Size of plate $18\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, in two pieces respectively measuring 15 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

**Ecce sub hoc tumulo coniunx vrorq; iacemus
 Aeternam pacem donec vtriq; deus
 Nil cuiquam abstulimus si quid benefecimus illi
 Est qui pro meritis premia digna dabit
 Est tamen vna salus Cristi miseratio quam qui
 Transis ambobus sepe precare precore.**

Reverse. The larger piece is cut out of a very finely engraved

¹ Reproduced in the "Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society," vol. iv, p. 124.

² See "Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society," vol. iii, p. 203, and vol. iv, pp. 145, 192, 296.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

quadrangular plate commemorating Thomas Humfre, of London, goldsmith, and Joan, his wife, a daughter of William Bayntun, brewer. The date may be *c.* 1500 (?). Haines states that the upper part contains portions of two figures in shrouds (?), with five sons and two daughters, and between them St. Michael weighing souls. A portion of the figure of St. Michael is fairly clear but the rest is very indistinct. The inscription on the lower part of the plate is in raised black letter, the large initial "O" enclosing a small seated figure of St. Jerome in Cardinal's robes with a cross in his right hand and a lion on his left side. Four lines of the inscription remain and read thus:

Of youre charite pray for the soul[es]
of Thomas Humfre late of Lond[on]
goldsmythe and Jone hys wyffe the [dau]
ghter of Wyllyam Bayntū brewer whyc[h]

* * * * *

The tops of the letters of a fifth line can just be seen. From the delicacy of the engraving it seems probable that the brass was the work of one of the worthy goldsmith's own craft. The plate, which is now on a hinge, is fastened to the sill of a window in the North Transept. The figure of St. Jerome is engraved in J. E. Cussans' "History of Hertfordshire," vol. iii (Hundred of Dacorum), p. 61.

BRAUGHING.

Obverse. Effigies of a civilian and wife, *c.* 1480, inscription lost. Probably Thomas Grene, son of Richard Grene, 1484, and his wife. Height of effigies, 18½ inches. The figure of the man is in two pieces, the head being broken off.

Reverse. The male effigy is alone palimpsest and is cut out of the slightly larger figure of a lady, *c.* 1440, wearing a veil headdress and a very high-waisted gown with large full sleeves.

The obverse of both figures and the reverse of the male figure are engraved in the "Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society," vol. ii, p. 214.

These two figures were stolen from the church during the restoration in 1888. They were subsequently purchased from a mason for five shillings and presented to the Saffron Walden Museum, where they were seen and identified by Mr. W. W. Porteous; they have since been returned to the church.

[To be continued.]

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 182.]

XXV.—NORTON (*continued*).

WE have not the chest or box for the poor.—(Fol. 54.)

1583. Our minister as yet hath not worn a surplice.

For the order of Common Prayer and administering of the sacraments, our vicar hath not done it according to the Book of Common Prayer.

The vicarage-house is not sufficiently repaired.—(Vol. 1577-84.)

1586. We have not our Bible in such sort as it ought to be, nor our Register Book so kept as it ought to be.—(Fol. 70.)

Our church and church-yard is not well repaired, the fault of Mr. Norden and Mr. Stansley.

Our parson hath procured some to read service in our church, not shewing any license from the Ordinary as yet.

The parson is not resident but liveth upon another benefice called the Vicarage of Lynsted; and as for his parsonage we think it well worth £60 by the year, and yet he hath not distributed the fortieth part of it to the poor of our parish.

Our minister hath not given any such warning for coming to church, notwithstanding there are some which come very slackly.—(Fol. 72.)

Our Register Book is not kept, and since the last Visitation, our parson hath had it offered him by us the churchwardens, but hath not done it, but putteth it off by delaying the matter, by one excuse or another.—(Fol. 75.)

The forfeiture of 12*d.* hath been demanded of Mr. John Norden and his wife, and his men; but they answer they will pay none.

Mr. John Norden and his wife, for that they have not received the holy communion with us, never since they came to dwell in our parish. The time is two years since and as much as from St. Michael tide last, and we have in neighbourly manner talked with him, to have him and his wife to be with us at the Lord's Table, but he denieth it, and saith he is licensed by your Authority to be absent from the same.—(Fol. 77.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1590. We present our parson, Mr. Gowlsborowe, for that we have had no service by him by the space of six weeks and one Sunday we had neither service, nor evensong.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 154.)

1591. John Halfnothe of Whitstable, late churchwarden of Norton, for that he plucked down when he was warden our font made of stone and lead, very comely and handsome, and instead thereof hath placed a far worse, made of a piece of wood or timber of joiner's work, and also a bason in it, which also our minister misliketh.

On 7 July, 1591, when Halfnothe appeared before the Official in the Archdeacon's Court, he stated: That he being churchwarden of Norton did take down a font made of stone and lead standing in the church there, which he did for that the said font was broke in the bottom, both in the lead and stone work, and stood very unfitly and unseemly in the church there, not being used for the administration of the Sacrament of Baptism by the space of twenty years together, and instead thereof he set up a new one in the church with the consent of the parishioners, much better and more convenient than the other, being of wainscot and covered decently, but he saith that the water therein is held in a bason.—(Vol. 1584-95, fol. 91.)

1610. Alice Clarke, the wife of Radulph Clarke, gentleman, for neglecting of the church.—(Fol. 7.)

1611. Alice Clarke, wife of Ralph Clarke, gentleman, for that she hath been absent from divine service in our church a long time, and she hath been presented for a recusant, and she hath not received the Holy Communion at all in our parish church.—(Fol. 32.)

1613. He [Rev. John Williams] doth not read the Litany and other prayers appointed in the Book of Common Prayer to be read on Wednesdays and Fridays, not being holy-days, except in Lent only.

Our curate doth so instruct the youth and ignorant of our parish, some three or four Sundays before Easter, and no other times publicly in our church.—(Fol. 129.)

Our minister is not resident, nor doth he bestow the 40th part of his living yearly on the poor.—(Fol. 130.)

1615. We have not a chest for alms for the poor; nor a table

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

of degrees of marriages forbidden, but we will in short time provide them.—(Fol. 199.)

That our minister doth not say prayers with us on Wednesdays and Fridays continually, neither on the Eves of Sundays and Holydays, but in the time of Lent he doth, and many times else.

That our curate doth preach with us on the other Sundays, standing with his hat off, but on such Sundays as he preacheth not, he doth not read an Homily or part of one, for we have not, neither have had of long time, a Book of Homilies, and further to this Article, we have nothing to present.—(Fol. 200.)

1616. Alice Clarke the wife of Mr. Ralph Clarke, gentleman, of our parish, for wilfully absenting herself from our parish church on Sundays and Holydays, at morning and evening prayers. Also we present them for not receiving the holy communion in our parish church. And further to this Article we have nothing to present to our knowledge, saving we say that we cannot say and affirm that all within the parish of age have received three times in the year, but we verily believe for the most part they have, except Mr. Clarke and his wife, who have not received at all, and some young folk and servants who peradventure have received but once, but hereafter they shall be observed, and if they be found faulty, presented.—(Vol. 1610-17, fol. 200.)

XXVI.—OARE.

1562. They lack the Homilies for the going days, and the little book of prayers.—(Vol. 1562-3.)

1566. The pavement is not made up where the altar stood, in default of George Hutchinson, farmer of the parsonage, being Mr. Eyre's man.—(Vol. 1566-7.)

1569. Abp. Parker's Visitation.—(See vol. vi, p. 32.)

1569. Rectory:—Impropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Curate:—Dom. Laurance Hollynden, B.A., he is not married, has no benefice, not a preacher, not a graduate [*sic*].

Householders	17
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Communicants	47
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1572. The church is out of reparation, in the default of the whole parish.—(Vol. 1571-2, fol. 132.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1574. We present Mills the minstrel for playing with his tabor and pipe at our parish the 23 May, being the sabbath day, and drawing thither the youth of Luddenham, and Faversham, by great flock, as also of Ospringe and other places, there detaining them from the church at the time of divine service.—(Vol. 1574-6, fol. 23.)

1577. Clementia Holness, the wife of John Holness, for a scold and railer against her neighbours, for she before Christmas last past came into the dwelling house of Thomas Hodge, his wife being sick, began to pick a quarrel, and being there rebuked of her evil demeanour and naughty tongue, did first rail upon the sick woman, and then she made speakings on her dames part, and called her maid whore, arrant whore, and stinking whore, and did fain to strike her in the house.

And before that time the said Clementia railed upon the servant of Thomas Clinton, at the house of the said Thomas, in like manner calling her whore.

Also in other houses daily she doth disorder herself in scolding and railing, and the parish is much disquieted therewith.—(Fol. 1.)

1580. John Stephens for his obstinacy being a singleman whom our Curate hath wished many times to come unto him to be examined and to render occasion of his faith, but he will not come at him; but because our Curate doth not administer the communion himself, in his absence doth intrude himself to communion, contrary to the law unexamined.—(Fol. 35.)

Also see under Badlesmere in vol. vii, p. 212.

1581. Henry Allen for his contempt, in that he refuseth to pay when he is absent from his parish church having no lawful cause, and not only absent but gives scoffing words, when he is demanded lawfully of the churchwardens for it.

Allen confessed that he was absent from his parish church on St. Simon and St. Jude's day last, and was then at Chilham fair.—(Fol. 42.)

Robert Gilpin for the like default, for that he is negligent in coming to the church, and refuseth to pay his money according to the Statute made and provided for the poor.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 43.)

1590. That our chancel is unrepaired, and hath so remained for a great time, having been heretofore presented.—(Fol. 154.)

NOTES ON OLD CHELSEA.

1591. Our chancel is unrepaired by the default of Master Meade our parson.

John Francis and Widow Baldock refuse to pay their money according as they were cessed by the parish in a cess for the reparation of the church.—(Vol. 1584-91, fol. 155.)

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON OLD CHELSEA.

BY J. JEFFERY.

THE FERRY.

Then farewell, my trim-built wherry!
Oars, and Coat and Badge, farewell!
Never more, at Chelsea Ferry,
Shall your Thomas take a spell.

CHELSEA FERRY was situated at the river end of Beaufort Street. It was formerly the property of Thomas, Earl of Lincoln, who, in 1618, sold it to William Blake. In 1710 it became the property of Bartholomew Nutt, and was rated in the parish books at £8 per annum. It then passed into the hands of Sir Walter St. John, and subsequently to Earl Spencer, under whom it was held at the time when the bridge was built.

THE WOODEN BRIDGE.

In the year 1766 an Act of Parliament was obtained for building a bridge over the Thames from Chelsea to Battersea. It was begun in 1771; was opened for foot-passengers in the same year, and in the following year it was ready for carriages. It was built of wood, and was one furlong in length, and twenty-eight feet wide. The builders were Messrs. Holland and Phillips. The cost of the construction was rather more than £20,000. For several years the proprietors did not make common interest on their money; but, owing to economy, better management, and the increase of buildings on both sides of the river, a better state of affairs set in, and ultimately it remunerated the shareholders fairly well. But had it been built of stone, as it was first intended, it would have been many years before it would have produced a sufficient dividend to satisfy the Company. At Putney Bridge the toll, on Sundays, was doubled, but Battersea continued the same all the week. This fact prevented the proprietors from adopting those improvements which

NOTES ON OLD CHELSEA.

the circumstances called for. Lamps were erected on one side of the bridge in the year 1799, and for some years it was the only wooden bridge over the Thames which had such an accommodation. A footpath was constructed for passengers, and some of the arches were widened, when the navigation of the river, at that point, became easier. The bridge was freehold property, and there were fifteen shareholders, each share entitling the possessor to a vote for each of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey. It spoke well for the returns, eventually, that not a share was disposed of for many years. The various tolls were as follows:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A carriage and 4 horses	1	0
A „ „ pair		8
A „ „ 1 horse		4
A cart with 3 or 4 horses	1	0
A „ „ 2 „		6
One horse		1
One foot passenger		0½

This bridge was at last pulled down, and the present one erected. It is remarkable that the old piles showed scarcely any signs of decay. The river, above and below, for about twenty years, was preserved as a famous barbel swim, from which monsters up to 14lb. were occasionally taken by Thames fishermen.

DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE.

Mr. Thomas Dogget was a native of Ireland, and made his first appearance on the stage in Dublin: but not meeting with sufficient encouragement he removed to London, where he gained a great reputation, and by his talents, industry, and economy, acquired a competent fortune. He was highly spoken of in the "Spectator." In his political principles he was, in the words of Steele, "a Whig up to head and ears," and he took every occasion of demonstrating his loyalty to the house of Hanover. One instance, among others, is well known; which is, that the year after King George I came to the throne, Dogget gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for, by six watermen, on the first day of August, being the anniversary of that king's accession to the crown; and at his death, he bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the purchase of a like coat and badge, to be rowed for in honour of the day. The scullers were to start at that time of the tide when the current was strongest

NOTES ON OLD CHELSEA.

against them, and the course was from the "Old Swan," near London Bridge, to the "White Swan" at Chelsea. This tavern at Chelsea enjoyed a great share of public favour at the time, but it was eventually converted into a brewhouse, and called the "Swan Brewery." For very many years the race has finished about 500 yards higher up the river, at a point opposite the "Old Swan" at Chelsea. This house was formerly known as the "Robin Hood," and was situated at the bottom of Queen Street (Flood Street) in Paradise Road (Queen's Road). Finally the "Old Swan" was pulled down, and a Mission-room now occupies the place where the famous hostelry once stood. At the back of the "Old Swan," and running down to the Thames, was a garden, with alcoves, and a pier. It was directly opposite the Old Swan Pier that the contest finished. In the year 1870 the "White Swan" was converted into a brewhouse. The scullers who now compete for Dogget's Coat and Badge draw lots, or are weeded out by preliminary heats, which latter plan has been adopted in modern times. At the early stage of the race, the old-fashioned wager-boat was used, but the endeavours which were made by boat-builders to make the craft as light as possible, have completely altered the appearance of this kind of racing-boat. The preliminary heats are now generally rowed above Putney Bridge. The popularity of this old-fashioned race was remarkable. The banks of the river below Vauxhall were, for a time, impassable, the bridges were crowded and blocked, while numbers of small boats impeded the start, and dotted the river between London Bridge and Chelsea. Dogget's Coat and Badge was always considered the nursery for supplying Thames watermen, who were looked upon as an extremely hardy and expert race, and, in the opinion of good judges, including Captain Marryat, they made the best seamen in the Royal Navy. During the last thirty or forty years, the Thames, as an area for employment, has altered very much. In the forties and fifties, no landsman was allowed to navigate the river. Then, according to Rodwell, the author of "Old London Bridge," the names upon the books of the "Company" numbered many thousands. But the haunts of these old stagers, *i.e.*, the "Stairs," have now completely disappeared. We well remember the old stone steps, and the small gangs of watersiders who used to spend all their spare time sitting upon the posts and chains that lined the river banks, and the wherries, "licensed to carry eight persons," which drifted at their moorings, within easy distance of the stairs. There was no Battersea Park in those days, but a wide expanse of fields, intersected by dykes, afforded a habitat for snipe, which were very numerous. Lower down, near the present Victoria Bridge, on the Battersea side, stood the

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"Old Red House," where all the fashionables resorted to decide their pigeon-shooting wagers.

Great things were always expected of the Coat and Badge winners. Living as we did at the Old Swan Wharf in the year 1840, we had ample opportunities of witnessing the contests, and of following the subsequent careers of the contestants. Liddey won in 1842, and Lett in 1844; Wing defeated the favourite, J. Prince, in 1846, giving rise to much controversy. A match was afterwards arranged between the two scullers to row from Battersea Bridge to Putney. In this contest Wing was defeated easily. Among the good scullers who won the "Coat and Badge," were T. Cole senior (Chelsea), Noulton (Lambeth), Maynard (Lambeth), T. Cole junior, Champion (Chelsea), Finnis (Tower), Phelps (Putney), and W. G. Earl (Isleworth).

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 193.]

THE Cross was rebuilt by Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London from 1450 to 1489, there being no record of the exact year. Knight and Milman confuse him with his predecessor John Kemp [Bishop of London, 1422-26], and the former corrects Dugdale quite unnecessarily.

Dugdale gives his authorities (which is not always the case with Knight), and, turning up his reference to Bishop Godwin's "*De Praesulibus Angliae Commentarius*," we find this clear statement under *Thomas Kempe*: "*Crucem Paulinam quâ nunc formâ cernitur construxit*"—he built Paul's Cross in the form now seen—and he adds a footnote to the word *nunc*, "A[nno] 1616."

Wilkinson (*Londina Illustrata*, i, 32) states that the new Cross was built in 1449, but gives no authority for fixing that year. This date, if correct, is interesting, for Kempe, although he had been appointed Bishop of London by Papal Bull on 21st August, 1448, failed to obtain the royal assent until 4th February, 1450.

This statement is confirmed by Stow, who says: "Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, new builded this Pulpit and Cross, in form as it now standeth" (Survey, ed. 1720, bk. 3, p. 149), and by Sir Richard Baker, who died in 1645. Speaking of Thomas Kempe, he says: "Also the said Archbishop built Paul's Cross in form as it now standeth."—(Baker's "Chronicle," p. 199.)



The Rev.^d DR SHAW Preaching at
S^t Pauls Cross, LONDON.

From an old print.



THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

Dugdale also. states that Bishop Kempe's arms were in sundry places on the leaden roof or cover of the new Cross.—("St. Paul's," p. 88.)

1455, May 20. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, wrote on this date to "the right Reverend Fadre in God, right worshipfull and with all oure hertes right entierly welbelovyd Cousyn, th' archiebishop of Caunterbury and Chaunceller of Englund." . . . "Furthermore, we, heryng the grete defaime and blaspheme thrawn [thrown] ayenst us by oure seid ennemies of oure seid commyng, require you on Goddes behalf, and of the feith and trowth that ye owe unto oure seid Sovereine Lord, on his behalf also require you, and on oure owene exhorte and pray you, that ye, standyng [*i.e.*, being] the Fadre and Metropolitan of the Chirche of Englund, wol at oure request make oute with all possible diligence the censures of the Chirche, to be opened and leied at the *Grosse of Seint Paule* within the Citee of London, and thurgh [throughout] all the parties [parts] of this land, in as rigorous and timorouse manere as the Chirche wol suffre it, uppon and ayenst all thaim that entende any untrouth, prejudice, hurt or derogation ayenst th'estate, prosperite and welfare of oure said Sovereine Lord or his said land."—(Rolls of Parliament, vol. v, p. 281.)

1455, May 25. Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, to all Rectors, Vicars, and Curates throughout the Diocese and Province of Canterbury, and also to all those expounding the Word of God at *St. Paul's Cross*, ordering them to announce his edict respecting marriages and wills.—(Wilkins, "Concilia," vol. iii, p. 574.)

1457, November 27. "Thys yere, the xxvij day of November, that tyme was Sunday, Pecoke, that was Byshoppe of Chechester, stode at *Powlles Grosse*, wych was apeched of dyvers poynttes of eryses; and there he abjuryd and revokyd them in the prechenynge tyme, in the presens of the Byshoppe of Cauntorbury, the Byshoppe of London, and Byshoppe of Durhame, and other prelattes. And also there in the prechenge tyme ware many bokes of eryses of hys makyng, that cost moche gooddes, damnyd and brent be fore hys face. And Doctor William Gooddard the elder, that was Provinciaall of the Grey Freeres, apechyd hym of hys erysys."—("Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London," Camden Society, vol. liii, p. 20.)

1457, December 3rd. "Reynolde Pecoke, then beyng Bisshop of Chichester, at Lambith by the Archebysshop and by a Court of Dyvyns was abjouryd for an herityke, and his bokys after brent at

THE CHRONICLE OF PAUL'S CROSS.

Paulys Crosse, and hymselfe kept in mewe ever whyle he lyved after.”
—(Fabyan’s “Chronicle,” p. 632.)

Stow says that he “had laboured many yeeres to translate the holy Scripture into English and was accused to have passed the bonds of Divinity & of Christian beleefe in certain Articles, of the which he was convict before the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Bishops and clearkes, and after utterly abjured, revoked and renounced those Articles openly at *Paules Crosse* in his mother tongue.”—(“Annales,” p. 402.) The text of this revocation is given by Wilkins (“Concilia,” vol. iii, p. 576).

1460. We find two stray references to the Cross in the “Paston Letters” [Gairdner’s edition, i, 522, 536] both in the year 1460. Writing in October to “My Mayster Jon Paston, Esqwyer,” Friar Brackley in commending the Earl of Warwick, says, “and this generally wold I sey at *Powlys Cros*, etc., and [if] I schuld come there”; and in another letter, dated October 23rd of the same year, the same writer says, “as I wold do by for the Kyng and hise Lords at the *Cros*.”

The obvious meaning here is that there could be no greater publicity given to a statement than to make it at the Cross; it was *urbi et orbi*.

1461, March 4. The said Edward [Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV] caused to be proclaimed at London certain articles concerning his right to the crown of England. The following day, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being assembled, the said articles were read before them and approved. The fourth day of the same month, after a general procession solemnly made at London, the Bishop of Exeter [George Neville] made a most praiseworthy sermon at *St. Paul’s Cross*, and showed the title of the said Edward to the realm of England by much evidence, and answered and discussed the objections that might be made against it. When the sermon was ended, the Lord Edward, with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and a great following of people, rode to Westminster, where he took possession of the royal seat in Westminster Hall.—(A Brief Latin Chronicle, Camden Society, New Series, vol. xxviii, p. 173; Fox, “Martyrs,” ed. 1684, vol. i, p. 808.)

1465. “Alle soo that yere be ganne a gre[at] cyssym by twyne fryers and prystys, but the Fryer Charmys [Carmelites], that ys to saye the Whyte Freers, be ganne hyt fryste [first] at *Poules Crosse*. He that be ganne thys matyr was borne in Flete Strete, a skyner

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ys sone, and hys name ys Syr Harry Parker; he blamyd men for there grete copy of hyr goodys, and in specyalle he blamyd benefysyd men that had grete benyficys, and prestys that had temporalle lyffehod. For he sayd and affermyd that non of the xij Apostolys nor Cryste hadde no thyng in propyr [*i.e.*, of his own], but alle in comyn; and sayd and affyrmyd by hys connyng, as strong as he cowthe [could], that Cryste was a begger and had nought but by way of almys. And that made men to groge [grudge] and to muse passyng soore.

“But the Sondag aftyr there was a Docter of Devynyte, Maystyr Wylliam Ive, the Mayster of Whytyndon ys College, sayde agayne [*i.e.*, preached against] the Fryer, and prevyd that Cryste was poore and kepte noo grete tresoure; but as for beggyng, he utterly denyde hyt; and by Hooly Scripture prevyd hit, soo that men undyrstode that the Fryer erryd sore agayne Hooly Chyrche. And thenne the Fryers gan malyngne agayne thys Docter. Thenne in Advente they prevyde [provided] a Docter of the Whyte Fryers, Mastyr Thomas Haldon, and that he schulde preche agayne y^e Mayster Wylliam Ive before sayd; and there he talkyd moke [much] of the beggyng of Cryste, and put the pepylle [? in hope] that the same mater schulde ben determenyd in there scholys by twyne hym and a Grey Fryer, at the White Fryers in Flete Strete, the Wanydaye vij nyght aftyr.

“And the Sondag folowyng, a Docter of Devynyte, Mayster Edward Story, Parson of Alle Halowys the More [*i.e.*, the Greater] in London, and aftyr Confessor unto the Quene, and aftyr that Byschoppe of Carlylle, prechyd at *Poulys Crosse*, and as moche as he myght wolde have passefyde the mater, and sayde that hyt was blasphemy soo to reherse and say by [of] oure Lord Cryste. But that same Sondag the Fryers set uppe byllys [bills] at every chyrche dore, that the Docter sayde nott tought [truth], but the tought shulde be schewyd ande sayd by Docter Mayster John Mylverton, the Pryor of the same place; and he was Provyncyalle of the same Ordyr. And that aftyr noone, in hys sarmon, he raylyd soore and grevysly to fortify hys bretheryn ys sayyngys [his brethren's sayings], that sum laye men were wrothe with the Fryers, and whythedrewe hyr [their] almys from them. And sum men were not plesyd with hyr [their] cures, and sayde that they hadde noo ryght to have any offerynge, but lyffe by almys as Cryste dyde. And thys [thus] men were devydyd, sum welle and sum ylle.

“But the Wanyday, the Docter, Mayster Halden, kepte the scholys with in the Fryers, and dysputyd agayne a Gray Fryer, as he promysyd; and at that scholys were many grete docters and

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clerkys to geve hym audyens. And they thought he yode [went] soo farre, that Mayster [John] Alcocke, a Docter of Lawe and Commyssary unto the Dene of Synt Martyns in the Graunte, assytyd [cited] the Fryer that he shulde appere byfore the Arche Byschoppe of Cauntyrbury at Lambeffe. And the Fryer sayde he wold not obbey his cytacyon, for alle Fryers ben exempte, for alle the byschoppe ys power, but [unless] hit were for eryl. And the Docter of Lawe sytyd hym for eryl.

“Thenne at the begynnyng of the terme aftyr Estyr, the Fryer apperyd byfore Mayster Docter Wynterborne, my lordys offycer and juge in suche causys and othyr as for spyrtyualte. And ther were many worthy Docters agayne the Fryer; but he lenyd evyr unto hys prevelege, but he schewyd non but a bylle unselyd. Thenne the mater was put to my Lorde of London, by so moche that alle thys trobylle was done in hys Dyossey; and the Chaunceler of Ingland, [George Neville, Archbishop of York], that was my Lorde of Warwycke ys brother, toke party agayne the fryers. And the day folowynge, the Provynycyalle and Docter Halden come to Poulys byfore my Lorde of London, and brought hyr [their] prevelegys with hem [them], but y^e prevelege wolde not serve that tyme for noo cause of eryl. And my Lorde lawfully asyted [cited] them to appere byfore hym that same aftyr non, but they come not, for the Provynycyalle toke hys way anon towarde Rome. And Docter Haldon toke noo leve of the Byschoppe. And thenn my Lord Chaunceler hyrde that they were gone, and send for the yong Fryer, Harry Parker, and commaundyd hym to preson. And he was take from preson, and sende unto my Lorde of London. And the Sunday aftyr, the same Fryer, Harry Parker, objuryd that [what] he sayd, and sayde as we saye, that Cryste ys lorde of ovyr alle thynges; and he confessyd alle so that very nede causyd them to saye that Cryste beggyd, by cause that men shulde take the Order of Fryers [to be the] moste parfytyste of alle Orders.

“But one fryer couthe [could] not be ware by another, for with a whyle in the vacacyon tyme a Blake Fryer prechyd alle moste the same. And he was exampnyd byfore my Lorde of London, and was made to preche agayne, and revokyd. Thenne my Lord of London cursyd thes ij Docters, Mayster John Mylverton and Docter Thomas Halden, at *Poulys Crosse*, for there contymacy, and hyt hapnyd that Docter Ive dyde the execucyon of the curse, and yat grevyd the Fryers soore, and [they] sayde that he was sette alle in malys; but thys Docter Ive myght not chese [*i.e.*, he had no choice].

“Ande before thys tyme the fore sayde Docter Ive kepte the

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scholys [schools] at Poulys, yat ys undyr the Chapter House, and there he radde many fulle nobylle lessonys to preve that Cryste was lorde of alle and noo begger; and he dyde hyt aftyr the forme of scholys, for he hadde hys abyte and hys pelyon, and a vyrger with a sylvyr rodde waytynge uppon hym. And the same Fryer of Menours that answeryd the Whyte Fryer, answeryd hym onys, and many tymys he dyspute and radde in that scholys; he kepte hyt more then ij yere. Thenn the Fryers straynyd curtesy whoo sholde answery hym. And ssum Fryers desyryd to answerye hym, but at the day of hyr [their] desyre yey apperyd not. And thenn men layde grete wagers [that] the Provyncyalle wolde come home and doo many thyngys, and causyd that a Fryer of Rome made a tretysse of the beggyng of Cryste, that welle was hym that myght have a copy of hyt, and they were to sylle [sell] at many placys in Rome, and sum were sende home to the Whyte Fryers, but yet hit happyd that they come to thys Docter Ive, that he undyr stode the consayte well inowe, and sayde fulle lytyle or nought.

“Thenn the Pope havyn woundyr of the complaynt of thys fryer, and inquiryde of suche men as come late owte of Inglonde of the mater; and whenne he undyrstode the mater, he wrote downe to the Arche Byschoppe of Cauntyrbury and to the Byschoppe of London, and thonkyd hem [them] that they were so trewe to Cryste and Hooly Chyrche, and desyryd to have alle the hoole mater and proscesse i-zende unto hym by wrytynge. And so hyt was, every thyng as ny as they couthe [could] ymageny, puttyng alle favyr and parcyallyte and malysce asyde.

“But the very trewe processe thys nobylle Docter Ive wrote unto the Pope the maner, sayyng, and prechyng in hyr [their] sermonys, bothe hys doying and sayyng as welle as the Fryers, and the actys of bothe scholys. And ix Docters of Devynyte and Bachelers of Devynyte subscribyd hyr [their] namys with hyr [their] owne hondys, and testefyde that alle was trewe that thys sayde Docter Ive hadde wretyn, for hyt was examynyd and radde byfore alle y^e Byschoppys that tyme beyng at London, and by the same docters and clerkys that subscribyd. And that large and grete letter was sende with the Byschoppys letters. And yf that Docter Ivys letter hadde been i-selyd with sum lordys sele spyrytuale, or an notarys syne there on, the Freer had ben brende in shorte tyme; hit hadde non othyr sele but hys owne sygnett.

“And the Kynge toke a grete party on thys mater, for these fryers hadde causyd moche trobylle amonge hys pepylle, and therefore he desyryd that Holy Fadyr the Pope to chastysse suche trespasserryis and breker of the pesse, and send forthe a letter with the othyr letters.

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“Thenne the Pope ressayvyd thes letters, and undyrstode alle the hoole processe, and made hys Cardynallys to exampne the Fryer, and by hys answerynge they found ix moo poyntys that he erryd on, and sone aftyr he was put into the Castylle of Angylle [St. Angelo] in stronge preson, and laye thereyn alle moste iij yere. And evyr hys frendys and the fryers lokyd aftyr hys comyng home, but he may not, for he hathe bund hym sylfe unto the Pope by an yryn oblyacyn, fast i-selyd aboute hys ij helys.¹ And yen he lackyd mony and frendeschyppe, submyttyd hym to the Pope; but whenn he shalle cum hom I wotte not, but for sothe hys artyculys ben dampnyd, whether he be or nought I wot ner; I truste ye shalle knowe aftyr in tyme comyng, by Goddys Grace, hoo have us alle in hys blessyd kepyng. Amen for cheryte.”—(Gregory’s “Chronicle,” Camden Society, New Series, vol. xviii, pp. 228-232.)

1468-9. “Alle so that yere the Pope sende a Bulle for the Cordyners [cordwainers], and cursyd thoo [those] that made any longe pykys passyngge ij yenchys of lengthe; and that no Cordyner shuld not sylle [sell] no schone [shoes] apone the Sondag, ne put no schoo apon no man ys fote, ne goo to noo fayrys apon the Sondag, uppon payne of cursyngge. And the Kynge grauntyd in a Conselle and in the Parlement that hyt shulde be put in excecussyon, and thys was proclaymyd at *Poulys Crosse*. And sum men sayd that they wolde were longe pykys, whethyr Pope wylle or nylle, for they sayde the Popys curse wolde not kylle a flye. God amend thys. And with in schorte tyme aftyr, sum of the cordyners gate Prevy Selys and proteccyons to make longe pykys, and causyd tho[se] same men of hyr [their] crafte that laboryd to the Pope for the dystruccyon of longe pykys, to be trobelyd and in grete donger.”—(Gregory’s “Chronicle,” Camden Society, New Series, vol. xviii, p. 238.)

Stow does not mention the proclamation at the Cross, but gives some interesting details under the year 1465:

“It was proclaimed thorowout England that the beakes or pikes of shoone or bootes should not passe two inches, upon paine of cursing by the Clergy, and forfeiting 20s., to be payd, one noble to the King, another to the Cordwainers of London, and the third to the Chamber of London. And for other Cities and Townes the like order was taken. Before this time, and since the yeere of our Lord 1382, the pikes of shoes and boots were of such length that they were faine to be tyed up to their knees with chaines of silver, gilt, or at the least with silke laces.”—(“Annales,” p. 419.)

¹ This is a humorous way of stating that he was in fetters.

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Here it was, according to the Chroniclers, that Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, first caused to be mooted his aspirations to the crown.

1483, June 22. "Thanne began the longe couert dissymulacion, whiche of the Lorde Protectour had been so craftly shadowyd, to breke out at large, insomoch that upon the Sunday folowyng [June 22nd] at *Paulys Crosse*, hymself [Richard, Duke of Gloucester], with the Duke of Bukkyngham and other lordes beyng present, by the mouth of Doctour Rafe Shaa, in the tyme of his sermon, was there shewyd openly that the childerne of Kynge Edwarde the iiij were nat legitimat, nor ryghtfull enherytours of the crowne, with many dislaunderous wordes, in preferryng the tittle of the sayd Lorde Protectour, and in disanyllyng of the other, to the great abusion of all the audyence, except such as favoured the matyer, which were fewe in nombre, if the trouthe or playnesse myght have been shewyd."—(Fabyan, "Chronicle," p. 669.) Stow says that there was a great audience, and that Shaa "tooke for his theame *Spuria vitulamina non agent radices altas*, that is to say, Barstard slips shall never take deepe roote."—"Annales," p. 454.)

Richard himself, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, was present, and it had been arranged beforehand that at a given point in the sermon, he should show himself, and so arouse popular enthusiasm. Accordingly, he "went through the people into the place where the doctors commonlie stand in the upper storie, where he stood to hearken the sermon; but the people were so farre from crieng 'King Richard,' that they stood as they had bene turned into stones, for woonder of this shamefull sermon."—(Holinshed, "Chronicle," vol. iii, p. 390.) The passage suggests that Richard had been mingling in disguise among the throng before proceeding to show himself at the upper gallery.

Hall's account is very graphic, but too long to quote in full. ("Chronicle," pp. 367, 368.)

The Duke of Buckingham alluded to the sermon in a speech made in the Guildhall on the following Tuesday. "It shall not, I wote well, nede that I reherse unto you again that [which] you al redy have heade of hym that can better tell it, and of whom I am sure ye will better beleve it (and reason it is that it so be). I am not so proud too looke therefore y^t you should receive my wordes of so great autorite as the preacher's of the word of God, namely, a man so conninge and so wise that no manne wotteth better what he should do and say, and therto so good and vertues that he would not say the thing which he wist he should

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not say in the pulpit, namely, into which no honest man cometh to lie; which honourable preacher, ye well remembre, substantially declared to you at *Paules Crosse* on Sondaie laste paste, the right and title of the most excellent Prince, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, now Protector of this his realme, which he hath unto the croune of the kyngdome of the same.”—(Hall, “Chronicle,” p. 370.)

The engraving of the scene at Shaw’s sermon, here reproduced from Harrison’s “History of London,” is obviously a fancy sketch and of no antiquarian value. It is included merely to make the series of prints complete.

1483. I have very reluctantly to omit the picturesque story of Jane Shore’s penance in 1483. All the modern writers say that it was done at Paul’s Cross, but I can find no authority for the statement. None of the Chronicles mention any place; Hall says: “He [Richard III] caused the Byshop of London to putte her to open penaunce, goyng before a crosse one Sondaie at procession, with a taper in her hand” (“Chronicle,” p. 363); and most of the other Chronicles use almost identical language. Sir Thomas More expressly states that the ceremony took place in the Cathedral, “*in divi Pauli templo*” (“*Historia Richardi Tertii*,” ed. 1689, p. 18). More might conceivably have been present as a child, for he was born in 1478, and his father lived in London; but, at any rate, he must have known plenty who were eye-witnesses.

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from p. 129.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

S. Nicholas Cole Abbey with S. Nicholas Olave, S. Mary Somerset, S. Mary Mounthaw, S. Benet, Paul’s Wharf, and S. Peter, Paul’s Wharf.

TWO silver-gilt flagons with the date mark for 1715 and a maker’s mark CO.

Two silver-gilt cups with the same date and maker’s marks as the flagons.

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S. Nicholas Cole Abbey.

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A silver-gilt cup (*a*) with the date mark for 1703 and a maker's mark Pa.

Two silver-gilt patens with the same date and maker's marks as the two flagons.

Two silver-gilt dishes with the same date and maker's marks as the two flagons.

A large silver-gilt dish with the same date and maker's marks as the two flagons, inscribed: "This sett of plate was given by Jacob Sawbridge Esq^{re}, Samuel Whitfield Esq^{re}, William Besley, Edward Gilbert Hugh Willoughby, M.D., Robert Aston, Christopher Blackett, Joseph Ayliffe, John Grant, Messrs. Salesbury and Blandy, Thomas Northey, Walter Wells, Rector: Mr. Thomas Winter gave £10. Ann Broomsgrave Widd: gave in her mite for God's glory £10."

Four pewter dishes inscribed: "S. Mary Somerset 1732," made by Thomas Gosling and inscribed with his initials and mark, a goose.

The following is a note on the plate given by the Rector in the Parish Magazine for March, 1890:—

"The Altar plate is for the most part ugly and heavy, the two large chalices being quite impossible of use. The flagons, though belonging to the same set, are beautiful: they are of a somewhat unusual style, being a survival or imitation of the old mediaeval form. The small chalice which we always use is peculiar, both in design and ornament, the bowl seeming scarcely to belong properly to the base, and the whole presenting several problems not easy to determine. On the case is inscribed 'Mr. William Besley his gift to the parish of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, *Ales Golden Abby*, Anno Do. 1712.'

"The plate from St. Mary Somerset—all very ugly—was given with the rest of the furniture to St. Mary's, Hoxton, which was built out of the spoils of the destroyed church. None of it, I believe, is used."

The flagons of this church are, with one at S. Botolph Aldersgate, the only vessels of the kind in the city, and they are very fine pieces. The two cups are a debased form of *Type 2*. The small cup is a curious piece. The outer casing of the bowl is deeply scalloped. The stem and foot are quite plain. All the plate, excepting this piece, was presented at the same time, as appears by the inscription on the large dish. Among the names is that of Ann Broomsgrave, Widd: At S. Mary Aldermary John Broomsgrave, blacksmith, and Ann his wife gave a cup to that parish. The makers' marks "CO" and "Pa" will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under dates 1702 and 1709, and they are

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there given as the marks of Robert Cooper and Humphrey Payne. "Pa" will be found at S. Margaret, Lothbury. All these churches were destroyed in the Great Fire. S. Nicholas, S. Mary Somerset and S. Benet were rebuilt by Wren. The second church was pulled down under the Union of Benefices Act, but the tower was left standing. S. Benet's church is now assigned to the Welsh community, and the parish, for civil purposes, is united to S. Nicholas Cole Abbey. The plate of S. Benet will be found in the inventory of that church.

S. Olave Hart Street with All Hallows Staining.

Two silver-gilt tankards. The one has the date mark for 1607 and a maker's mark I. A., and is inscribed: "The gift of Mr. . . . to S. Olaves Church in Hart Street London 1608." The other has the date mark for 1692 and a maker's mark R.T. with a cinquefoil and two pellets above and below in a circular stamp, and is inscribed: "Given by Sir Richard Beach Commissioner of the Navy to the Parish of S. Olave in Hart Street. Delivered by his executors T. Copping, T. Coleby and W. Prescott, 25 Dec. 1692."

Two silver-gilt cups apparently made as a pair at different dates. The one has no marks. The date mark on the other is not distinct: the maker's mark is TF with a mullet above and below in a spade stamp. This maker's mark appears on the paten below, which has the date mark for 1737.

A silver-gilt hexagonal paten raised on a baluster stem with the date mark for 1612 and a maker's mark TF in monogram in a plain shield, and inscribed with the name of the church.

Two silver-gilt patens with the date mark for 1737 and the same maker's mark as on the second cup.

A silver-gilt dish with the date mark for 1691, and a maker's mark HS in monogram in a circular stamp, and inscribed: "Given by Mr. James Hadley to the parish of S. Olave Hart Street whereof he was clarke for many years 20 Nov. 1694."

A copper-gilt dish with a boss in the centre, with the Royal arms and CR in enamel. There are four marks of which only one is legible: namely, SD in an oval stamp. This dish belonged to All Hallows, Staining.

Four pewter basons. On a boss in the centre is engraven S. O. S. and a heart. They were made by Henry Sewdley, whose name and arms, a double eagle, appear on the back: date about 1764.

A silver-gilt spoon with half the bowl perforated, inscribed: "S. O. H." Date about middle seventeenth century.



Plate of S. Olave, Hart Street.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

A beadle's staff with a silver head. The head is a crown on an orb in silver, inscribed: "Mr. Thomas Bradley, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, churchwardens, 1819."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The older one is similar to those at All Hallows the Great and S. Alban, Wood Street. The cups belong to *Type 9*. The bowls are rather smaller and rounder than those of S. Edmund. They are also engraved and ornamented with four small bosses, which with the baluster stems and feet appear to be Elizabethan. The hexagonal paten is a very pretty piece, it stands about seven inches high, the paten part of it is quite plain and the rim slightly turned up, the foot is circular and decorated with the same pattern as the feet of the cups. Compare the copper dish with those of S. Katharine Cree, the adjoining parish. The beadle's staff is similar to that at S. Mary Abchurch, but the crown is larger and the orb smaller. The makers' marks I. A., R. T., TF., T. F., and H. S., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under dates 1604, 1691, 1609 (?), 1723, and 1684 respectively. I. A. will be found on plate at All Hallows, Lombard Street, and T. F. in monogram, in very many churches. RT is given in the Appendix as probably the mark of R. Timbrell, and TF of Thomas Ffarer. All Hallows Church was pulled down under the Union of Benefices Act in 1870, and the plate belonging to it, except the copper dish, has left the City. S. Olave's Church is one of the few which escaped the fire.

[To be continued.]

QUARTERLY NOTES.

SIR SIDNEY WATERLOW, who died on the 3rd of August last, at Trosley Towers, Wrotham, Kent, was in many ways a very notable man, and one to whom London owes much. Born in Finsbury in 1822, he became a Common Councilman in 1855, Alderman in 1863, Sheriff in 1866, and Lord Mayor in 1872. His mayoralty was a memorable one, for in it the Hospital Sunday Fund was instituted. In 1889 he gave his charming house and grounds on Highgate Hill to the London County Council, for the purposes of a public park. Waterlow Park, as it has been re-named, is one of the prettiest open spaces in the neighbourhood of London.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE, the well-known training college for Non-conformist ministers, has been purchased by the Bishop of St.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

Alban's for a diocesan training establishment. The institution was founded at Talgarth, Breconshire, in 1768, by Selina, the eccentric Countess of Huntingdon, and was removed to Cheshunt after her death in 1791. The chapel was built just a century ago.

THE London County Council have placed tablets on No. 31, Baker Street, and No. 73, Harley Street. The former was the birth-place of Bulwer Lytton, and the latter stands on the site of the house occupied by Mr. Gladstone from 1877 to 1881.

THE old house, No. 17, Fleet Street, is now open to the public from 10 to 2 on week-days. The front has been set back for the widening of the street. A quantity of modern lath and plaster work has been removed, and we now see this interesting and picturesque house very probably as it appeared when first built. Our readers will find an exhaustive account of the house in vol ii of this Magazine, by Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A. The London County Council have issued a capital pamphlet, giving a concise history and description of the house, with twelve full-page illustrations, and a detailed account of the recent restoration. It may be had for the modest sum of 2½*d.*, post free, from Messrs. King and Son, Great Smith Street, Victoria Street, S.W.

THERE are several "finds" to be recorded. While digging the foundations for the extension of the British Museum, a considerable number of bones were found at a depth of twelve feet. These included several bones of the mammoth, and some which are pronounced to belong to a prehistoric animal of the elk type.

AT Tilmanstone, near Deal, an interment of the Bronze Age has been discovered. The skeleton was in an unusually good state of preservation. A hoard of Roman coins is reported from Colchester. The coins were found in an earthen vessel of Romano-British make. They all belong to the "late brass" type, and date from about 250 to 300 A.D. A considerable number had been sold by the workmen before the fact was ascertained; those that have been recovered will be deposited in the Corporation Museum.

THE Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have decided to rebuild Paul's Cross, if the Court of Chancery will sanction it. The bequest by Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., for that purpose, together with other points of construction arising on the will, was lately considered by Mr. Justice Buckley. His Lordship felt unable to decide as to the legality of the bequest in the absence of the Attorney-General. The question was accordingly adjourned.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO THE HOME COUNTIES.
IN THE COLLECTION OF P. C. RUSHEN.

[Continued from p. 215.]

1 May, 1700. Draft agreement whereby Mark and Rowland Winne, Merchants of London, agree to grant and Arthur Osborne, Citizen and Upholder of London, agrees to accept a 15 years' lease of the premises at the corner of Paternoster Row and Ave Maria Lane, N. and W., in the parish of St. Gregory, at £45 per annum, the lessee being allowed £28 for repairing the premises. Endorsed with a note, signed "Arthur Osborne in y^e Great ould Baley", addressed to his adviser.

1 March, 1683. Agreement between William Warne of London, Scrivener, and John Hodges of the Inner Temple, Esq., Reciting that Hodges had conveyed by procurement of said Warne to Rowland Woodyeare senior, of London, Gent., and his heirs, a messuage occupied by Martin Higgins, Apothecary, and one of 5 messuages belonging to said Hodges in Bucklersbury, in the parish of St. Benet Sherog, adjoining E. to another of said 5 messuages, occupied by Richard Bether, Drugster, and W. to another of said 5 messuages occupied by John Freestone, Boxmaker, in consideration of £350, £150 of which was to remain on mortgage. It was agreed that said Hodges should repurchase said premises if he wished for £365, by giving notice to said Warne at his house in the Old Bailey before 31st December then next. Signed by Hodges.

26 September, 1685. Agreement between John Terry, Citizen and Mercer of London, and John Hibbert, Citizen and Skinner of London, whereby the former agreed to sell and the latter to purchase for £720, before 20 October then next, 2 brick messuages in or near St. Anne's Lane and St. Martins le Grand, in the parishes of St. Buttolph and St. Anne Aldersgate or one of them, occupied by Moses West, Pewterer, and Mr. Perrot, Tobacconist. Terry to take Michaelmas rents; one guinea deposit acknowledged. Signed by both parties.

2 June, 1715. Proposal by and signed by John Meeres to pay £45,000 for the late estate of Sir Joseph Williamson at and near Cobham, co. Kent, or in proportion for the Lady Theodosia Bligh's two thirds thereof that then remained unsold in Kent; £9,000 to remain on mortgage of part of the premises for 6 months.

1 August, 1732. Agreement whereby William Haseleham, Citizen and Vintner of London, agrees to sell and John Allett of the parish of St. Olave, Hart St., London, Cooper, agrees to purchase, on or before 28 September then next, for £945, a brick messuage with a barn, stables, coach-house, orchard, garden, canal, and 20 acres of meadow, at Wyardisbury alias Rasbury, co. Bucks, late the estate of Francis Bowey, deceased; a deposit of one guinea acknowledged. Signed by Haseleham.

July, 1670. Draft agreement between Patrick Carey of London, Gent., (son and heir of Patrick Carey, late of Dublin, Esq., deceased, by Elizabeth his late wife, also deceased, who was grand-daughter of Henry Fadis of Sheering, co. Essex, Gent.), and John Humfreys of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, co. Middlesex, Mercer, and William Warne, Citizen and Scrivener of London; Reciting that said Carey was seised to the use of himself and his heirs, by some conveyance or settlement of said Fadis, of certain tofts of land at or near College Hill in the parish of St. Michael Pater Noster in the Royal, in the City of

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London, 100 ft. in length E. to W. and 55 ft. N. to S., next College Hill, upon which then lately stood several messuages occupied by Francis Gasker, Plasterer, Susanna Jones, widow, Mary Jones, widow, Thomas Smith, Taylor, Edward Pead, Merchant, Richard Soame, Blacksmith, and Thomas Tyler, Clothworker; And reciting that said Warne, by procurement and with privity of said Humfreys, had agreed to purchase said premises for £480, of which £80 was to be paid on sealing this agreement to said Humfreys in trust for said Carey; And reciting that said Carey was a minor, and therefore unable to make assurance of said premises; It was agreed by said Carey and Humfreys that the former should convey to said Warne and his heirs the fee simple of said premises, which were then late the inheritance of said Fadis, free from all incumbrances, except a fee farm rent of 2s. per annum, payable to the King, and said Warne agrees to pay to said Carey £400 on such conveyance. 5 pp.

2 September, 1681. Draft agreement whereby Thomas Joyner of London, Gent., agrees to sell and William Hanbury, Citizen and Merchantaylor of London, agrees to purchase, by 14th September inst., for £310, 2 messuages in Cateaton St., near Old Jury, London, occupied by Edmund Gynes, Cheesmonger, erected upon ground theretofore granted by Henry Guy, Esq., to Christopher Joyner, deceased, for a long term then in being, for the remainder of said term.

26 July, 1703. Draft agreement whereby George Clarke of Enford, co. Wilts, agrees that he and Elizabeth his wife and Dorothy Shetterden, Spinster, and Edmund Clerke and Daniel Thomas, Esq., his trustees, will convey to Richard Fowler, Citizen and Needle-maker of London, and his heirs, by 6th November then next, on payment to said G. Clerke and wife of £510, a messuage in Coleman St., in the parishes of St. Stephen, Coleman St., and St. Olave, Old Jury, London, then in the possession of . . . Panton, Glasier.

15 December, 1750. Draft agreement whereby John Tims of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Gent., on behalf of himself and the Rev. John Lloyd, the executors of Mrs. Essex Twisleton, deceased, agree to sell, and Mrs. Jenny Braham of Bolton St., Piccadilly, Spinster, agrees to purchase, within 3 months from date, for £300, a house in Berkley St., Piccadilly, then lately occupied by Mrs. Twisleton; to hold for the remainder of the lease by which the house was held, from Christmas then next.

14 September, 1706. Draft agreement whereby John Michell of Alveley, co. Salop, Gent., son of John Michell, Gent., deceased, agrees, in consideration of £216, to surrender through the hands of Benjamin Rogers, Citizen and Mercer of London, and Lancelott Baughe of Lincoln's Inn, Gent., to the use of John Penniall of Newington, co. Surrey, Yeoman, and Sarah his wife, and their heirs, 3 messuages copyhold of the manor of Wallworth, co. Surrey, occupied by Thomas Cuthbert, Daniel Moretit, and Robert Billett, situate in Newington, co. Surrey, adjoining N.E. to a messuage and garden ground then lately sold by said Michell to Edward Goswell, and S. or S.W. to a messuage of Jacob Summers, and 47½ ft. in breadth next to the highway, 50 ft. in breadth at the bottom of the gardens next to George Timms's garden, 211 ft. in length from front to rear next to Edward Goswell's house, etc., and 204½ ft. in length next to Summer's house. 2 pp.

DICK TURPIN.—The following contemporary description of Dick Turpin seems sufficiently curious to place on record in the HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE:

Whitehall, 21st February, 1734-5. The persons undernamed are charged upon oath for committing several robberies in Essex, Middlesex, Surrey and

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Kent, and are not yet taken, for each of whom a reward of £50 is advertised in the Gazettes of the 4th and 5th of January last past, and of the 8th and 11th of this instant February.

Richard Turpin, a butcher by trade, is a tall fresh-colour'd man, very much marked with the small-pox, about 26 years of age, about 5 ft. 9 ins. high, lived some time ago at White Chappel, and lately lodged somewhere about Milbank, Westminster; wears a blue-grey coat and a light natural wig.

“State Papers, Domestic, George II,” vol. 34.—MARY SALMON.

THEODORE ECCLESTON.—Theodore Eccleston of Crowfield, in Suffolk, was a great lover of church bells, who gave the full peal of ten bells to Stonham Aspell in that county. He also gave the two trebles to complete the peal of ten at Fulham. His name appears on a bell at Winchester Cathedral, and on the second bell at Mortlake (dated 1746). According to the parish records of Fulham, he was a resident at “Mortlack in Surrey,” in 1745-6. I shall be grateful for any information as to his connection with Mortlake, and also with Winchester.—BERTRAM PREWETT.

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FRENCH PROTESTANTS (vol. viii, p. 136).—In the town of Sandwich the church of St. Peter was appropriated to their use in 1563. Also the church of St. Clement was allowed to be used for service by the Dutch residents, at first for a payment of 40 shillings a year, but in 1617 and afterwards, by the payment of one third of the yearly expenditure of the churchwardens. This information was kindly sent to me by the Rev. A. M. Chichester of Sandwich.

Also for Sandwich, consult the “History of the Walloon and Huguenot Church at Canterbury,” by the late Mr. F. W. Cross (1898), and published by the Huguenot Society.

In volumes ii and iii of the “Home Counties Magazine” are printed the presentments made to the Archdeacons of Canterbury from the Sandwich parishes.—ARTHUR HUSSEY.

GRAY'S VILLAGE.—Mr. Howard Hensman's article on “Gray's Village,” in your July number, was most interesting and reminiscent to me, and to one who has not visited the place for a number of years, it comes with credentials supplied by pleasant memories. Mr. Hensman does not seem to have omitted any important or noticeable feature of Stoke Poges, but the information conveyed in the first paragraph on p. 160, anent the writing and issuing of the “Elegy,” seems to need some extension. Mr. Hensman says: “One summer evening . . . the idea for the Elegy came into his mind . . . When he at length reached his cottage, he placed the Elegy on paper. Its success was instantaneous, and surprised even the poet,” from reading which one would be led to think that the poem was no sooner written than published. That this was

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not so, is proved by the following: Poem commenced 1742; retouched 1749; finished 1750 (then handed about to friends, in manuscript), and published by Dodsley in 1751. The poem has a "premeditated" air; while in MS. it was no doubt often brought out from the drawer, so that new words might be inserted, and others altered, that it might finally go abroad with an aspect of quiet, evening meditation.

There are some, however, who regard this poem as "a cold, artificial feat of word-kneading," but they (fortunately for the poetic acumen of English readers) are in the minority.—VALENTINE STURDY.

WASHINGTON AND PURLEIGH.—We have arranged for an article on this subject, which will probably appear in January. The evidence relating to Washington's English ancestry will be dealt with exhaustively and critically.—EDITOR.

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DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN EVELYN. Edited by William Bray, F.S.A. New edition, with a Life of the Author, edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.; four volumes. Bickers and Son, 1906. 10s. 6d. net. per volume, in sets only. Vol. iii, pp. 487; vol. iv, pp. 497.

These volumes contain the remainder of the Diary, down to its close on January 27th, 1706, exactly a month before the death of its gifted author; a selection from his correspondence, from 1651 to 1703; the private correspondence between Charles I and others, and Sir Edward Nicholas, from 1641 to 1655; the private correspondence between Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Richard Browne, Ambassador to France, and Evelyn's father-in-law, from 1646 to 1659; and some smaller items. The illustrations comprise portraits of Evelyn at the age of sixty-five, Peter the Great, Jeremy Taylor, Abraham Cowley, Pepys, Sir Edward Nicholas, Prince Rupert, Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Clarendon, and Cardinal Mazarin, and views of Greenwich Hospital and Wootton Church.

Evelyn's graphic description of the proclamation and coronation of William and Mary does not show the latter in a very favourable light. "It was believ'd that both, especially the Princesse, would have shew'd some (seeming) reluctance at least, of assuming her father's crown, and made some apology, testifying by her regret that he should by his mismanagement necessitate the Nation to so extraordinary a proceeding, which would have shew'd very handsomely to the world, and according to the character given of her piety; . . . but nothing of this appear'd; she came into White-hall laughing and jolly, as to a wedding, so as to seem quite transported." A few years later, on July 13th, 1693, Evelyn visited the Queen's library, he does not say where, but presumably at Whitehall. "I saw the Queen's rare cabinets and collections of china, which was wonderfully rich and plentiful. . . . In her library were many bookes in English, French, and Dutch, of all sorts; a cupboard of gold plate; a cabinet of silver filigree, which I think was our Queen Mary's [Mary of Modena, wife of James II], and which in my opinion should have been generously sent to her."

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In 1695 Evelyn was appointed one of the Commissioners for founding Greenwich Hospital, and he subsequently acted as Treasurer. There are many interesting details about the building and arrangements.

In 1698 we read: "The Czar of Muscovy [Peter the Great] being come to England, and having a mind to see the building of ships, hir'd my house at Says Court [near Deptford], and made it his court and palace, new furnished for him by the King." Peter was a most undesirable tenant, and on June 9th, Evelyn writes: "To Deptford, to see how miserably the Czar had left my house after 3 months making it his court. I got Sir Christopher Wren, the King's Surveyor, and Mr. London, his gardener, to go and estimate the repairs, for which they allowed £150 in their report to the Lords of the Treasury."

One of the most striking features of Evelyn's many-sided mind, is his extraordinary farsightedness and clear common-sense. Take, for example, the following suggestion for reform of spelling, written in 1665: "That with this [a new grammar], a more certaine Orthography were introduc'd, as by leaving out superfluous letters, &c., such as *o* in women, people; *u* in honour; *a* in reproach; *ugh* in though, &c." These same reforms are being advocated to-day, and President Roosevelt's newly adopted scheme is precisely on the same lines. Or again, the modern urging of "the simple life." In 1659 Evelyn was seriously proposing to establish a society, "in some healthy place, not above twenty-five miles from London." Here there was to be a common dining-hall, drawing-room, and chapel, and "six apartments or cells for the members of the Society, . . . each whereof should contain a small bedchamber, an outward room, a closet, and a private garden, somewhat after the manner of the Carthusians." There are provisions for daily prayers, weekly fast, fortnightly or monthly Communion, studies, gardening, and improving conversation. "Every Thursday shall be a musick meeting at conversation hours." It might have been written to-day.

Other modernities are accidental, as the Spanish Treasure, recovered in 1687; and one which we must quote, with a few omissions: "Sir Richard Bulkely describ'd to us a model of a charriot he had invented, . . . giving us a wonderfull relation of what it had perform'd in that kind, for ease, expedition, and safety; there were some inconveniences yet to be remedied, . . . it was ready to take fire every 10 miles, and . . . it made a most prodigious noise, almost intolerable." This might almost be a description of a motor-omnibus, save for the fact that the chariot would not contain more than one person.

We can cordially praise these handsome volumes, which are a credit alike to editor and publisher. All lovers of Evelyn will be grateful for the excellent index, which fills nearly 150 pages.

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, vol. xix, pp. lv, 240.

An excellent volume, covering a wide range of subjects. Mr. G. F. Hill, M.A., gives a scholarly account of the great hoard of Roman coins found at Croydon in 1903, during the digging of a drain-trench in Wandle Road, opposite No. 56. It is said that there were originally 3,600 coins contained in the two pots found, and of these Mr. Hill has personally examined 2,796. The hoard was probably deposited in the year 351 A.D. Mr. H. E. Malden, M.A. contributes a careful paper on the de Mara chantry at Ashted, founded in 1261. The church, alas! has been "modernized out of all archaeological interest." Mr. E. W. Swanton describes the pottery and other relics of the Late Celtic period, found at Hazlemere in 1903. Mr. A. Ridley Bax continues his useful transcripts of Lay Subsidy Rolls for 1593-4. Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. has an article of great interest and importance on the Corporation of Godalm-

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ing; this has been reprinted, and may be had separately, price 2s. 6d. Many copies of, and extracts from original documents are given, together with a list of Wardens and Mayors from 1574. Mr. Cecil T. Davis continues his interesting transcripts of the Wandsworth Churchwardens' Accounts; the present instalment covers the period from 1603 to 1620. We have only space for a few items, but the whole accounts are well worth careful study.

1605-6: "Payd to the paynter for the Kinges Armes, wryting the Comaundmentes, for badges sett upp on the walles, and for other sentences, xxxs."—1606-7: "Payd to the Ringers for Ringing that day our King with the King of Denmarke came through the towne, xiij*d*."—1609-10: "Payd for an houre glasse for the church, *xd*.; payd to Mynter for iron worke for the houre glasse, vs. viij*d*."—1614-5: "Item, for sirvice bookes for the Gowreys and the Parliament treasons, xvij*d*.; Item, payd to the Joyner for the new Reading place and pulpett, vij*li*. xvij*s*. iij*d*."—1616-7: "Payd to the Ringers when her Matie dynd in the towne, iij*s*.; Laid out for a newe Communion Cupp, waying xxtie ownces & a halfe & a peny waighte, at vs. viij*d*. per ownce, vi*li*. xv*s*. viij*d*. Received for our old cupp, waying x ownces and a halfe, at vs. per ownce, ij*li*. xi*s*. v*d*. So disbursed for the new, ij*li*. iij*s*. ij*d*."—1618-19: "paid for setting upp the frames to beare upp the Armour, for stufte and workmanship, iij*s*. v*d*.; Item, paid to Francis Chadsey for mending and keeping the Towne Armor, i*s*." These last two payments are of considerable interest, as showing that the town armour, so frequently met with in Muster Rolls, was kept in the church. The fitting out of two apprentices in 1619-20 should also be noticed. Mr. Frederic Turner has a useful note on the monument to Sir Robert Forster, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1663. It is a pity that Mr. Turner did not give in detail the colouring of the costume, instead of merely saying that "the cap and dress are coloured as worn." It is not too late to add this in another volume.

A HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE. By the Rev. Edward Conybeare, Vicar of Barrington, Cambs. Elliot Stock; pp. 306. Cheap re-issue; 3s 6d. net.

This book is one of the "Popular County Histories," and is one of the best of that excellent series. Indeed, anyone contemplating the history of a county, or even of a parish, would do well to study Mr. Conybeare's work carefully, and to make it his model. Admirably clear and lucid, well arranged, bristling with facts and authorities, without being in the least dry, it is excellent reading even for those not immediately interested in the county. The author is at once critical and picturesque, an unusual combination, very well shown by his treatment of the fascinating but largely mythical story of Hereward. The chapter on the Stone Age is first-rate, and there is no attempt to shirk or explain away the facts about the prehistoric inhabitants of the district. Indeed, all through the book we are struck with the author's broad-minded common-sense views. For one matter, relatively unimportant though it be, we are so grateful that we must quote a few lines from the Preface. "Nowhere will be found in this work the cheap suggestion of familiarity with these original authorities, which is implied by that affected spelling of well-known names in antiquated form, so fashionable of late amongst historical writers. Such words as Ælfred, Eadward, Æthelthryth, Knut, and the like, are given in the old-fashioned shapes which the general consent of English writers has assigned to them, departure from which is a totally needless and wholly objectionable break in the continuity of English literature." This is excellent. Other historians, please copy!

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THE ORIGIN OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE; A Study of the Settlement of England, and the Tribal Origin of the Old English People. By the late Thomas William Shore. Edited by his sons, T. W. Shore and L. E. Shore, 1906. Elliot Stock; pp. 416. 9s. net.

The author of this exhaustive work died without having an opportunity of seeing any portion of it through the press, and his sons have edited the volume. Under these circumstances it would be an ungracious act to criticise it too closely, more especially as we disagree with very many of the author's conclusions and derivations. The main object of the book seems to be to show that the so-called Anglo-Saxon tribes contained no Saxons and very few Angles, the majority being Slavs and other non-Teutonic peoples. Mr. Shore has made a most careful study of old authorities, to which he gives copious references. There is a capital index.

ALLEGATIONS FOR MARRIAGE LICENSES, issued by the Commissary Court of Surrey between 1673 and 1770. Transcribed from the original records, and edited by Alfred Ridley Bax, F.S.A. Part I. Goose and Son, Norwich. pp. 256.

This work will be indispensable to all Surrey genealogists. The allegations made on the application for marriage licenses contain a good deal of most useful information; they give the ages of the parties, and, in the case of minors, the names of the parents or guardians. The name of the person making the allegation often affords a valuable clue to identity. Full indexes will be given in part iii.

THE HAMPSTEAD GARNER. Compiled by A. M. C., with a preface by Clement Shorter. Elliot Stock; pp. 200. 3s. 6d. net.

A prettily got up little volume, containing selections from poets who have written at or of Hampstead, arranged under the days of the year. The range of poets is a fairly wide one, even when thus limited, but there is a somewhat strange mixture. Thus for January we have quotations from R. F. Horton (1), Joanna Baillie (3), Edward Coxe (2), Johnson (5), Samuel Rogers (6), Mrs. Barbauld (3), T. Park (2), Leigh Hunt (2), Shelley (1), Henry Morley (1), Akenside (3), Blake (6), Keats (2), Arbuthnot (2), Steele (2), Patmore (1), and one from "The Hampstead Congress, 1745." The compiler shows a wide reading and a pretty taste in selection, but there is mighty little about Hampstead.

STAPLE INN; Customs House, Wool Court, and Inn of Chancery. Its Mediaeval Surroundings and Associations, by E. Williams, F.R.G.S. Archibald Constable and Co., Ltd.; pp. 210. 5s. net.

Despite all his researches, Mr. Williams has not succeeded in finding any clear evidence on the subject of Staple Inn of an earlier date than the "ancient MS. Book written about K. Henry V's time," quoted by Dugdale. Beyond that time its history is, as Malcom wrote in 1803, "involved in obscurity." It is quite possible that the Inn is identical with the tenement mentioned in the will of Richard Starcolf in 1333, which was called "le Stapled Halle," but there is no proof of it; and there is a long gap between this and the conveyance of the fee to Gray's Inn in 1529, the earliest legal document unmistakably referring to Staple Inn. The grantors on that occasion were John Knighton and Alice his wife, daughter of John Chapwood or Copwood. The

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suggestion that Chapwood and Knighton were surviving trustees, cited on the authority of the late Archibald Day (no reference given), is negated by the fact that Knighton's wife was a party; moreover, if Chapwood or Knighton were feoffees for Staple Inn, there seems no reason why the conveyance should have been to the Ancients of Gray's Inn. Mr. Williams does not seem to have followed up the line of inquiry pointed out by this conveyance, which is rather a pity. A second pity is that the author did not get some legal friend to look over his proofs; he might have been saved some regrettable errors, and we should not read of Recoveries in the Court of King's Bench, of King's Counsel in the fifteenth century, of the King addressing the Earl of Warwick as his "well-beloved kinsman," nor of "legitimate attorneys." A third pity is that there is no plan of the Inn, the want of which makes the various purchases and leases very difficult to follow. As we read the documents quoted, the houses numbered 337 and 338, High Holborn, are not those built by Vincent Engham in 1586, but those, of considerably earlier date, purchased from John Skidmore before June, 1583. A plan would, we think, have made this quite clear. The author has collected a quantity of most interesting facts relating to the wool trade and the customs; he has broken new ground here, and gives us a valuable contribution to the history of London's trade in mediæval times. The chapters on the other Inns of Court and Chancery are also good, and contain a considerable amount of new material. The lists of members of the Inn will be welcomed by the genealogist and biographer. There is a good index and some pretty illustrations by Miss S. L. Scot. Altogether a book that should be bought by every one interested in the history of London in general, and the Inns of Court and Chancery in particular.

HADDON: THE MANOR, THE HALL, ITS LORDS AND TRADITIONS. By G. Le Blanc Smith. Elliot Stock; pp. 166. 10s. 6d. net.

One by one the cherished stories of our youth are shown to be baseless as the fabric of a vision; our heroes are gone; our heroines are going. Not long ago it was Amy Robsart, now it is Dorothy Vernon. Mr. Smith completely dispenses the legend. There was no stern father, no cruel step-mother, no disguised love, and no elopement! "Why (he asks) should a young man of such good family (as John Manners), son of an earl, heir to fine estates, though not the eldest son but the second, be considered no suitable husband to a second daughter of a county squire, important though he was and possessed of fine estates?" We can only echo, Why, indeed! It seems an ideal case for the marriage-broker of the day, titled or otherwise. There is not one particle of historical or documentary evidence to support the tale of elopement. "The very room in which (Dorothy) was supposed to have been dancing, and the actual steps down which she is said to have fled—now named after her—were built by her husband, John Manners, when he duly married her and became possessed of the Haddon estates!" The destruction is complete, and Dorothy, no doubt, had a commonplace and unromantic marriage contract, settled after much discussion between the respective fathers, just as her sister Margaret had. There is a good account of the descent of the manor; we should have wished that the evidence proving the change of name from Le Francis to Vernon had been set out more fully, as on the face of it it seems rather improbable. The description of the Hall is capital, there is a good plan, and the illustrations are mostly from photographs of unusual excellence. These contrast strangely with the heraldic drawings, which are very poor. The extracts from the Stewards' Accounts and Court Rolls, and the copies of wills and original letters in the Appendix, add greatly to the value and interest of a very successful volume.

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HAROLD'S TOWN AND ITS VICINITY: WALTHAM ABBEY, WALTHAM CROSS, CHESHUNT, AND HIGH BEECH, EPPING FOREST. By Freeman Bunting. *Homeland Handbooks*, No. 45, pp. 55. Cloth, 1s.; paper, 6d.

The excellence of the "Homeland Handbooks" is so well known to our readers that it almost suffices to say that this is one of them. Mr. Bunting is a capital guide, and does not fail to point out all objects of interest within the district he is dealing with. There is a good map, reproductions of some excellent photographs by Mr. J. A. C. Branfill, and two of Mr. Duncan Moul's charming pen-and-ink drawings. A useful chronology of the Abbey, by the Rev. J. H. Stamp, is given as an Appendix.

THE STORY OF SOUTHGATE AND WINCHMORE HILL. By Walker Round. With twelve illustrations by Dudley Heath, and an introduction by the Rev. C. D. Stooks, M.A. F. R. Taylor, Southgate; Walker Round and Co., Enfield; pp. 69.

An excellent little history, well written, nicely printed, and with exceedingly pretty illustrations. Mr. Round writes in a sympathetic way and with a pleasant style. There is much of historic interest in the neighbourhood, and many fine old houses; while on the literary side we note that Leigh Hunt was born at Southgate, and Tom Hood lived for some years at Winchmore Hill. Of all these the author has something to say, and much of interest besides. Mr. Heath's drawings are very effective. It is sad to learn that the speculative builder is gradually destroying the old-world charm of the district.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON. By George Clinch. Methuen and Co.; pp. 231. 2s. 6d. net.

The series of "Little Guides," of which this is one, is growing apace, and Mr. Clinch's volume is well up to the high standard set by its predecessors. The preface sufficiently describes the author's aim: he "makes no claim to having brought forward any specially novel information or any strikingly original discoveries or criticisms; his purpose has been rather to gather up from various sources such information as is likely to be really useful, and to present it in such a way that it shall be readable and interesting both to those who may visit the great church for the first time, and also those who are already familiar with the fabric of a building which graces the centre of London, and dominates much of the surrounding country." In this Mr. Clinch has been highly successful, and the amount of information he has managed to present in an easily readable form is really wonderful. Old St. Paul's and its history are dealt with, as well as the existing building; lists of monuments in both cathedrals, and also of the bishops and deans. The volume is well illustrated by plans, reproductions of old prints, and by a number of drawings by Mr. B. Alcock, which are admirable specimens of pen-work.

Books received too late for review in this number:

SOME ACCOUNT OF WYMONDLEY PRIORY, HERTS; part i. By W. H. Fox F.S.A. Dalziel and Co.

THE MANOR AND MANORIAL RECORDS. By Nathaniel J. Hone. Methuen and Co., "The Antiquary's Books"; pp. xvi, 357. 7s. 6d. net.

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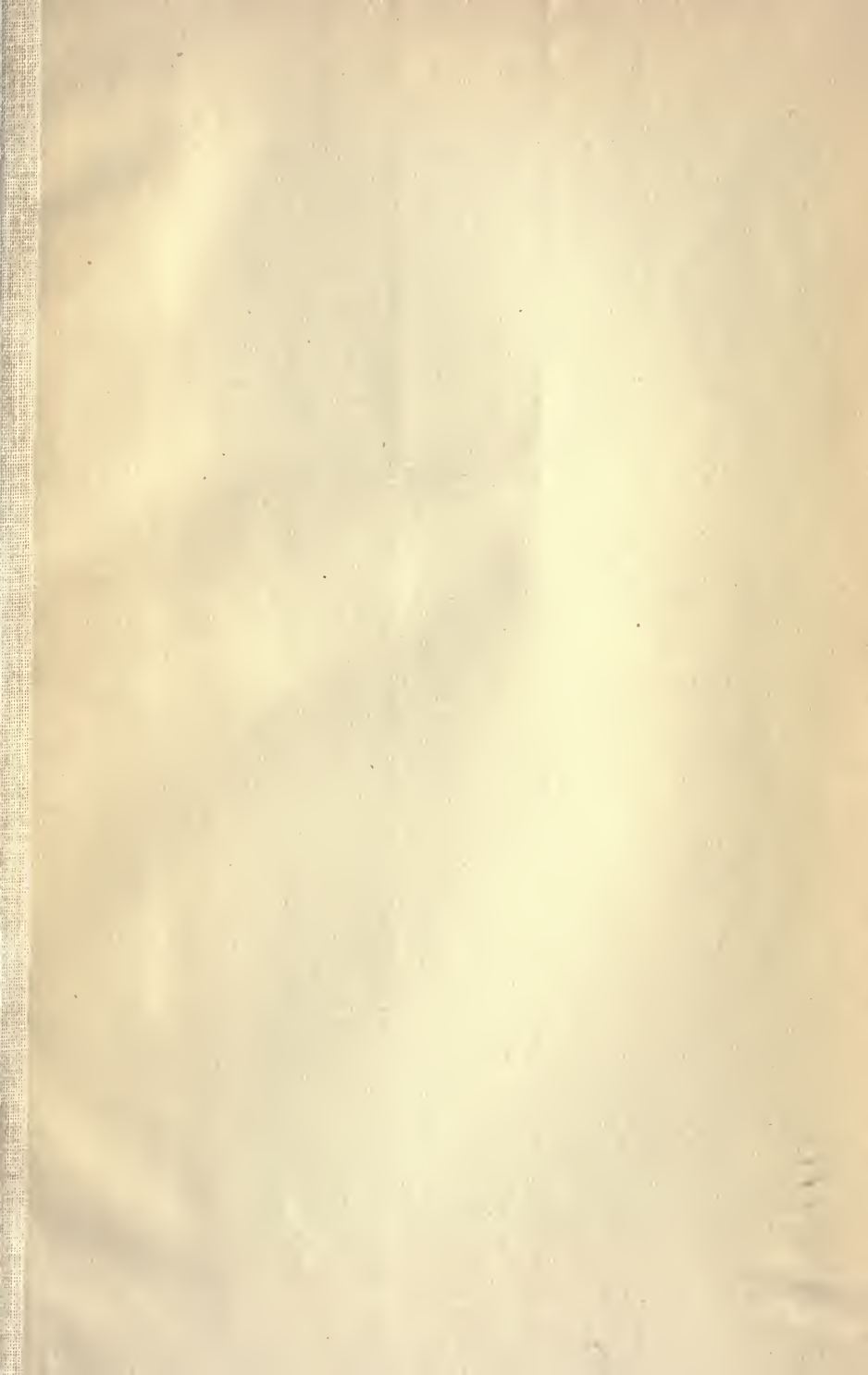
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